



# DEVELOPMENT AND SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN

PROPOSED SUBMISSION

## EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

October 2018

**Rother District Council**  
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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the Rother District Council Development and Site Allocations Local Plan (DaSA) 'Proposed-Submission' version. The main purpose of the EqIA is to assess whether the DaSA affects different groups of people in different ways. It considers the likely impact on these different groups and how the needs of such groups have been taken into account in relation to the development of the DaSA and the policies contained within it.

## Legal Context

- 1.2 Public authorities are specifically required to undertake an EqIA under The Equality Act 2010. The requirement to undertake an Equality Impact Assessment stems from the duty placed on public authorities to eliminate unlawful discrimination in carrying out its functions, and promote equality of opportunity.
- 1.3 Under the Equality Act 2010, the Council must comply with the Public Sector Equality Duty to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
  - Advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and
  - Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- 1.4 The purpose of the Public Sector Equality Duty is to integrate consideration of equality and good relations into the Council's day-to-day business. This means giving appropriate weight and priority to the need to:
1. Remove or minimise disadvantages;
  2. Take steps to meet the needs of people with protected characteristics; and
  3. Encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life.

- 1.5 For the purpose of the assessment, the groups with the following protected characteristics (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) are considered:
- Race - people of different races and ethnic backgrounds including Gypsies and Travellers, refugees / asylum seekers and non-British European;
  - Age - e.g. older people, children and young people;
  - Sex - gender;
  - Disability - e.g. physical, sensory, mental or learning impairment;
  - Marriage and civil partnership;
  - Pregnancy and maternity;
  - Religion or belief- e.g. religious/faith or other groups with a recognised belief system;
  - Sexual orientation - e.g. heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual; and
  - Gender reassignment - e.g. transsexual, transgender.

### **Equalities Impact Assessments in Rother**

- 1.6 The assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Rother Corporate Equality Objectives 2014-2018. Corporate Objective 1b is to: *'Complete equality impact assessments on new projects and consultation and engagement with identified groups.'* This document is to be updated in 2019.
- 1.7 The Council has a rolling programme to undertake Equality Impact Assessments on all of its policies, practices and procedures. Other Council Equality Impact Assessments can be found here:  
<http://www.rother.gov.uk/article/7519/Equality-Impact-Assessments>
- 1.8 The purpose of these assessments is to ensure that a policy, practice or procedure is providing equality of opportunity and eliminating unlawful discrimination for everyone. The Council takes account of the needs, circumstances and experiences of those in the community who it intends to benefit from a policy, practice or procedure. Apart from being used to identify potential inequalities in outcomes, Equalities Impact Assessments also help to consider ways of achieving the aims of policies and projects, which in turn improves customer service and increases public confidence in the fairness of policies and projects.

## **Stages of Equalities Impact Assessments**

1.9 Equalities Impact Assessments can be carried out in two stages- an initial screening and, if required, a full assessment. A full assessment will be required if there is a high negative impact identified at stage 1. The initial screening considers the impact of the policy, strategy, function or project on the groups with protected characteristics. Policies, strategies, functions or projects can have either a positive or negative impact. In carrying out the screening it is necessary to include any potential inequalities of outcome which may result from socio-economic disadvantage.

1.10 In preparing an EqlA a six stage process is followed:

- Stage 1 – Initial Screening
- Stage 2 – Scoping and defining
- Stage 3 – Information gathering
- Stage 4 – Making a judgement
- Stage 5 – Action Planning
- Stage 6 – Publication and review

## **2. The Development and Site Allocations (DaSA) Local Plan**

### **The Core Strategy - Part 1 of the Local Plan**

- 2.1 The Core Strategy was adopted in 2014 and is effectively Part 1 of the Council's Local Plan. It was subject to its own Equalities Impact Assessment process.
- 2.2 The Core Strategy EqIA formed part of the documentation submitted to the Inspector for the Examination process at which the Core Strategy was found to have been soundly prepared.
- 2.3 The Core Strategy contains a set of overarching policies for the District aimed at delivering the strategic vision for the District to 2028. It considered what development will be delivered across the District, along with how and when it shall be delivered across the lifetime of the plan, together with the need for any associated infrastructure.
- 2.4 The Core Strategy was produced following extensive community consultation, the production of a robust evidence base to support the policies contained within the Strategy and close working with key partners including the Local Strategic Partnership, East Sussex County Council, Hastings Borough Council and local Town and Parish Councils.

### **The DaSA - Part 2 of the Local Plan**

- 2.5 This document forms Part 2 of the Council's Local Plan and develops the spatial strategies and core policies set out in the Core Strategy. The DaSA Local Plan needs to read in conjunction with Neighbourhood Plans that are in force in the district and which form part of the 'development plan' for their area.
- 2.6 The DaSA sets out site specific allocations to meet the requirements of the Core Strategy. It covers Bexhill and villages that are not covered by on-going Neighbourhood Plans. The DaSA also reviews all existing settlement development boundaries, excluding those covered by Neighbourhood Plans, and contains development policies that complement the 'core policies' already included in the adopted Core Strategy (and those in the NPPF). These relate to topics where further elaboration is considered necessary to provide a proper basis for local development management.



- 2.7 The Options and Preferred Options version of the DaSA Local Plan was published for a 10 week public consultation period from December 2016 to February 2017. It was subject to its own Equalities Impact Assessment process.
- 2.8 This Proposed Submission version of the DaSA Local Plan has been developed having taken into account the public representations received during the consultation period together with a wide range of background evidence. It is due to be published for a 6 week public representation period in October 2018 prior to being submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) in January 2019 for examination. It is anticipated that the DaSA Local Plan will be formally adopted by the Council in Summer 2019, at which point it will become part of the statutory development plan.

### **3. The DaSA Equalities Impact Assessment**

#### **Stage 1 – Initial screening**

- 3.1 The purpose of the screening process is to see if the DaSA presents any issues for any group of people. The screening process determines whether or not it is necessary to carry out a full Equality Impact Assessment for this area of work. The main question being considered is whether the DaSA has the potential to cause any adverse impact or discrimination against different groups in the community.
- 3.2 Notwithstanding the fact that the overarching Core Strategy has already been subject to EqlA, it is considered that the scope of the DaSA may still have the potential for adverse impact or discrimination against people with protected characteristics. Therefore it is considered necessary to carry out an EqlA of the DaSA.

#### **Stage 2 – Scoping and defining**

- 3.3 In developing an EqlA it is appropriate to utilise differing perspectives and experiences in its preparation. Ideally, the officers responsible for delivering the strategy are involved in its preparation along with others who have technical or specialist knowledge, where appropriate.
- 3.3 This EqlA has been prepared by Officers in the Planning Policy Team who are responsible for the DaSA's preparation, with advice and guidance from the Council's Equalities Officer.
- 3.4 There are pockets of deprivation within the District as identified within the Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015). Given this information, it was considered appropriate to include low income groups as part of the assessment to consider whether they are unfairly discriminated against in comparison to other communities within Rother. Therefore, in the EqlA of the DaSA, "income deprivation" will be assessed together with the 9 protected characteristics defined by the Equality Act 2010.

#### **Stage 3 – Information Gathering**

- 3.5 In producing the EqlA, various sources of information have been gathered in order to determine whether the DaSA is likely to have an adverse impact on or discriminate against different groups within the community. Such sources of information include Census data, along with national and local statistics.

3.6 An 'Equalities Profile' for Rother District can be found at Appendix 1, while Table 1 (below) sums up the baseline information of the different protected characteristics and Income and Deprivation, which are focussed upon as part of the assessment. The characteristics listed in Table 1 originate from UK legislation regarding discrimination. They are as follows:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender
- Gender Reassignment
- Income and Deprivation
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and Maternity
- Race, Ethnicity and Nationality
- Religion and Belief
- Sexual Orientation.

**Table 1: Equality Statistics**

Protected characteristic	Rother District Summary
Age	<p>The 2011 Census population figure for Rother District is 90,588 persons in some 40,877 households. The Census shows that most of the District's population (29.3%) is aged 45-64. 14.6% is aged under 15. A significant proportion (28.4%) is over 65 and, as Appendix 1 demonstrates, this proportion is rising and is estimated at 31.7% in 2017.</p> <p>Statistics from East Sussex County Council's policy-based demographic projections (2018)<sup>1</sup> show that between 2016 and 2031 there will be an increase in the District's population of 8% (7,535 people).</p> <p>It is suggested that between 2016 and 2031 there will be a significant increase in the population in the 65+ age groups (30%; 8,800 people). This increase is almost entirely attributed to those in the 75+ age group whereby the population is set to increase by 49% (6,789 people) between 2016 and 2031. Other increases in population between 2016 and 2031 are expected to occur within the 0-17 age group (5% increase; 756 people), the 35-44 age group (8%; 681 people) and the 55-64 age group (8%; 1,087 people). It is anticipated that the population of Rother District within the age</p>

<sup>1</sup> Population projections by age and gender (dwelling-led), 2016-2031: districts, ESCC 2018.

Protected characteristic	Rother District Summary																																																	
	<p>groups 18-24, 25-34 and 45-54 will decrease.</p> <p>Evidence suggests that the largest proportion of older people live in the coastal areas, notably in Fairlight (42.6%) and Bexhill (32.4%).</p>																																																	
Disability	<p>Information from the Rother District Strategic Housing Research Project (2018) identifies there are approximately 8,860 households containing a member with a long-term limiting illness or disability (21%). 21% of all private sector dwellings (8,190 implied) have been adapted to meet the needs of a disabled person. In terms of the nature of adaptations, changes to enable ground-floor living (where there is a bathroom, WC and bedroom at ground floor level) is the most common adaptation, followed by grab rails and dropped kerbs for wheelchair use. The majority of disabled household members are aged over 60.</p>																																																	
Gender	<p>The 2011 Census identifies that within the District there are more females (52.5%; 47,567 people) compared to males (47.5%; 43,021 people). This reflects the regional and national position. Evidence suggests that the largest proportion of females live in the coastal areas.</p>																																																	
Gender re-assignment	<p>There is no known data relating to gender reassignment in the Rother District population.</p>																																																	
Income and Deprivation	<p>As a whole, Rother District is in the upper half of authorities in terms of deprivation when ranked against all authorities (i.e. less deprived), although there are pockets of deprivation within the District.</p> <p>The 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation indicate that Rother District is the 155<sup>th</sup> most deprived local authority area in the UK out of a total of 326 local authorities. The District is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived in East Sussex.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Summary measure</th> <th>Average rank</th> <th>Average score</th> <th>Extent</th> <th>Local concentration</th> <th>Income Scale</th> <th>Employment Scale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Geography</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastbourne</td> <td>120</td> <td>129</td> <td>135</td> <td>135</td> <td>160</td> <td>167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hastings</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>17</td> <td>125</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lewes</td> <td>201</td> <td>211</td> <td>230</td> <td>228</td> <td>220</td> <td>235</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>148</td> <td>155</td> <td>171</td> <td>162</td> <td>206</td> <td>227</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wealden</td> <td>276</td> <td>275</td> <td>244</td> <td>266</td> <td>202</td> <td>214</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Summary measure	Average rank	Average score	Extent	Local concentration	Income Scale	Employment Scale	Geography							Eastbourne	120	129	135	135	160	167	Hastings	20	20	30	17	125	123	Lewes	201	211	230	228	220	235	Rother	148	155	171	162	206	227	Wealden	276	275	244	266	202	214
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Marriage and Civil Partnership	The 2011 census identifies that Rother District has a slightly higher proportion of married people (51.3%) compared to the figure for England and Wales (46.4%) and East Sussex (48.4%). It also has a slightly lower proportion of single people but a slightly higher proportion of people who are widowed, likely reflecting the older age profile of the district.
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Figures from 2016 showed there were 751 live births in Rother District that year. The birth rate per 1000 women in Rother (61.3) is marginally lower than the birth rate for England and Wales (62.3) but comparable to the rate for East Sussex (61.2). 90.4% of births in Rother in 2016 were to a UK-born mother. This is a higher proportion than the figures for England and Wales (71.8%) and East Sussex (84.6%).</p> <p>When looking at age of mother, the highest birth rate in Rother in 2016 was among women in the 25–29 age bracket, whereas for both England and Wales and East Sussex, the higher rate was actually among older mothers aged 30-34.</p> <p>The teenage pregnancy rate in Rother District (the number of births per 1000 females aged 15-17) (18.8) was comparable in 2016 to that for England (18.8) but slightly higher than East Sussex (16.1). For all three spatial areas, the rate has been steadily reducing since 2006.</p>
Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Rother District has a low proportion of people from black and ethnic minority groups, with only 2.9% of the population identifying themselves as an ethnic origin other than 'white' (Source: 2011 Census). This compares to the England average of 14%. Within the District there is a small gypsy/ traveller community. There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the District with regard to race.
Religion and Belief	The 2011 Census shows that the majority of the Rother District population see themselves as Christian (65%). This is slightly higher than the regional and national position (60% and 59% respectively). 25% of the population stated that they had 'no religion' and 8% did not identify a religion. There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the District with regard to religion or belief.
Sexual Orientation	There is very limited data relating to sexual orientation in the Rother District population. However the 2011 Census identifies that 0.32% of the population who were 16 years old and above are in a registered same-sex civil partnership. This reflects the regional and national position. There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the District with regard to sexual orientation.

## Stage 4 – Making a Judgement

- 3.7 The policies contained within the DaSA Local Plan aim to deliver the strategic vision and objectives of the Core Strategy. The policies contained within the DaSA are assessed as part of this EqIA.
- 3.8 Tables 3 – 14 below make an assessment of the impact of the policies contained within the DaSA on the identified protected characteristics. The tables contain a short summary of each policy, an assessment of the impact of the policy on each protected characteristic, along with a commentary on whether there is any potential impact by the policy on the protected characteristics. Table 15 summarises the effects of the DaSA as a whole on the protected characteristics. This the EqIA relates to the policy wording of the 'Proposed Submission' stage of the DaSA.
- 3.9 The key below identifies the symbols used to summarise the impact on a protected characteristic for each DaSA policy.

Table 2: Assessment Scoring – Symbols Explanation

Symbol	Explanation
✓	Potentially significant beneficial effect.
(✓)	Option supports the objective, or elements of the objective on balance, although effects may be minor.
~	Policy has no effect or is irrelevant, OR Overall effect is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant.
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine the assessment at this stage.
(x)	Option appears to conflict with the objective on balance and may result in minor adverse effects.
x	Potentially significant adverse effects.

Table 3: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Topic Policy (Resource Management, Communities, Housing) - Scoring

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)										
Policy	Protected Characteristic									
	Age	Disability	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES										
Policy DRM1: Water Efficiency	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DRM2: Renewable Energy Developments	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DRM3: Energy Requirements	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DCO1: Retention of Sites of Social or Economic Value	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DCO2: Equestrian Developments	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG1: Affordable Housing	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG2: Rural Exception Sites	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG3: Residential Internal Space Standards	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DHG4: Accessible and Adaptable Homes	✓	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DHG5: Specialist Housing for Older People	✓	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG6: Self-build and Custom Housebuilding	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG7: External Residential Areas	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DHG8: Extensions to Residential Gardens	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG9: Extensions, Alterations and Outbuildings	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)

Table 4: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Topic Policy (Resource Management, Communities, Housing) - Commentary

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)	
Policy	Commentary
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	
Policy DRM1: Water Efficiency	Although overall effects are positive, the effects are no more positive for the protected characteristics than they are for the general population, with the exception of 'income deprivation' where minor positive effects are likely since the policy will also limit water usage and associated costs, although benefits will primarily be for new homebuyers.
Policy DRM2: Renewable Energy Developments	Although overall effects are positive, the effects are no more positive for the protected characteristics than they are for the general population, with the exception of 'income deprivation' where minor positive effects are likely since renewable energy and low carbon initiatives may help address fuel poverty.
Policy DRM3: Energy Requirements	Although overall effects are positive, the effects are no more positive for the protected characteristics than they are for the general population, with the exception of 'income deprivation' where minor positive effects are likely since renewable energy and low carbon initiatives may help address fuel poverty.
Policy DCO1: Retention of Sites of Social or Economic Value	Retention of sites of social or economic value, which includes community facilities, is likely to disproportionately benefit key protected characteristics in comparison to the general population. This is for a number of indirect reasons. Maternity groups, minority religious groups and older persons frequently make use of communal meeting places for group activities related to their status. For example, where a minority religion does not have a specific local place of worship, a community hall may provide an alternative venue to meet. A focus on retaining sites of economic value may have positive benefits for income deprivation.
Policy DCO2: Equestrian Developments	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DHG1: Affordable Housing	Policies promoting the provision of affordable housing may benefit income deprivation.
Policy DHG2: Rural Exception Sites	Policies promoting the provision of affordable housing may benefit income deprivation.
Policy DHG3: Residential Internal Space Standards	The policy will benefit less mobile groups, including those who are wheelchair dependent.
Policy DHG4: Accessible and Adaptable Homes	The policy will benefit less mobile groups, including those who are wheelchair dependent.
Policy DHG5: Specialist Housing for Older People	The policy will benefit older people, including those with disabilities.
Policy DHG6: Self-build and Custom Housebuilding	The policy could benefit income deprivation although this would depend on the affordability of service plots.
Policy DHG7: External Residential Areas	The policy requires appropriate garden space, car parking and cycle storage and accessible waste and recycling storage. These will benefit all sectors of the general population but may have particular benefits for the older and less mobile including for pregnancy and maternity reasons.
Policy DHG8: Extensions to Residential Gardens	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DHG9: Extensions, Alterations and Outbuildings	Where an extension, alteration or outbuilding is required to provide or improve facilities for an elderly or less mobile person, or young children, the policy may have a particularly beneficial effect on these protected characteristics.



Table 5: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Topic Policy (Housing, Economy, Environment, Implementation) - Scoring

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)										
Policy	Protected Characteristic									
	Age	Disability	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES										
Policy DHG10: Annexes	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG11: Boundary Treatments	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DHG12: Accesses and Drives	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DEC1: Shopfronts, Signage and Advertisements	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEC2: Holiday Sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEC3: Existing Employment Sites and Premises	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEN1: Maintaining Landscape Character	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEN2: The High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEN3: Strategic Gaps	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEN4: Biodiversity and Green Space	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DEN5: Sustainable Drainage	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DEN6: Land Stability	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DEN7: Environmental Pollution	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy DIM1: Comprehensive Development	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy DIM2: Development Boundaries	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)

Table 6: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Topic Policy (Housing, Economy, Environment, Implementation) - Commentary

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)	
Policy	Commentary
DEVELOPMENT POLICIES	
Policy DHG10: Annexes	Where a residential annex is required to provide facilities for an elderly or less mobile person, the policy may have a particularly beneficial effect on these protected characteristics.
Policy DHG11: Boundary Treatments	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DHG12: Accesses and Drives	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be significantly different to the effects on the general population. However, where a new access or drive is required to provide better accessibility to the dwelling the policy may have a slightly more beneficial effect on elderly or less mobile people, including where the reduced mobility is due to pregnancy and maternity, or those people with young children.
Policy DEC1: Shopfronts, Signage and Advertisements	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DEC2: Holiday Sites	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DEC3: Existing Employment Sites and Premises	The policy seeks to secure the retention of existing employment sites, which may benefit income deprivation.
Policy DEN1: Maintaining Landscape Character	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DEN2: The High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DEN3: Strategic Gaps	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DEN4: Biodiversity and Green Space	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be significantly different to the effects on the general population. However, the requirement to retain biodiversity in developments and in particular, green infrastructure in larger developments, may particularly benefit older people and those who are less mobile (including as a result of pregnancy or maternity) and those with young children, as a result of providing a green infrastructure amenity within close proximity of home.
Policy DEN5: Sustainable Drainage	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be significantly different to the effects on the general population. However, part (iv) of the policy requires SuDS to be multi-functional which could include, for example, the provision of open space/ recreation. If this is achieved as part of a residential development it may particularly benefit older people and those who are less mobile (including as a result of pregnancy or maternity) and those with young children, as a result of providing an open space/ recreation facility within close proximity of home.
Policy DEN6: Land Stability	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DEN7: Environmental Pollution	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy DIM1: Comprehensive Development	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics will depend on the nature of the land uses involved in any given proposal. However, by ensuring comprehensive proposals that require the delivery of the various elements of a scheme, which could include affordable housing, sustainable transport, green space/ open space and other infrastructure (e.g. medical or community facilities used by community groups), the policy should benefit a number of protected characteristics.
Policy DIM2: Development Boundaries	One effect of this policy is likely to be to focus development within walking distance of key services. This will benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.

Table 7: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (OVE1 and Bexhill) - Scoring

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)										
Policy	Protected Characteristic									
	Age	Disability	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity
SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES										
Policy OVE1: Housing Supply and Delivery pending plans	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy BEX1: Land at Levetts Wood and Oaktree Farm, Sidley, Bexhill	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX2: Land at Preston Hall Farm, Sidley, Bexhill	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy BEX3: Land at North Bexhill - Infrastructure	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX3a: Kiteye Farm and adjoining land	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX3b: Land west of Watermill Lane	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX3c: Land east of Watermill Lane	~	~	~	(✓)	✓	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX4: Land at Former High School Site and Drill Hall, Down Road, Bexhill	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX5: Land at Gullivers Bowls Club, Knole Road, Bexhill	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX6: Land adjacent to 276 Turkey Road, Bexhill	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX7: Land at Moleynes Mead, Fryatts Way, Bexhill	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX8: Land south of Terminus Road, Bexhill	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX9: Land off Spindlewood Drive, Bexhill	(✓)	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX10: Land at Northeye (Former UAE Technical Training Project), Bexhill	(✓)	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX11: Land at Sidley Sports and Social Club, Bexhill	(✓)	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)

Table 8: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (OVE1 and Bexhill) - Commentary

<b>DEVELOPMENT &amp; SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)</b>	
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES</b>	
Policy OVE1: Housing Supply and Delivery pending plans	One effect of this Policy is likely to be to focus development within settlements and therefore within walking distance of key services. This will benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy BEX1: Land at Levetts Wood and Oaktree Farm, Sidley, Bexhill	The policy allocates land for business development, with cycle and pedestrian access. This will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX2: Land at Preston Hall Farm, Sidley, Bexhill	The policy includes a requirement for 30% affordable housing which will benefit income deprivation. It also requires on-site amenity open space and development contributions towards public transport enhancements and primary school provision which may particularly benefit young people, older and less mobile people.
Policy BEX3: Land at North Bexhill - Infrastructure	The required infrastructure will benefit the general population but the effects on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different.
Policy BEX3a: Kiteye Farm and adjoining land	The requirement for 30% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX3b: Land west of Watermill Lane	The requirements for 30% affordable housing and footpath/ cycleway access will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX3c: Land east of Watermill Lane	The requirements for 30% affordable housing and footpath/ cycleway access will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for up to five pitches for permanent residential use by Gypsies and travellers will benefit these racial/ ethnic groups and, together with Policy GYP1, meet an identified need for such accommodation.
Policy BEX4: Land at Former High School Site and Drill Hall, Down Road, Bexhill	The requirement for 30% affordable housing and commercial development will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX5: Land at Gullivers Bowls Club, Knole Road, Bexhill	The requirement for sheltered housing, including 30% affordable, at this site that is well related to the town centre, doctors surgery and public transport links will benefit older people and those who are less mobile, as well as income deprivation.
Policy BEX6: Land adjacent to 276 Turkey Road, Bexhill	The requirement for 30% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX7: Land at Moleynes Mead, Fryatts Way, Bexhill	The requirement for 30% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX8: Land south of Terminus Road, Bexhill	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Policy BEX9: Land off Spindlewood Drive, Bexhill	The requirement for 30% affordable housing and improvements to bus stop infrastructure and services will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for an on-site play area will benefit children and young people.
Policy BEX10: Land at Northeye (Former UAE Technical Training Project), Bexhill	The requirement for 30% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for an on-site play area will benefit children and young people.
Policy BEX11: Land at Sidley Sports and Social Club, Bexhill	The provision of a community hub is likely to disproportionately benefit key protected characteristics in comparison to the general population. This is for a number of indirect reasons. Maternity groups, minority religious groups and older persons frequently make use of communal meeting places for group activities related to their status.

Table 9: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (Bexhill, Hastings Fringes) - Scoring

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)										
Policy	Protected Characteristic									
	Age	Disability	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity
SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES										
Policy BEX12: Bexhill Town Centre	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy BEX13: Bexhill Primary Shopping Area	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX14: Land south-east of Beeching Road, Bexhill	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX15: Bexhill Cultural Area	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEX16: London Road - Sackville Road Enhancement Area	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy BEX17: Little Common District Centre	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy BEX17: Sidley District Centre	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy HAS1: Combe Valley Countryside Park	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy HAS2: Land at Michael Tyler's, Woodlands Way, Hastings	(✓)	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy HAS3: Land east of A265, Myhouse Lane, Hastings	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy HAS4: Urban Fringe Management	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 10: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (Bexhill, Hastings Fringes) - Commentary

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)	
Policy	Commentary
SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES	
Policy BEX12: Bexhill Town Centre	The retention of retail and other town centre uses will benefit income deprivation. Traffic management improvements, particularly those to benefit public transport users and pedestrians, are likely to benefit older and less mobile people (including those who are less mobile for pregnancy or maternity reasons).
Policy BEX13: Bexhill Primary Shopping Area	The retention of retail and associated services in the town centre will benefit income deprivation. By focusing such development within the town centre, within walking distance of key services and accessible by public transport, will also benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy BEX14: Land south-east of Beeching Road, Bexhill	The provision of retail development, and possibly office units, at this accessible location will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BEX15: Bexhill Cultural Area	The policy will benefit the general population but by focusing arts, culture and tourism activities within the town centre, which is accessible by public transport it may particularly benefit low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car. It will also benefit income deprivation through supporting the economy and job creation.
Policy BEX16: London Road - Sackville Road Enhancement Area	The improvement of the commercial environment will benefit income deprivation. Improvements to the safe and convenient movement of pedestrians and public transport in particular are likely to benefit older and less mobile people (including those who are less mobile for pregnancy or maternity reasons).
Policy BEX17: Little Common District Centre	The retention of retail and other town centre uses in the Little Common and Sidley District Centres will benefit income deprivation. By focusing such development within these centres, within walking distance of key services and accessible by public transport, will also benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy BEX17: Sidley District Centre	The retention of retail and other town centre uses in the Little Common and Sidley District Centres will benefit income deprivation. By focusing such development within these centres, within walking distance of key services and accessible by public transport, will also benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy HAS1: Combe Valley Countryside Park	The policy will benefit the general population but the effects on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different.
Policy HAS2: Land at Michael Tyler's, Woodlands Way, Hastings	The requirement for 30% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for an on-site play area will benefit children and young people.
Policy HAS3: Land east of A265, Myhouse Lane, Hastings	The policy allocates land for business development. This will benefit income deprivation.
Policy HAS4: Urban Fringe Management	The effects of this policy on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.

Table 11: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (Village allocations: Beckley, Broad Oak, Camber, Fairlight Cove, Iden, Northiam, Peasmarsh) - Scoring

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)										
Policy	Protected Characteristic									
	Age	Disability	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity
SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES										
Policy BEC1: Land East of Hobbs Lane, Beckley Four Oaks	(✓)	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BEC2: Land South of Buddens Green, Beckley Four Oaks	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BRO1: Land West of Northiam Road A28	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy BRO2: Land South of Rainbow Trout Pub, Northiam	?	?	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	?
Policy CAM1: Land at the Former Putting Green, Camber	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy CAM2: Land at Central Car Park, Camber	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy CAT1: Land west of the B2204	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy FAC1: Land at the Former Market Garden, Lower Waites Lane	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy FAC2: Land east of Waites Lane	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	(✓)
Policy IDE1: Land South of Elmsmead, Iden	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy NOR1: Land South of Northiam Primary School	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy NOR2: Land South of The Paddock/ Goddens Gill	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy PEA1: Land South of Main Street, Peasmarsh	(✓)	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 12: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (Village allocations: Beckley, Broad Oak, Camber, Fairlight Cove, Iden, Northiam, Peasmarsch) - Commentary

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)	
Policy	Commentary
SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES	
Policy BEC1: Land East of Hobbs Lane, Beckley Four Oaks	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for a contribution towards play space will benefit children and young people.
Policy BEC2: Land South of Buddens Green, Beckley Four Oaks	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy BRO1: Land West of Northiam Road A28	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The provision of allotments within a village where there is currently a deficit may also benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy BRO2: Land South of Rainbow Trout Pub, Northiam	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The retention of the public house may have benefits for particular community groups if it is used as a community hub/ facility, for example maternity groups and older persons frequently make use of communal meeting places for group activities related to their status. However, it is unclear if the public house will be used in this manner.
Policy CAM1: Land at the Former Putting Green, Camber	The requirement for 40% affordable housing in this accessible location will benefit income deprivation.
Policy CAM2: Land at Central Car Park, Camber	The provision of tourism and commercial uses in this accessible location will benefit income deprivation.
Policy CAT1: Land west of the B2204	The policy includes a requirement for 40% affordable housing which will benefit income deprivation. It also requires on-site amenity open space at this central location within the village which may benefit many sections of the community including less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy FAC1: Land at the Former Market Garden, Lower Waites Lane	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy FAC2: Land east of Waites Lane	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for appropriately designed, age-restricted housing for older people will benefit older people, including those with disabilities. The provision of a new doctor's surgery will benefit the general population but particularly those more likely to access a facility more frequently which could include older people and those with disabilities and those affected by pregnancy/ maternity.
Policy IDE1: Land South of Elmsmead, Iden	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy NOR1: Land South of Northiam Primary School	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy NOR2: Land South of The Paddock/ Goddens Gill	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The option requirement for age-restricted housing for older people will benefit older people, including those with disabilities.
Policy PEA1: Land South of Main Street, Peasmarsch	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The requirement for an on-site play area will benefit children and young people.



Table 13: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (Village allocations: Rye Harbour, Westfield, Other spatial policies) - Scoring

DEVELOPMENT & SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)										
Policy	Protected Characteristic									
	Age	Disability	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity
SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES										
Policy RHA1: Land at Stonework Cottages	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy RHA2: Harbour Road Employment Area	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy WES1: Land at Westfield Down, Westfield	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy WES2: Land at the former Moorhurst Care Home, Westfield	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy WES3: Land off Goulds Drive, Westfield	~	~	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy WES4: Land between Moor Lane and the A28, Westfield	(✓)	(✓)	~	(✓)	~	~	~	~	~	~
Policy GYP1: Land adjacent to High Views, Loose Farm Lane, Battle	~	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~
Policy MAR1: Land at Felon's Field, Marley Lane	~	~	~	✓	~	~	~	~	~	~

Table 14: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Site Allocation and other Spatial Policy (Village allocations: Rye Harbour, Westfield, Other spatial policies) - Commentary

<b>DEVELOPMENT &amp; SITE ALLOCATIONS LOCAL PLAN (DaSA)</b>	
<b>Policy</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>SITE ALLOCATIONS AND OTHER SPATIAL POLICIES</b>	
Policy RHA1: Land at Stonework Cottages	The requirement for 30% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy RHA2: Harbour Road Employment Area	The policy allocates land for business development. This will benefit income deprivation.
Policy WES1: Land at Westfield Down, Westfield	The requirement for 40% affordable housing in this accessible location will benefit income deprivation.
Policy WES2: Land at the former Moorhurst Care Home, Westfield	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation. The allocation for housing with care will benefit older people, including those with disabilities.
Policy WES3: Land off Goulds Drive, Westfield	The requirement for 40% affordable housing will benefit income deprivation.
Policy WES4: Land between Moor Lane and the A28, Westfield	The provision of allotments within a village where there is currently a deficit may benefit less mobile and low income groups, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Policy GYP1: Land adjacent to High Views, Loose Farm Lane, Battle	The allocation for one permanent pitch for residential use by Gypsies and travellers will benefit these racial/ethnic groups and, together with Policy BEX3c, meet an identified need for such accommodation.
Policy MAR1: Land at Felon's Field, Marley Lane	The policy allocates land for business development. This will benefit income deprivation.

Table 15: Screening the Equality Impacts of the DaSA – by Protected Characteristic

Protected Characteristic	Overall Assessment	Commentary
Age	(✓)	The DaSA plan appears to have a positive overall effect on older (and younger) persons. Preferred sites prioritise locations in walking distance of key services, benefitting less mobile people. Some site allocations are specifically targeted at older persons. Others include play provision for children and young people. Housing policies and standards similarly benefit older people, including 'Adoption of residential internal space standards' (DHG3), 'Accessible and adaptable homes' (DHG4) and 'Specialist housing for older people' (DHG5).
Disability	(✓)	The DaSA plan appears to have a positive overall effect on people with disabilities. Preferred sites prioritise locations in walking distance of key services, benefitting people with reduced mobility. Housing policies and standards similarly benefit people with disabilities, particularly 'Accessible and Adaptable Homes' (DHG4), as well as 'Adoption of residential internal space standards' (DHG3).
Gender	~	There are no discernable impacts, either positive or negative, by gender. Fear of crime may have a disproportionate relationship to gender. In this context, it is worth highlighting that all sites policies should be informed by the overarching Core Strategy Policy EN3 'Design Quality' which emphasises 'Secured by Design' as a key principle.
Gender Reassignment	~	There are no discernable impacts, either positive or negative, in relation to gender reassignment.
Income Deprivation	(✓)	A focus on retaining sites of economic value may have positive benefits for income deprivation, as should policies promoting the provision of affordable housing. Sites policies that have seek to focus development within walking distance of key services will benefit those on a low income, who are less likely to have access to a private car.
Marriage and civil partnership	~	There are no discernable impacts, either positive or negative, in relation to marriage and civil partnership.
Pregnancy and maternity;	(✓)	The DaSA plan appears to have a positive overall effect. Preferred sites prioritise locations in walking distance of key services, benefitting less mobile groups.
Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	~	Impacts on this protected characteristic are negligible, with policies for the gypsies and travellers community being the only identified effect (positive in this example).
Religion/ Belief	~	Impacts on this protected characteristic are negligible, with very minor positive impacts identified via retention of community halls (which may serve as proxy places of worship); as well as the identification of the locations of places of worship as a factor in consideration of development sites.
Sexual Orientation		There are no discernable impacts, either positive or negative, in relation to sexual orientation.

## **Stage 5 and 6 – Action Planning, and Publication and Review**

- 3.12 As the EqlA has not identified any adverse impacts on protected characteristics, it is therefore not considered necessary to move onto Stage 5 – Action Planning.

## **4. Conclusion**

- 4.1 This EqIA has examined whether the Development and Site Allocations Local Plan (Proposed Submission version) has an adverse impact on or discriminated against different groups in the community.
- 4.2 The assessment identified that all policies within the DaSA are likely to have either a positive impact or no differential impact on the different protected characteristics. There are no identified adverse impacts. Therefore, it is not necessary to continue onto the latter stages of the EqIA process, particularly in terms of action planning. The identified benefits will also have benefits for the wider community. There are some policies within the DaSA which favour or target certain groups, the justification for these approaches can be found within the Council's evidence base and the framework provided by Government guidance.
- 4.3 Based on the judgements made in the EqIA, it is not considered that any measures are required to mitigate against any adverse impacts that any policy may have. However, the Council will monitor the implementation and impact of the DaSA policies through the production of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). The Core Strategy sets out the monitoring framework which should provide a robust basis for future monitoring.

# Appendix: Equalities Profile for Rother District

## Age and gender

### Population by broad age groups in 2017

This dataset shows the resident population by broad age groups as in June 2017

Age group	All people	Percentage aged 0-15	Percentage aged 16-64	Percentage aged 65 and over
Geography				
England	55,619,430	19.1	62.9	18.0
South East	9,080,825	19.1	61.7	19.1
East Sussex	552,259	17.0	57.5	25.4
Rother	94,997	14.9	53.4	31.7

[Source: Mid-2017 Population Estimates \(MYE\), Office for National Statistics](#)

### Population by gender in 2017

This dataset shows the resident population by gender as in June 2017.

Gender	All people	Females	Males
Geography			
England	55,619,430	50.6	49.4
South East	9,080,825	50.7	49.3
East Sussex	552,259	51.6	48.4
Rother	94,997	51.9	48.1

[Source: Mid-2017 Population Estimates \(MYE\), Office for National Statistics](#)

## Population projections by age and gender (dwelling-led), 2016-2031

This dataset shows the 2016-based population projections (dwelling-led) for East Sussex and Rother for the period 2016 to 2031, by age group, at April 2018.

Age group	Geography	2016	2020	2024	2028	2031
All ages (no.)	East Sussex	549,557	558,452	572,588	583,658	590,289
	Rother	93,966	94,749	96,943	100,003	101,501
0-17 (%)	East Sussex	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.9	18.4
	Rother	17.1	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.6
18-64 (%)	East Sussex	55.5	54.3	52.9	51.3	49.9
	Rother	51.6	50.0	48.6	47.1	45.7
65-74 (%)	East Sussex	13.4	13.5	12.9	13.6	14.5
	Rother	16.6	16.7	15.7	16.4	17.4
75+ (%)	East Sussex	11.7	12.9	14.9	16.2	17.2
	Rother	14.8	16	18.5	19.6	20.3

Source: East Sussex County Council: ESCC Projections April 2018.

## Ethnicity, nationality and language

### Population by ethnic group in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of population by ethnic groups from the 2011 Census. Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Ethnicity	British and N. Irish	Irish	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	All Mixed	All Asian or Asian British	All Black or Black British	Other ethnic group
England and Wales	80.5	0.9	0.1	4.4	2.2	7.5	3.3	1
South East	85.2	0.9	0.2	4.4	1.9	5.2	1.6	0.6
East Sussex	91.7	0.8	0.2	3.4	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.3
Rother	94.1	0.7	0.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2

### Population by country of birth in 2011

This dataset shows the number and percentage of people by country of birth from the 2011 Census.

Country of birth	Europe	Africa	Middle East and Asia	The Americas and the Caribbean	Antarctica and Oceania	Other countries
England and Wales	91.5	2.3	4.6	1.2	0.3	0
South East	92.8	2.1	3.8	1	0.4	0
East Sussex	95.7	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.3	0
Rother	96.4	1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0

[Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics](#)



## New National Insurance registrations by nationality in 2017

This dataset shows the number of overseas nationals entering the UK and registering for a National Insurance number by nationality. The issuing of a National Insurance number is an indicator of economic migration, as all non-UK nationals require one to work in the UK. As there is no requirement to relinquish the number when a migrant worker leaves the UK these figures do not reflect the overall migrant population. Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result, figures may not sum exactly to the total units. "-" denotes a nil or negligible number of claimants or award amount based on nil or negligible number of claimants.

Nationality	All continents	European Union	European Union Non-	Africa	Asia	Asia Central	Middle East including Central Asia	Oceania (including Australia)	America	Other
England	615,467	448,506	14,833	27,350	87,718	13,279	14,646	21,799	615	
South East	84,303	62,432	1,856	3,462	11,734	1,140	1,695	3,077	-	
East Sussex	2,279	1,795	73	91	217	48	52	77	0	
Rother	231	154	12	12	26	-	12	19	-	

[Source: Department for Work and Pensions](#)

## Main household language in 2011

This dataset shows various combinations of adults and children within a household that have English as a main language.

Household language	All households	All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	No people in household have English as a main language
England and Wales	23,366,044	21313812	868431	181729	1002072
South East	3,555,463	3312400	114631	19423	109009
East Sussex	231,905	222351	4692	672	4190
Rother	40,877	39929	591	53	304

[Source: 2011 Census. Office for National Statistics](#)

## Religion

### Population by religion in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of the population by religion from 2011 Census.

Religions	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
Geography									
England and Wales	59.3	0.4	1.5	0.5	4.8	0.8	0.4	25.1	7.2
South East	59.8	0.5	1.1	0.2	2.3	0.6	0.5	27.7	7.4
East Sussex	59.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0	0.7	29.6	8.1
Rother	64.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0	0.6	25.2	8.2

[Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics](#)

### Sexual orientation and gender reassignment

Data on sexual orientation and gender reassignment is not available at a District Level. In 2016, just over 1 million (2.0%) of the UK population aged 16 and over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB) (Source: Office for National Statistics).

### Marital and civil partnership status

#### Population by marital and civil partnership status in 2011

This dataset shows the number of people aged 16 and over and the percentage by marital status from 2011 Census.

Marital Status	All people aged 16 and over	Single	Married	In a registered same-sex civil partnership	Separated	Divorced	Widowed
Geography							
England and Wales	45,496,780	34.6	46.6	0.2	2.6	9	7
South East	6,992,666	31.9	49.3	0.2	2.5	9.1	6.9
East Sussex	435,515	29.1	48.4	0.3	2.7	10.7	8.7
Rother	76,359	24.7	51.3	0.3	2.6	10.3	10.8

[Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics](#)

## Pregnancy and maternity

### Live births by age of mother in 2016

These datasets show the number of live births by age of mother and also rates per 1,000 women in each age group.

Measure	Number of live births						
	All live births	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
England	663157	20963	96519	185960	210731	120330	28654
South East	101982	2797	12847	26970	33891	20711	4766
East Sussex	5219	186	839	1479	1568	916	231
Rother	751	32	128	220	201	127	43

Measure	Rate per 1,000 women						
	All live births	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over
England	62.5	13.5	55.6	98.5	112.4	67.5	16.1
South East	61.4	10.9	48.9	100.6	121.2	70.9	15.8
East Sussex	61.2	12.6	68.2	110.1	114.3	63	14
Rother	61.3	13.7	72.2	117.3	113	62.5	17.6

[Source: Office for National Statistics](#)

### Live births by mother's country of birth in 2016 by percentage

This dataset shows the total number of live births and the percentage classified by the country of birth of the mother.

Birthplace of mother	All live births	UK	Whole of Europe	Africa	Asia	Rest of the world
England and Wales	695,040	71.8	11.7	4.9	9.5	2
South East	102406	74.8	11.6	3.9	7.7	2
East Sussex	5152	84.6	8.8	1.4	3.8	1.4
Rother	705	90.4	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.7

[Source: Office for National Statistics](#)

### Teenage pregnancy, 2012-2016

These datasets shows the total number of conceptions for females aged less than 18 years and the rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17.

Measure	Number of Conceptions				
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Geography					
England	26,157	22,830	21,282	19,080	17,014
South East	3,617	3,184	2,929	2,627	2,271
East Sussex	235	210	188	174	144
Rother	31	28	29	35	27

Measure	Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17				
Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Geography					
England	27.7	24.3	22.8	20.8	18.8
South East	23.2	20.5	18.8	17.1	15.0
East Sussex	25.0	22.3	19.9	19.2	16.1
Rother	19.8	18.5	18.7	23.8	18.8

[Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit \(Department for Children, Schools and Families\)](#)

## Health and disability

### Life expectancy at birth in years, 2010-2016

This dataset shows the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he/she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life.

Year	Gender	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014	2013-2015	2014-2016
Geography						
England	Males	79.1	79.3	79.4	79.5	79.5
	Females	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1
South East	Males	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.5	80.6
	Females	83.7	83.8	83.9	84.0	84.0
East Sussex	Males	79.7	79.9	80.2	80.1	80.3
	Females	83.6	83.8	84.0	84.0	84.0
Rother	Males	80.0	79.8	79.8	79.7	80.4
	Females	83.8	83.9	84.2	83.8	83.9

[Source: Office for National Statistics](#)

### Limiting long-term illness in 2011 (Census)

This dataset shows the percentage of people (2011) that have a limiting long-term illness or disability.

Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

Percentage	People with long-term health problem or disability	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	People without long-term health problem or disability
Geography				
England and Wales	17.9	8.5	9.4	82.1
South East	15.7	6.9	8.8	84.3
East Sussex	20.3	9.2	11.2	79.7
Rother	23.4	10.7	12.8	76.6

## Limiting long-term illness projections, 2016-2028

This dataset shows the projected number of people with limiting long-term illness. These projections are based on the dwelling-led population projections and on the revised 2016 data on population estimates, births, deaths and migration released by ONS in March 2018.

Year		2016	2028
Geography	Measure		
East Sussex	Number of people	113,424	133,460
	Percentage	20.6	22.9
Rother	Number of people	21,351	24,853
	Percentage	22.7	25.1

[Source: East Sussex County Council, Research and Information Team](#)

## Projected disability, 2016-2028

This dataset shows the projected number of people with disabilities, calculated by multiplying age and sex specific rates of disability by dwelling led population projections calculated by East Sussex County Council using the POPGROUP model.

Year	2016	2018	2026	2028
Geography				
East Sussex	92,187	94,227	106,713	109,972
Rother	17,469	17,823	19,962	20,558

[Source: East Sussex County Council, Research and Information Team](#)

## Provision of unpaid care in 2011

This dataset shows the number of people who provide unpaid care for others and the number of hours provided.

Provision of unpaid care	All people	People provide no unpaid care	People provide unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
Geography						
England and Wales	56,075,912	50275666	5800246	3665072	775189	1359985
South East	8,634,750	7787397	847353	577114	96883	173356
East Sussex	526,671	467262	59409	39537	6745	13127
Rother	90,588	79327	11261	7279	1250	2732

[Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics](#)

## Education

### Qualifications in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of all people aged 16 and over by highest level of qualification held from the 2011 Census.

Qualifications	None	Level 1	Level 2	Apprentice-ship	Level 3	Level 4 & above	Other qualifications
Geography							
England & Wales	15	15.2	17.2	3.1	14.5	29.7	5.5
South East	11.7	15.4	17.6	3.1	15	32.3	4.9
East Sussex	13.4	16.9	19.4	3.1	14.9	28.3	4.1
Rother	14.3	17.1	19.5	3.4	14.5	27.6	3.6

[Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics](#)

## Poverty

### People affected by income deprivation in 2015

This dataset shows the number and percentage of people affected by income deprivation in 2015. This data is drawn from the Income Domain of the 2015 Indices of Deprivation.

Measure	Percentage of people affected by income deprivation	Number of people affected by income deprivation
Geography		
East Sussex	13.1	69,507
Rother	12.8	11,624

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), Indices of Deprivation, 2015 (constructed by Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI)).

## Other factors

### Household composition in 2011

This dataset shows the total number of households and percentage by household type from 2011 Census. A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area. Household composition here classifies households according to the relationships between householders.

Household type	All households (no.)	All one person households %	All family households %	All other households %
Geography				
England and Wales	23,366,044	30.2	61.8	7.9
South East	3,555,463	28.8	63.9	7.4
East Sussex	231,905	32.8	61.2	6.1
Rother	40,877	34	60.9	5.1

[Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics](#)