

**AMENDMENTS TO THE PROPOSED SUBMISSION
ADUR LOCAL PLAN (2016)**

HEALTH AND EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

March 2016



Contents

	Page
1 Introduction	4
2 Stage 1:	
• Screening – Data Collection.....	8
• Screening - Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of Policies in the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016)	23
• Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Policies in the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) on each identified Health and Equalities Group	88
3 Stage 2:	
• Full Impact Assessment of Policies in the in the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016)	92
• Analysis of Consultation Undertaken with the Health and Equality Group ...	97
• Monitoring and Review.....	99

Appendices

Appendix 1: Definitions of Protected Characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010	100
Appendix 2: Relevant Groups who were involved in Consultation in Respect of the Local Plan	101
Appendix 3: Results from Equal Opportunities Forms for Three Key Stages of Regulation 18 Consultation (excluding that for New Monks Farm) on the Adur Local Plan	103

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 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, the Adur and Worthing Community Profile 2014 as well as the Councils' Action on Public Health (2014) identifies eight issues of concern in Adur and Worthing. These are:

- Alcohol harm
- The number of unpaid 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 particularly for older people

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 has 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 (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 Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016). Equality impact assessment is a tool which helps the Councils identify the potential impact of their policies, services, and functions on residents, making sure that these reflect the needs of the community. The process helps to improve policies, strategies, procedures, functions, projects, reviews and organisational change for the whole community and not just minority groups. The Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) therefore includes the identified groups as well as assessing the impact of the policies on the wider population outside of these groups.

1.6 This Health and Equalities Impact Assessment will be published alongside the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) which will be submitted 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 provides 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 Adur's economy, community and environment.

1.8 The Local Plan sets out a vision and strategy for Adur, assesses the planning issues facing it and proposes policies for addressing these. Overall, it seeks to achieve a balance in meeting needs for development in Adur– 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, in Part 2 - 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 Regulations 18 and 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012) has been carried out five times to date, as follows:

- Housing and Employment Options – June – August 2011
- Draft Adur Local Plan 2012 – September to October 2012
- Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 – September to November 2013
- Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 – October to December 2014 (plus an additional 2 week extension)
- Amendments to the New Monks Farm Allocation within the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 – December 2015 to January 2016

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

1.11 The Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) and detailed

information regarding consultation undertaken can be found on the Councils' website (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

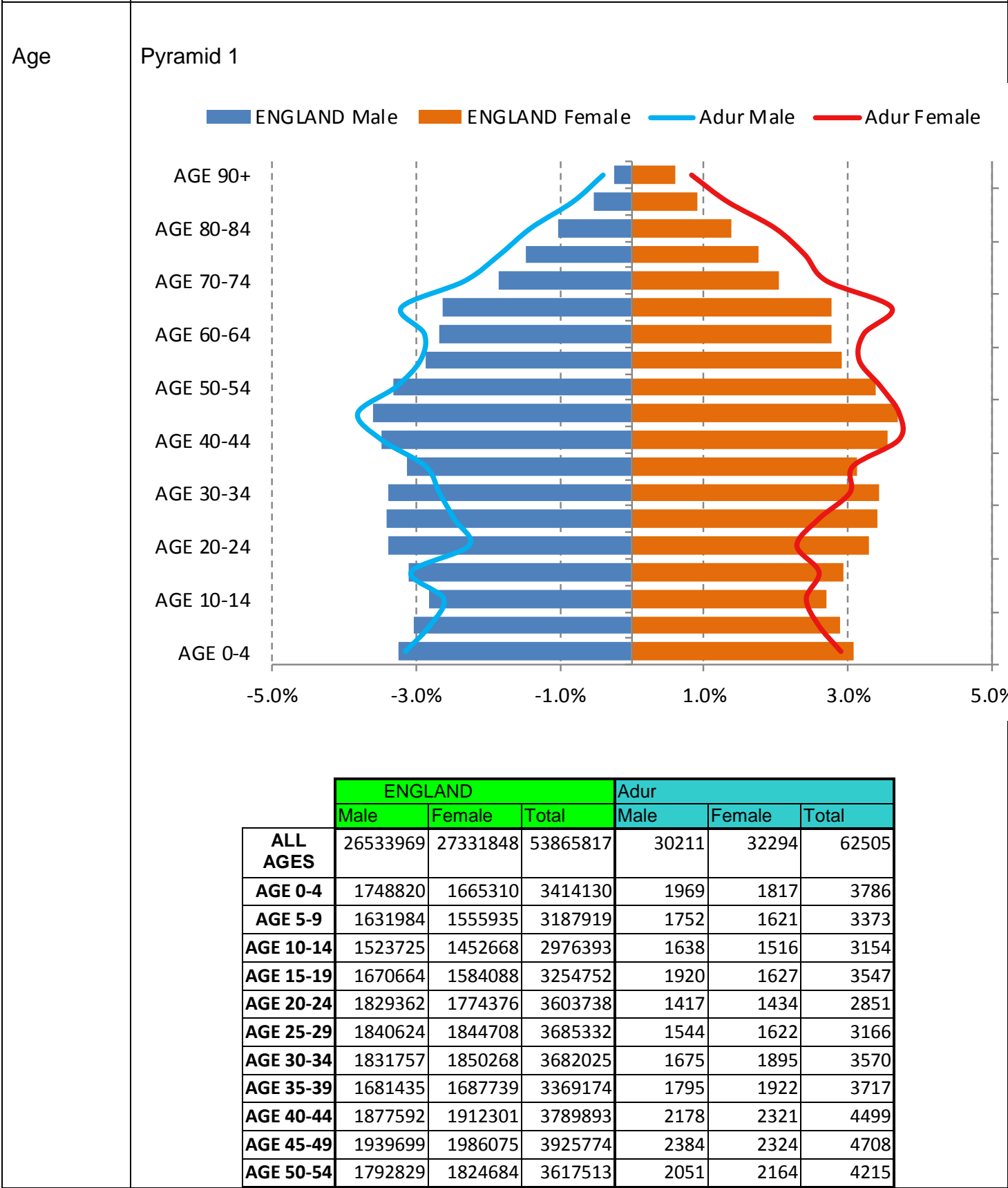
Data collection

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 District¹. Also included is commentary regarding issues that are relevant to each Group and have implications for this Impact Assessment.

¹ 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.

Equality Group

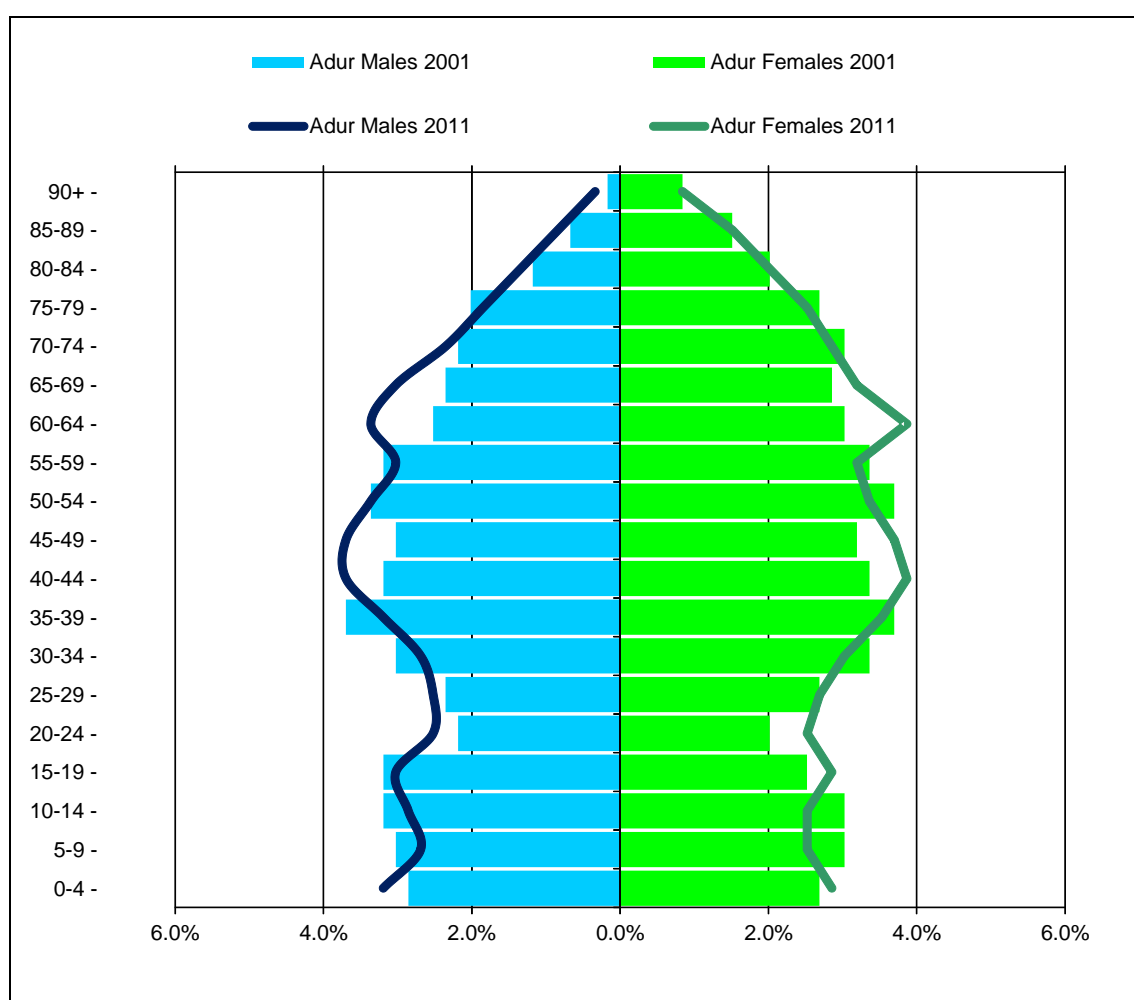
Adur District Summary



AGE 55-59	1539583	1574641	3114224	1839	1976	3815
AGE 60-64	1440004	1499767	2939771	1805	2016	3821
AGE 65-69	1419680	1498119	2917799	2004	2257	4261
AGE 70-74	998923	1106851	2105774	1454	1692	3146
AGE 75-79	798929	944545	1743474	1148	1501	2649
AGE 80-84	549133	751132	1300265	877	1242	2119
AGE 85-89	291910	495544	787454	510	828	1338
AGE 90+	127316	323097	450413	251	519	770

Source: 2013 Mid year estimates (ONS) in the West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014 (JSNA)

Pyramid 2



Source: West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2014 (JSNA)

Pyramid 1 compares the 2013 mid year population estimates (ONS) for Adur with those for England, with each bar showing the proportion of the total population falling into that age/sex category. In comparison with England, Adur District has a lower percentage in

the younger age groups of working age, particularly ages 20 to 34 (15% compared with 25%) but a significantly higher percentage aged 60 or older (29% compared with 23%). Pyramid 2 shows how the proportion of the population in Adur over 40 years of age has increased since 2001. The ageing factor is also highlighted in the recent Objectively Assessed Housing Needs study of 2015 for Adur. The table below shows how the age structure of the population has changed over the 2001 to 2013 period. The data shows the most significant growth to have been in the 60-74 age group with a notable increase in the number of people aged 15-29 and 45-59. The analysis also indicates a decline in the population aged 30-44 along with a very small reduction in the number of children (people aged under 15).

Change in Population Age Structure in Adur District, 2001 to 2013

Age group	2001	2013	Change	% change
Under 15	10,600	10,400	-200	-1.9%
15-29	9,000	9,600	600	6.7%
30-44	12,100	11,800	-300	-2.5%
45-59	11,800	12,700	900	7.6%
60-74	9,500	11,200	1,700	17.9%
75 and over	6,700	6,800	100	1.5%
Total	59,700	62,500	2,800	4.7%

Source: Objectively Assessed Housing Needs study for Adur (2015)

In terms of future population age structure, ONS (2012-based) sub-national population projections (SNPP) were published in May 2014. These projections provide estimates of the future population of local authorities, assuming a continuation of recent local trends in fertility, mortality and migration. The projections for Adur have been adjusted (by the Objectively Assessed Housing Need Study for Adur 2015) to take account of an over estimation by ONS of past population growth (an over estimation of migration) in the district – (Unattributable Population Change (UPC)).

Population Change 2011 to 2031 by fifteen year age bands (2012-based SNPP – with UPC adjustment)

Age group	Population 2011	Population 2031	Change in population	% change from 2011
Under 15	9,844	10,922	1,078	11.0%
15-29	9,674	9,869	195	2.0%
30-44	11,810	11,620	-190	-1.6%
45-59	12,184	13,000	816	6.7%
60-74	11,024	14,176	3,152	28.6%
75+	6,798	10,348	3,550	52.2%
Total	61,334	69,935	8,601	14.0%

Source: Objectively Assessed Housing Needs study for Adur (2015)

The projections suggest an increasingly ageing population, with the largest percentage increases for those aged 60 to 64 (28.6%) and 75+ (52.2%). Whilst there is an increase in the proportion of those aged 15 and below (11%) , there is only a small increase in young adults aged 15 to 29 (2%) and an actual decline (of -1.6%) of those aged 30 to 44 (key components of the labour force).

The ageing of the population has implications for the economy as well as the provision of housing and services (e.g. health).

The 2011 Census indicates that Adur has the highest percentage (over a quarter at 25.6%) of 16 plus year olds with no qualifications in West Sussex. 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 proportion in Adur in 2011/12 was 54.1% compared to the average for England at 59%.

Source: Adur Community Profile 2014

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.

Source: The Poverty Site.

Compared to the South East and to England, the percentage of those aged 18 to 24 in Adur claiming job seekers allowance for up to 6 months is higher. The figure for Adur is 1.4%, compared to 0.8% for the South East and 1.3% for England (as at December

	<p>2015).</p> <p>Source:<i>NOMIS</i></p> <p><i>The Coastal West Sussex Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2012 (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 the need for affordable housing. The document also notes the likely need for specialist housing solutions to meet the changing needs of older people. <i>The Adur Objectively Assessed Housing Needs study of 2015</i> points to the likely increased need for specialist housing options (sheltered and extra care) for people aged 75 and older. Given existing supply in Adur, the greatest need is for market specialist housing (671 units) between 2011 and 2031. There is also an increasing need for registered care housing for the elderly – a total of 598 people are estimated to require this type of accommodation between 2011 and 2031 although given the existing supply, there may not be a shortfall until later the longer term.</p>																		
Disability	See under Health Groups																		
Gender Assignment	No information is currently available regarding this group in Adur. National research (Gires. The Number of Gender Variant People in the UK – Update 2011) estimated that the incidence rate in the UK in 2007 for those over the age of 15 was 3 per 100,000 people – a total of 1,500 people. The rates are increasing – a total of 12,500 for the UK was estimated in 2010 – the totals for Adur are likely to be small.																		
Pregnancy and ma-ternity	<p>General Fertility Rate – the number of live births per 1000 women of child bearing age (15-44).</p> <table><tr><td></td><td>2009</td><td>2010</td><td>2011</td><td>2012</td><td>2013</td></tr><tr><td>Adur District</td><td>63</td><td>66.5</td><td>62.2</td><td>71.8*</td><td>70*</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>63.8</td><td>65.5</td><td>64.2</td><td>64.9</td><td>62.4</td></tr></table> <p>*highest in West Sussex</p> <p>Source: <i>West Sussex JSNA and Birth Summary Table from ONS</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	2013	Adur District	63	66.5	62.2	71.8*	70*	England	63.8	65.5	64.2	64.9	62.4
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013														
Adur District	63	66.5	62.2	71.8*	70*														
England	63.8	65.5	64.2	64.9	62.4														

Race

Ethnic Group	Adur District %	England %
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

All usual residents 2011 ONS Neighbourhood statistics

Change in Population in Black and Minority Ethnic Groups in Adur District, 2001-11

Ethnic Group	2001	2011	Change	% change
White (British/Irish)	57,353	57,269	-84	-0.1%
White – Other	774	1,394	620	80.1%
Mixed	570	886	316	55.4%
Asian or Asian British	639	1,058	419	65.6%
Black or Black British	152	313	161	105.9%
Other	139	262	123	88.5%
Total	59,627	61,182	1,555	2.6%
Non-White (British/Irish)	2,274	3,913	1,639	72.1%

Source: 2001 and 2011 Census

2011 Census data indicates that around 6% of the population of Adur come from a non-White (British/Irish) background. This figure is significantly below that found across the region and nationally. The key BME group in Adur is Other-White (which is likely to

contain a number of Eastern European migrants). The Other-White population made up 2.1% of all people in the District in 2011, which is significantly higher than any other group (although lower than seen in any of the comparator areas). Since 2001 the BME population in the District has increased significantly, as can be seen in the above table. The data shows that whilst the overall population of Adur has increased by 1,555 over the 10-year period there has been a notable increase in BME groups (all groups other than White (British/Irish)) of 1,639. The White (British/Irish) population has decreased by 0.1% compared to an increase of 72% in BME groups.

Source: Objectively Assessed Need for Housing. Adur District 2015

8 racist crimes were recorded by Sussex Police in 2012/13

Source: West Sussex Life 2013. WSCC

From the above, 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". In this respect, it should be noted that with regard to the consultation on the Amendments to the New Monks Farm Allocation within the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 (December 2015 to January 2016) specific consultation via 2 meetings took place with the residents of the Withy Patch Gypsy and Travellers site. This was to ensure that those affected by the potential relocation of the site as a result of the strategic allocation of New Monks Farm were aware of the proposals.

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,

Source: The Poverty Site.

The Coastal West Sussex Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2012 (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	<table><tr><th>Religion</th><th>Adur District %</th><th>England %</th></tr><tr><td>Christian</td><td>58.6</td><td>59.4</td></tr><tr><td>Buddhist</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Hindu</td><td>0.2</td><td>1.5</td></tr><tr><td>Jewish</td><td>0.4</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Muslim</td><td>1.0</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>Sikh</td><td>0</td><td>0.8</td></tr><tr><td>Other religion</td><td>0.6</td><td>0.4</td></tr><tr><td>No religion</td><td>31.1</td><td>24.7</td></tr><tr><td>Religion not stated</td><td>7.6</td><td>7.2</td></tr></table>	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
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Source: All usual residents - 2011 ONS Neighbourhood statistics.																															
Religions other than Christianity are under-represented in Adur District.																															
Sex (gender)	<table><tr><th>Gender</th><th>Adur District %</th><th>Great Britain %</th></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>51.6</td><td>50.8</td></tr><tr><td>Male</td><td>48.4</td><td>49.2</td></tr></table>	Gender	Adur District %	Great Britain %	Female	51.6	50.8	Male	48.4	49.2																					
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Source: NOMIS (ONS population estimates 2014)																															
The genders are evenly split in Adur District, similar to England.																															
As at September 2015, nationally, employment rates for women are 10% lower than for men; a considerable improvement on 40 years ago when the difference was 38%. In Adur District, the employment rate for men at 2014/15 was 80%; for women it was 73%. In terms of pay, in 2015, the hourly pay rate (excluding overtime) for male full time workers was £14.96 which compares to the lower rate for female full time workers at £11.58 (lower than the rate for Great Britain at £12.57).The proportion of working wom-																															

	<p>en who are low paid is about twice that of working men.</p> <p><i>Source: NOMIS and 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).</p> <p><i>Source: The Poverty Site.</i></p>
Sexual orientation	<p>Living as 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%.</p> <p><i>Source: ONS Neighbourhood statistics</i></p> <p>2 homophobic (sexual orientation) crimes were recorded by Sussex Police in 2013/143 (an increase of 1 over the year).</p> <p><i>Source: West Sussex Life 2014. 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>
Health Group	Adur District Summary
Alcohol harms	<p>22.1% of adults (nearly a quarter) in Adur are higher risk drinking; a similar figure to England (at 22.3%). However Adur has a higher figure than England for hospital stays for alcohol related harm per 100,000 adults at 1926 compared with 1895 for England.</p> <p><i>Source: Adur Community profile 2014</i></p>
Number of unpaid carers	<p>Percentage of people providing 50 hours or more unpaid care per week - Adur District 2.7 / England 2.4.</p> <p>The majority of carers (all hours) are aged 50 years or over. People who provide 50 plus hours of unpaid care per week have significantly poorer health than people who are not carers. Adur has the highest rate of young carers (age up to 15) in West Sussex as a proportion of its caring population - at 2.4%.</p>

	<p><i>Source: WS JSNA 2014</i></p> <p><i>Source: Adur Community profile 2014 & ONS Neighbourhood statistics</i></p>
High smoking amongst manual/routine job workers.	<p>Adur District 49% / England 30.3%.</p> <p>Significantly worse than the average for England. Nearly half of routine/manual workers smoke.</p> <p><i>Source: Adur Community profile 2013</i></p> <p>Adur District has the second highest cost per capita of smoking attributable hospital admissions in West Sussex in 2010/11. Although smoking rates for adults (18 plus) have declined since 2010, the rate as at 2013 is still relatively high in West Sussex (3rd highest after Crawley and Worthing)</p> <p><i>Source: West Sussex JSNA 2014)(and data briefing 2015)</i></p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities, including diabetes, coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, cancers	<p>Percentage of adults with limiting long term illness or disability – Adur District 20.1 / England 17.6. * <u>Significantly worse than England average and has increased over recent years.</u></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%. In terms of the percentage of people limited by disability or long term illness, Adur has a lower than average percentage of older people (aged 50 plus) indicating their day to day activities were not limited (only 49% for those 65 plus).</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. *</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. * <u>Significantly worse than England average and has increased over</u></p>

	<p><u>recent years.</u></p> <p>Southlands ward is in the top 10% most deprived wards nationally for health and disability and Eastbrook is in the top 20% most deprived wards. 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>Sources: *Community profile 2014. ^ West Sussex Life 2014. 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.</p> <p><i>Source: The Poverty Site.</i></p>						
Low physical activity rates for adults and children	<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>Source: Adur Community profile 2014</i></p>						
Mental health and emotional wellbeing	<p>Hospital stays for Self Harm per 100,000 population – Adur District 321 / England 207.9.</p> <p><i>Source: Adur Community profile 2014</i></p> <p>Adults in Adur District accessing NHS specialist mental health services</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>208/09</td><td>1541</td></tr> <tr> <td>2009/10</td><td>1679</td></tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td><td>1500</td></tr> </table>	208/09	1541	2009/10	1679	2010/11	1500
208/09	1541						
2009/10	1679						
2010/11	1500						

	<p>Source: ONS Neighbourhood statistics.</p> <p>There is limited information on this group at the District level. A survey in 2010 ‘<i>The Lifestyles of 14 to 15 year olds in West Sussex</i>’ noted that young people living in more deprived areas were more likely to report negative levels of emotional wellbeing. The 2015 update of this survey also found higher rates of child bullying in deprived areas. Both surveys also established a link between feeling depressed / stressed and lower levels of physical activity. Both of these factors may have an impact in Adur.</p> <p>Source: NHS West Sussex</p>																							
Obese and overweight adults and children	<table><tr><th></th><th>Adur District %</th><th>England %</th></tr><tr><td>Obese adults</td><td>18.4</td><td>23.0</td></tr><tr><td>Obese children – Reception age</td><td>8.3</td><td>9.3</td></tr><tr><td>Obese children – Year 6 (age 10-11)</td><td>17.5</td><td>18.9</td></tr><tr><td>Overweight children – Reception age</td><td>10.5</td><td>13.0</td></tr><tr><td>Overweight children – Year 6 (age 10-11)</td><td>15.7</td><td>14.4</td></tr><tr><td>Healthy eating adults</td><td>26.0</td><td>28.7</td></tr></table> <p>The percentage of <i>obese</i> children (age 10-11) is the second highest in West Sussex (after Crawley) although it is decreasing and is below that for England. However, the percentage of <i>overweight</i> children of this age is above that for England. This issue is highlighted as a means of intervening at an early age in order to tackle adult obesity. However, the percentage of obese adults in Adur has been declining and is below that for England.</p> <p>Source: West Sussex Life 2014 and Public Health England 2015</p>				Adur District %	England %	Obese adults	18.4	23.0	Obese children – Reception age	8.3	9.3	Obese children – Year 6 (age 10-11)	17.5	18.9	Overweight children – Reception age	10.5	13.0	Overweight children – Year 6 (age 10-11)	15.7	14.4	Healthy eating adults	26.0	28.7
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Social iso-	Social isolation is likely to be more common amongst groups such as the elderly, the																							

lation	housebound / disabled, and single parents with young children. The table below contains data on single and lone parent households.													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Adur District %</th><th>England %</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Single person households</td><td>31.7</td><td>30.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Single person households aged 65 or over</td><td>16.5</td><td>12.4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Lone parents with dependent children</td><td>6.0</td><td>7.1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			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
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	<i>Source: ONS Neighbourhood statistics 2011</i>													
	<p>Since 2001, there have been notable increases in one person households along with increases in lone parents.</p> <p><i>Source: Objectively Assessed Need for Housing: Adur District Report 2015</i></p>													
	<p>Adur has a high percentage (18% of a sample) of young people aged 14 to 15 regularly feeling lonely.</p> <p><i>Source: WSCC Public Health Research Unit 2015</i></p>													
	<p>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 compared to couple households.</p> <p><i>Source: The Poverty Site</i></p>													

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 the need for affordable housing. Other Groups will have particular housing needs that they cannot meet through market housing. As such, affordable housing is an important resource for many

of the above groups. The table below sets out some details regarding the Housing Register. Since 2012, there has been an increase in the number of households on the Register with more significant increases for families and older single people.

Households on the Housing Register

	31/03/12	31/03/13	31/03/14	31/03/15
Older single people (60+)	145 (13%)	182 (14.8%)	176 (14%)	208 (14.6%)
Older couples (60+)	50 (4.5%)	68 (5.5%)	50 (4%)	55 (3.9%)
Families	459 (41.3%)	588 (48%)	583 (46.4%)	672 (47.2%)
Couples	83 (7.5%)	51 (4.4%)	83 (6.6%)	90 (6.3%)
Single people	375 (33.7%)	336 (27.4%)	364 (29%)	399 (28%)
Total	1112	1225	1256	1424

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

Stage 1 Screening - Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of Policies in the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016)

2.4 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?

2.5 All policies in the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016), with the exception of Policy 1: Sustainable Development², have been assessed for any positive or adverse impact on the identified Health and Equality Groups. The following scoring system has been used.

Green	Positive impact
Amber	Mixed impact
Red	Adverse impact
-	Neutral – no particular effect

2.6 In addition, as a result of the previous health and equalities impact assessment of the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014, changes to some policies have been made where it was considered that a positive impact could be made more effective or extended to more groups. Whilst it was identified that there were a number of policies that did not adversely impact on any Group, it was suggested that they could be made more effective in assisting some Groups through relatively minor amendment. These were:

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

- 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 the provision of a training / education facility within the development opportunity site to help address problems in the ward regarding deprivation in education.
- 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.

2.7 The justification for these recommendations was set out in Appendix 2 of the Health and Equalities Assessment of the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014. This current Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) recognises that some minor changes have been made to the Plan to address deprivation issues and the need for training and education opportunities. These are incorporated in Policy 8 (Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area) and Policy 12 (Southwick and Fishersgate) – policies where the opportunities to secure such facilities are more deliverable. Further details are set out in the tables below. Table 1 is a summary of the policy assessment and Table 2 is a more detailed assessment

Table 1: Summary of Individual Policy Assessment under Stage 1

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 and support alternatives to the car. This will benefit groups with lower rates of access to a car. The policy could also benefit those with mental health and emotional issues since it aims to protect environmental assets to provide areas of tranquillity. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
3 Housing Provision	A	A	-	G	A	-	G	-	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	Has the potential to be positive for a number of groups since it aims to provide additional housing opportunities <i>However, has a potential mixed impact on three groups because level of provision does not enable Adur to fully meet affordable housing needs. It needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</i>

4 Planning for Economic Growth	G	G	-	-	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	Has the potential to be positive for most groups since it aims to provide additional employment opportunities and to protect existing employment floorspace. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
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 (including a community hub as well as a country park. The benefits are not exclusive to the identified groups, with no adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population. Whilst the existing gypsy and traveller site at Wither Patch will need to be relocated as a result of the provision of a new roundabout, its relocation and possible expansion will be addressed by a separate DPD.
6 Land at West Sompting	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups because of the provision of affordable housing, sustainable transport modes and green infrastructure. 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 because of the provision of new employment opportunities and sustainable modes of transport. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
8 Shoreham Harbour Re-generation Area	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be very positive for most groups. Policy has been strengthened by an amendment to refer to the proposal to address deprivation in the Southwick and Fishergate area through partnership working with Action Eastbrook Partnership and local service providers

																Details will be determined by the JAAP. No adverse impact on other groups or wider population.
9 Lancing	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	A	G	In conjunction with Lancing Vision, has positive impact for number of groups because it aims to strengthen local facilities and services and improve pedestrian and cycle access. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst the protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
10 Sompting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
11 Shoreham by Sea	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	A	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups because it aims to strengthen local facilities and services and improve pedestrian and cycle access. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst the protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
12 Southwick and Fishersgate	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	-	A	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups because it seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of the centre. Policy has been strengthened with regard to the provision of training / education opportunities as part of the Eastbrook Allotment Development

																site. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst the protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
13 Adur's Countryside and Coast	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	-	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups because of enhanced access and informal recreation uses. Policy also supports a local hi-tech firm in the countryside. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
14 Local Green Gaps	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	-	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups because of enhanced access and informal recreation uses. Policy also supports a local hi-tech firm in the countryside. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
15 Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
16 A Strategic Approach to the Historic Environment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
17 The Historic Environment	R	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Has a potential negative impact on two groups (who could have mobility problems) because it may put constraints on adaptations to historic buildings or alterations to the wider historic environment. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.

³ 19 Sustainable Design	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral
20 Decentralised Energy and Stand Alone Energy Schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
21 Housing Mix and Quality	G	G	-	G	G	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups because of the provision of a mix of house types and more accessible and adaptable housing. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population. The policy has been amended to encourage all new homes to be built to the higher optional Building Regulations Standard M4 (2) Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings which will benefit all new occupants and in particular the elderly and those with mobility problems.
22 Affordable Housing	G	G	-	-	G	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	Has the potential to be positive for a number of groups. However, there is a consequent negative impact on the wider population due to part of a limited resource (housing supply) being ring fenced for certain groups. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
23 Density	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups because higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of accessible services. No adverse impacts on other groups or the

³Previous Policy 18 (The Energy Hierarchy) is deleted from the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016).

																wider population.
24 Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.	-	-	-	-	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.
25 Safeguarding Existing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Sites.	-	-	-	-	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.
26 Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises	G	G	-	-	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups because it aims to retain accessible employment opportunities. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
27 The Visitor Economy	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	-	-	G	G	G	-	Promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups through the provision of visitor facilities for usage and also for employment opportunities. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
28 Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades	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 the protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage

																2.
29 Transport and Connectivity	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a large number of groups through reducing the need to travel, promoting sustainable transport and enhancing accessibility. No adverse impact on other groups or the wider community.
30 Delivering Infrastructure	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a large number of groups through the direct provision of new facilities as well as improving those existing where appropriate. No adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
31 Green Infrastructure	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Promotes a positive outcome for a large number of groups by protecting and enhancing a green infrastructure network with improved access. No adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
32 Biodiversity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
33 Open Space, Recreation and Leisure	G	G	-	G	G	-	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be positive for many groups through providing and retaining a range of accessible open space. Dependent on partnerships with developers / service providers. The benefits are not exclusive to the identified groups, with no adverse impacts for other groups or the wider population.
34 Planning for Sustainable Communities	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Has the potential to be positive for all groups through the protection and provision of social and community facilities. Dependent on partnerships with service providers. The benefits are not exclusive to the identified groups, with no adverse impacts for

																the wider population.
35 Pollution and Contamination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
36 Water Quality and Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
37 Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Health and equality neutral.
38 Telecommunications	G	G	G	G	G	-	-	-	-	G	-	-	G	-	G	Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups through improved telecommunications. No adverse impacts for other groups or the wider population.

Table 2: Detailed Policy Assessment under Stage 1

Policy 2: Spatial Strategy

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Gender Assignment
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>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 this Group, who may experience periods of limited mobility.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Religion or belief
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>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 ac-</p>

cess to a car or have a driving licence.
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
The protection of important rural and urban environmental assets achieved by making efficient use of brownfield land and focussing development within and on the edge of existing settlements will protect and provide essential areas of tranquillity.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
No particular effect.
Conclusion
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. The policy also could benefit those with mental health and emotional issues since it aims to protect environmental assets to provide areas of tranquillity There are no adverse impacts on other groups or the population outside of the identified Groups.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 3: Housing Provision

Age
<p>Amber</p> <p>The policy provides for additional housing to help meet a range of needs (albeit not full objectively assessed needs). However, 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 (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) 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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Amber</p> <p>The policy provides for additional housing to help meet a range of needs (albeit not full objectively assessed needs). However, 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 (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) will however, help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and health services, which would benefit this group.</p>
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>The extent of new development (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as shopping centres and health facilities, which would benefit this group.</p>
Race
<p>Amber</p> <p>The policy provides for additional housing to help meet a range of needs (albeit not full objectively assessed needs). However, 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 (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) 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.</p>

Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
Green The extent of new development (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as shopping centres and health facilities, which would benefit women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
No particular effect.
Carers
Green The policy provides for additional housing to help meet a range of needs (albeit not full objectively assessed needs). The extent of development (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) 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.
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
Green The policy provides for additional housing to help meet a range of needs (albeit not full objectively assessed needs). The protection of important rural and urban environmental assets achieved by limiting development will provide essential areas of tranquillity.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
Green The extent of development (additional residents and direct provision of new infrastructure) promoted by the policy will help support existing and new accessible facilities, such as community and leisure services, which could allow more opportunities for so-

cial interaction.
Conclusion
Has the potential to be positive for a number of groups since it aims to provide additional housing opportunities <i>However, has a potential mixed impact on three groups because level of provision does not enable Adur to fully meet affordable housing needs. It needs to be considered further, therefore, under Stage 2.</i>
Recommendation
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).

Age
Green The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support 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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support 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.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
No particular effect.
Race
Green

The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. Providing more employment opportunities locally, could benefit certain ethnic minority groups who may not have access to a car.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support 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.</p>
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
<p>Green</p> <p>The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support 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.</p>

Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. Increased opportunities for employment may enable some people to interact more and reduce social isolation.</p>
Conclusion
<p>The Policy aims to provide additional employment floorspace (albeit not meeting fully forecast employment demand up to 2031) within Adur which will help to provide more local employment opportunities; to reduce the need to travel out of the District to work; to provide development space for higher value added employment; to support growth in average wages, and allow for diversification in the economy. This will benefit most of the groups. There are no adverse impacts on other groups or the population outside of the identified groups.</p>
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to the Policy.

Policy 5: New Monks Farm, Lancing

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>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 community hub and leisure and employment opportunities, as well as 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 few or no 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.</p>

Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>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 improvements 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. People with disabilities 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, recreation, ecological enhancements as well as cycle and pedestrian facilities should help to create a healthy environment (albeit that mitigation of noise and pollution generated from traffic will be essential).</p>
Gender Assignment
<p>Green.</p> <p>This group may benefit from the provision of the community hub, if it offers meeting space, as a venue to meet.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <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. Providing more employment opportunities locally, could benefit certain ethnic minority groups who may not have access to a car. The community hub, if it offers meeting space, may offer the opportunity for small ethnic groups to meet together.</p>
Religion or belief
<p>Green</p> <p>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>

Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>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 cycle as well as 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>
Sexual orientation
<p>Green.</p> <p>This group may benefit from the provision of the community hub, if it offers meeting space, as a venue to meet.</p>
Alcohol harms
<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>
Carers
<p>Green</p> <p>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>
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
<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>
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>The development should result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access the South Downs National Park, as well as providing a country park. Open space and recreation areas will also be provided in association with the new housing.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
<p>Green</p> <p>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</p>

access the tranquil environment of the South Downs National Park could be of benefit as could the provision of a community hub, if it offers meeting space. The extent of the beneficial effects will be dependent on what facilities actually come forward.

Obese and overweight adults and children

Green

The development should result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access the South Downs National Park, as well as providing a 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.

Social isolation

Green

The requirement that affordable housing be distributed throughout the development as part of a mix of tenures may help to ensure a mixed community and therefore help to reduce social isolation of residents within such accommodation. 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 country 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.

Conclusion

This policy has the potential to be positive for most groups dependent upon detail of provision and subsequent management of facilities / services (including a community hub as well as a country park). 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. Whilst the existing Gypsy and Traveller site at Withy Patch will need to be relocated as a result of the provision of a new roundabout, its relocation and possible expansion will be addressed by a separate DPD. Possible conflict arising from ring-fencing part of the overall housing supply for affordable housing is dealt with under Policy 21 Affordable Housing. No adverse impact on other groups or the wider population.

Recommendation

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

Policy 6: Land at West Sompting

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>The young and elderly are less likely to have access to a car so would benefit from 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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>People with limited mobility would benefit from improvements achieved in pedestrian and cycle as well as 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.</p>
Gender Assignment
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>This is a group who may experience periods of limited mobility and who would benefit therefore from improved pedestrian, cycle and public transport links.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <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. They may also benefit from improvements in public transport facilities.</p>
Religion or belief
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>Women are less likely to have access to a car and would benefit therefore from improved pedestrian, cycle and public transport facilities.</p>
Sexual orientation
<p>No particular effect.</p>
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
<p>Green</p> <p>The development will result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access adjoining countryside. Open space and recreation areas (including playing pitch provision) as well as a community orchard/growing space will also be provided in association with the new housing.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Obese and overweight adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>The development will result in improved opportunities for walkers and cyclists to access adjoining countryside. Open space and recreation areas (including playing pitch provision) and community orchard/growing space will also be provided in association with the new housing.</p>
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>The requirement that affordable housing be distributed throughout the development may help to reduce social isolation of residents within such accommodation. The community facility and the community orchard /growing space could act as a catalyst for social interaction across a wide range of groups.</p>
Conclusion
<p>This policy has the potential to be positive for a number of groups because of the provision of affordable housing, sustainable transport modes and green infrastructure... Possible conflict arising from ring-fencing part of the overall housing supply for affordable housing is dealt with under Policy 21: Affordable Housing. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population</p>
Recommendation

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

Policy 7: Shoreham Airport

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>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. The policy has the potential to make a positive impact since the new employment floorspace offers employment opportunities and the possibility to 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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>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. The policy has the potential therefore to make a positive impact since the new employment floorspace offers employment opportunities and the possibility to progress to higher paid employment. The provision of sustainable modes of transport will also be important to this group.</p>
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
No particular effect.
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>Providing more employment opportunities locally, could benefit certain ethnic minority groups who may not have access to a car.</p>
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>Women tend to be in lower paid work. In addition Shoreham Airport is within reasonable proximity of a number of wards that are areas of deprivation. The policy has the po-</p>

tential therefore to make a positive impact since the new employment floorspace offers employment opportunities and the possibility to 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.
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
Green Availability of a good range of accessible jobs may promote emotional wellbeing.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
Green Increased employment opportunities may enable people to interact more.
Conclusion
<p>The policy is likely to have a positive impact for a number of groups through the provision of new employment opportunities and sustainable modes of transport. The previous health and equalities impact assessment of the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 concluded at the time that given the location's proximity to several areas of deprivation for education, its positive impact could be strengthened by including provision for training / education opportunities. However, due to the constraints of training delivery in this location, other policies (Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area and Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate) in the Plan have been amended to a small degree to allow such opportunities where delivery is considered to be easier.</p> <p>There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.</p>
Recommendation

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

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

Age

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 will 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 few or no 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, particularly if new employment or other relevant floorspace offers opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment.

Life limiting illnesses or disabilities

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 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. People with disabilities 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 (including for education). The Policy has the potential to make a positive impact through the provision of new employment opportunities and the possibility that the new employment or other relevant floorspace could offer opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment. Public realm or environmental / ecological enhancements should help to create a healthier environment. Mitigation of noise and pollution generated from increased traffic and existing industrial activities will be essential via the policy, especially as three adjoining or nearby Wards are areas of deprivation for Living Environment which includes air quality as an indicator.

Gender Assignment
No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>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 through pedestrian and public transport links could also be of benefit.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>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. Providing more employment opportunities locally, could benefit certain ethnic minority groups who may not have access to a car.</p>
Religion or belief
New and improved community facilities could benefit religious groups in terms of worship and social functions
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>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 through 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 through the provision of new employment opportunities and the possibility of opportunities to train / progress to higher paid employment.</p>
Sexual orientation
No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.
Alcohol harms
No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.
Carers
Green

The provision of any new local facilities may be of benefit to this group who may be subject to time constraints.
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
No particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy seeks to secure sustainable transport modes including walking and cycling which will improve access to existing open spaces such as the beaches. This group will also benefit from protected and enhanced environmental assets, new and improved open spaces and recreational facilities secured through new development. North to south links are also to be improved to enhance access to green space in the rest of Adur including the South Downs National Park. This would provide the opportunity for increased physical activity across the age ranges.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
<p>Green</p> <p>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, new and improved open spaces and improved opportunities to access the natural areas such as the beaches and the South Downs National Park could also be of benefit.</p>
Obese and overweight adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>Opportunities for increased activity as to help reduce weight are set out above. In terms of healthy eating, there is no particular effect under the broad terms of the Policy.</p>
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>Increased employment opportunities as well as the provision of new and improved recreational and community facilities are likely to increase opportunities for social interaction.</p>
Conclusion
<p>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 part of the overall housing supply for affordable housing is dealt with under Policy 21: Affordable Housing. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population. The Policy has been strengthened by an amendment to refer to the proposal to address deprivation in the Southwick Waterfront and Fishersgate area through</p>

partnership working with Action Eastbrook Partnership and local service providers.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 9: Lancing

Age
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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green The policy seeks to strengthen local facilities and services within Lancing. This should be of benefit to those with limited mobility.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
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.
Race
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.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
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.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
The policy does permit A4 (drinking establishments) in certain frontages of Lancing centre. However, it is the role of licensing not planning to address issues regarding alcohol consumption.
Carers
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.
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
No particular effect.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
Green The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities in addition to supporting Lancing Vision, which includes plans for more opportunities for exercise.
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
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.
Obese and overweight adults and children
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 schools and recreation areas used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.
Social isolation
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 spac-

es. This should be of benefit to this group.
Conclusion
In conjunction with Lancing Vision, the Policy has a positive impact for a number of groups because it aims to strengthen local facilities and services and improve pedestrian and cycle access. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children because although the protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, <i>hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds used by children. This needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</i>
Recommendation
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

Age
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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
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.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
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 experi-

ence periods of limited mobility.
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
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.
Carers
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
No particular effect.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities as well as improved open spaces which may benefit this group.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
Green

Improved opportunities for walking and cycling, and environmental enhancements may be of benefit to this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
<p>Amber</p> <p>The policy promotes improved cycle and pedestrian facilities as well as improved open spaces which may benefit this Group by helping to promote exercise. The policy permits A5 (hot food takeaways) in the secondary frontages, however, some of which are in close proximity to a recreation ground used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</p>
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>Promotion of a healthy and vibrant town centre, including community facilities such as an improved library and potentially improvements to a GP surgery should be of benefit to this group.</p>
Conclusion
Promotes a positive outcome for number of groups because it aims to strengthen local facilities and services and improve pedestrian and cycle access. Potential mixed effect on obese and overweight adults and children. Whilst protection of retail centres enables people to walk to local shops, <i>hot food takeaways could be permitted in locations near schools and recreation grounds used by children. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</i>
Recommendation
Assess under Stage 2.

Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>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 (which reflects the low qualifications and skills of young people). The policy has been amended to refer to the Former Eastbrook Allotments Development Brief (<i>now adopted</i>) and requires any proposed development to be in accordance with this document. Supporting text refers to potential development opportunities for the former allotment site which includes business development (B1 and B8 uses) and/or training</p>

and education facilities. This will be of benefit to young people.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy seeks to maintain the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre. This should be of benefit to those with limited mobility.</p>
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
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.
Carers
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>

High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
No particular effect.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
Green A vital and viable town centre should ensure that people can walk or cycle to shops, achieving some exercise.
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
No particular effect although the promotion of an improved, vital and viable town centre should be of some benefit to this group...
Obese and overweight adults and children
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 used by children. Needs to be considered under stage 2.
Social isolation
Green Promotion of an improved, vital and viable town centre should be of benefit to this group.
Conclusion
By maintaining a vital and viable town centre the policy will have a positive effect on many groups. A key issue here is the site's location within Eastbrook ward; an area of deprivation for education. Since the previous assessment, the Policy has been strengthened to some degree (with regard to the provision of training / education opportunities on part of the Former Eastbrook Allotment Development site) since it now requires new development proposals to be in accordance with the development brief (<i>now adopted</i>) for the site. Supporting text refers to potential development opportunities for the former allotment site which includes business development (B1 and B8 uses) and/or training and education facilities. No adverse impact on other groups or the wider population. <i>The issue of hot food takeaways being able to locate near to a recreation ground used by children needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</i>
Recommendation
Assess part of the policy under Stage 2. Policy has been strengthened to some degree with regard to the provision of training / education opportunities as part of the Eastbrook Allotment Development site (see above).

Policy 13: Adour'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 the Policies have been assessed together.

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>Policy 13 seeks 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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>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 workers with disabilities that are more likely to be in low paid jobs.</p>
Gender Assignment
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>Policy 13 does support a key high technology local employer located within the countryside. Providing more employment opportunities locally, could benefit certain ethnic minority groups who may not have access to a car.</p>
Religion or belief
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>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</p>

car.
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
<p>Green</p> <p>Policy 13 supports enhanced access to and within the countryside, and informal recreation uses both within the countryside and on the coast. Both policies together protect the open countryside and Local Green Gaps to help benefit this group.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
<p>Green</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of the countryside and the Local Green Gaps as a place of tranquillity and natural beauty may be of benefit to this group.</p>
Obese and overweight adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>Policy 13 supports enhanced access to and within the countryside, and informal recreation uses both within the countryside and on the coast. This will benefit this group.</p>
Social isolation
No particular effect.
Conclusion
Policies promote a positive outcome for number of groups because of enhanced access and informal recreation uses. Policy 13 also supports a local hi- tech firm in the countryside. No adverse impacts on other groups or the wider population.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to either policy.

Policy 15: Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Race
No particular effect.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
No particular effect.
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
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Conclusion
This policy promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.
Recommendation
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

Age
<p>Red</p> <p>Constraints on adaptations to historic buildings or the wider historic environment may impact on the elderly.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Red</p> <p>Constraints on adaptations to historic buildings or the wider historic environment may impact on this group.</p>
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.

Pregnancy and maternity
No particular effect.
Race
No particular effect.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
No particular effect.
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
No particular effect.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
No particular effect.
Conclusion
<i>The policy has a potential negative impact on two groups (who could have mobility problems) because it may put constraints on adaptations to historic buildings or alterations to the wider historic environment. Needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</i>
Recommendation
Assess under Stage 2.

(Previous Policy 18: The Energy Hierarchy is deleted from the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016).

Policy 19: Sustainable Design

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

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy specifically supports housing suitable for the elderly in accessible locations. The provision of more accessible and adaptable housing built to meet national minimum space standards as well as Building Regulations Standard M4(2) (Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings) would also increase opportunities for the elderly to stay in their own homes as their housing needs change.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>The provision of more accessible and adaptable housing built to meet national minimum space standards as well as Building Regulations Standard M4(2) (Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings) will enable people with life limiting illness or disabilities to cope within their own home. Provision of such homes would, therefore, benefit this group.</p>
Gender Assignment
<p>No particular effect.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy aims to provide a greater proportion of smaller family housing (2 and 3 bedrooms) which should benefit this group. The provision of more accessible and adaptable housing built to meet national minimum space standards as well as Building Regulations Standard M4(2) (Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings) will help to meet the needs of families raising small children, for example in terms of space to manoeuvre prams, easy gradients to accesses etc.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p>

The emphasis on provision of family sized housing may be of benefit to some ethnic minorities who wish to live in family groups.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
No particular effect.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
No particular effect.
Carers
The provision of more accessible and adaptable housing built to meet national minimum space standards as well as Building Regulations Standard M4 (2) (Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings) should benefit this group.
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
Green Access to a range of good quality housing is likely to be beneficial to this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
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.
Conclusion
This policy promotes a positive outcome for a number of groups because of the provision of a mix of house types and more accessible and adaptable housing. The policy has been amended to encourage all new homes to be built to the higher optional Building Regulations Standard M4 (2) Accessible and Adaptable Dwellings which will benefit all new occupants and in particular the elderly and those with mobility problems. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider population.

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

Policy 22: Affordable Housing

Age
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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
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.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
No particular effect.
Race
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.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
No particular effect.
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
Green An increase in supply of affordable housing may result in an improved quality of life for some people in this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
Green The provision of affordable housing as part of a mix of tenures in new housing development may help to ensure a mixed community and reduce the likelihood of social isolation.
Conclusion
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. <i>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. This needs to be considered further under Stage 2.</i>
Recommendation
Assess under Stage 2.

Policy 23: Density

Age
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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
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.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
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.
Race
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.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
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.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
No particular effect.
Carers
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.
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
No particular effect.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Conclusion
This policy should be positive for a wide range of groups because higher densities of development in town and village centres may help retain a range of accessible services. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider community.
Recommendation
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

Age
No particular effect.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
No particular effect.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
No particular effect.
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>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 the ex-</p>

isting site retained.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
No particular effect.
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
No particular effect.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
No particular effect.
Conclusion
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.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises

Age

Green
Retention of key employment sites within Adur could benefit younger people by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green
Retention of key employment sites within Adur could benefit this group by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
No particular effect.
Race
Green
Retention of key employment sites within Adur could benefit certain ethnic minorities by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
Green
Retention of key employment sites within Adur could benefit women by helping to maintain a range of jobs, including better paid ones, in easily accessible locations.
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

Green
The availability of a good range of accessible jobs may help to promote emotional well-being for this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
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.
Conclusion
<p>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. The previous health and equalities impact assessment of the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 concluded at the time that all of the employment sites specifically listed in the policy are close to areas of deprivation (principally for education but also for income) and that consideration should be given, therefore, to the scope for including training as a land use that could be acceptable in these locations. To address this at specific locations, Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area and Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate have been amended to a small degree to allow such opportunities.</p> <p>There is no adverse impact on other groups or the wider population.</p>
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 27: The Visitor Economy

Age
Green
Any improvements in visitor facilities, particularly in locations with good public transport access and within the Built Up Area could potentially 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 benefits could be limited.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green
Any improvements in visitor facilities, particularly in locations with good public transport

access and within the Built Up Area could potentially 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 benefits could be limited.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
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.
Race
Green Expansion of the visitor economy may create new jobs. Providing more employment opportunities locally, could benefit certain ethnic minority groups who may not have access to a car.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
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.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
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.
Carers
No particular effect.
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
No particular effect.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children

Green
Improved access to the river, coast and National Park could increase opportunities for exercise to benefit this group.
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
Green
Improved access to the river, coast and National Park could increase opportunities for exercise and enjoyment of the outdoors to benefit this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
Green
Improved access to the river, coast and National Park could increase opportunities for exercise to benefit this group.
Social isolation
No particular effect.
Conclusion
Improvements to visitor facilities, particularly in accessible locations would benefit residents in a number of the identified groups. Visitor facilities can also provide new employment opportunities. There is no adverse impact on other groups or the wider population.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 28: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades

Age
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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green
Vital and viable town centres and a range of local parades should ensure key services are accessible to people with limited mobility.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.

Pregnancy and maternity
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.
Race
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. This policy may also help to retain or create new jobs, providing more employment opportunities locally.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
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.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
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
Carers
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.
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
No particular effect.
Obese and overweight adults and children

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

Policy 29: Transport and Connectivity

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>

Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
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.
Race
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.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
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.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
No particular effect.
Carers
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.
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
No particular effect.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
Green Improvements to cycle and pedestrian links throughout Adur would increase opportunities to exercise.
Mental health and emotional wellbeing

Green
Improvements to transport links throughout Adur, especially to open space, countryside and coast, should benefit this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
Green
Improvements to cycle and pedestrian links throughout Adur should increase opportunities to exercise.
Social isolation
Green
The policy promotes accessibility throughout Adur. This may help to minimise social isolation.
Conclusion
This policy should result in particular benefits for a range of identified groups through reducing the need to travel, promoting sustainable transport and enhanced accessibility. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider community.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 30: Delivering Infrastructure

Age
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.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
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.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect
Pregnancy and maternity
Green

Improvements achieved in health care facilities, childcare and general accessibility would benefit this group.
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Religion or belief
Improvements achieved in community facilities could benefit religious groups in terms of worship and social functions.
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>Improvements achieved in early education, childcare and general accessibility could benefit women.</p>
Sexual orientation
No particular effect
Alcohol harms
<p>Green</p> <p>Improvements achieved in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities such as youth and leisure facilities might benefit this group.</p>
Carers
<p>Green</p> <p>Improvements in facilities or services either for carers or those they care for would be of benefit to this group.</p>
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
<p>Green</p> <p>Improvements achieved in health care facilities, and the provision of displacement activities such as youth and leisure facilities might benefit this group.</p>
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>A range of infrastructure such as play space, leisure facilities and improved pedestrian and cycle facilities could benefit this group.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
Green

A range of infrastructure including improved health care facilities and opportunities to exercise and enjoy an improved environment could benefit this group.
Obese and overweight adults and children
Green A range of infrastructure such as play space, leisure facilities and improved pedestrian and cycle facilities would benefit this group.
Social isolation
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.
Conclusion
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.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Policy 31: Green Infrastructure

Age
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit younger and older people, who are less likely to have access to a car.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit people with limited mobility, in addition to creating a healthier environment.
Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity

Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit a group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
Race
Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur may benefit certain ethnic minorities, who are less likely to have access to a car.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit women, who are less likely to have access to a car.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
Green
The creation of a healthier environment may be of benefit to this group.
Carers
Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to experience a healthy environment.
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
Green
The creation of a healthier environment would be of benefit to this group.
Low physical activity rates for adults and children
Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to exercise within a healthy and more attractive environment.
Mental health and emotional wellbeing

Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to experience a healthy and more attractive environment.
Obese and overweight adults and children
Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to exercise within a healthy and more attractive environment.
Social isolation
Green
Protection and enhancement of a green infrastructure network with improved access throughout Adur would benefit this group by providing easy opportunities to exercise within a healthy and more attractive environment.
Conclusion
This policy will have a range of particular benefits for identified groups as well as improvements for the wider community.
Recommendation
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

Age
Green
The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space would be beneficial to those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This includes younger people and the elderly.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green
The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space would be beneficial to those without access to a car or on lower incomes. This may include members of this group.

Gender Assignment
No particular effect.
Pregnancy and maternity
Green The provision / retention of a range of locally accessible open space and recreation facilities could be beneficial to this group who may experience periods of limited mobility.
Race
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.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
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.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
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.
Carers
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 more attractive environment.
High smoking amongst manual / routine job workers
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.

Low physical activity rates for adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
Mental health and emotional wellbeing
<p>Green</p> <p>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 more attractive environment.</p>
Obese and overweight adults and children
<p>Green</p> <p>This is a key policy in relation to this group. The provision of facilities is essential if people are to be encouraged to exercise as part of a weight loss plan.</p>
Social isolation
<p>Green</p> <p>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 more attractive environment with greater scope for social interaction.</p>
Conclusion
<p>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 the policy will require negotiation and partnership with developers and service providers to enable appropriate new facilities to come forward.</p>
Recommendation
<p>No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.</p>

Policy 34: Planning for Sustainable Communities

Age
<p>Green</p> <p>Whilst all age groups would benefit from the retention or provision of social and community facilities, the elderly (generally less likely to have access to a car) in particular, may find local access to community venues, places of worship or health facilities im-</p>

portant to maintaining health and wellbeing.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
<p>Green</p> <p>This group (generally less likely to have access to a car) is highly likely to benefit from local access to social and community facilities particularly important.</p>
Gender Assignment
<p>Green.</p> <p>This group may benefit from the provision and protection of community venues as meeting places as well as the provision of health facilities.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity
<p>Green</p> <p>This group is highly likely to benefit from local access to social and community facilities beneficial.</p>
Race
<p>Green</p> <p>Small ethnic groups may find local access to community venues useful as a means of meeting together.</p>
Religion or belief
<p>Green</p> <p>The definition of social and community facilities includes community venues and places of worship, both of which may be important to this group.</p>
Sex (gender)
<p>Green</p> <p>Local access to social and community facilities would be of particular benefit to women, who are less likely to have access to a car.</p>
Sexual orientation
<p>Green.</p> <p>This group may benefit from the provision and protection of community venues to provide meeting places.</p>
Alcohol harms
<p>Green</p> <p>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</p>

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

Policy 35: Pollution and Contamination

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 36: Water Quality and Protection

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 37: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

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 38: Telecommunications

Age
Green Improved telecommunications would allow the elderly in particular, greater access to services online, such as retail and health that may be difficult to access physically in person. Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.
Life limiting illnesses or disabilities
Green Improved telecommunications would allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that may be difficult to access physically in person. Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.
Gender Assignment
Green Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.
Pregnancy and maternity
Green Improved telecommunications would allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that may be difficult to access physically in person. Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.

Race
Green Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.
Religion or belief
No particular effect.
Sex (gender)
No particular effect.
Sexual orientation
No particular effect.
Alcohol harms
No particular effect.
Carers
Green Improved telecommunications would allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that may be difficult to access physically in person. Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.
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
Green Improved telecommunications would allow people in this group greater access to services online, such as retail and health that may be difficult to access physically in person. Improved telecommunications have the potential to enhance social interaction through increased opportunity to access and share information.
Obese and overweight adults and children
No particular effect.
Social isolation
Green Improved telecommunications have the potential to reduce social exclusion through in-

creased opportunity to access and share information.
Conclusion
This policy has the potential to benefit a range of groups through improved telecommunications. There is no adverse impact for other groups or the wider community.
Recommendation
No need to progress to Stage 2. No change to policy.

Stage 1 Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Policies in the Amended Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016) on each identified Health and Equalities Group

2.8 As well as considering the impact of each policy across all the identified Health and Equality Groups as above, 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 below. 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.

Age

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
G	A	G	G	G	G	G	G	-	G	G	G	G	G	-	R	-	-
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	

Life Limiting Illnesses / Disability

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

Pregnancy and maternity

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
G	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	19	20
G	A	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	-	G	G	-	-	-	G	

Religion or belief

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

Sex (Gender)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
G	G	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	-	-	-	-	

Sexual orientation

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	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	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	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	-	-	-	G	

High smoking amongst manual / routine jobs

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	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	19	20

-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	

Mental health and emotional wellbeing

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
G	G	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	

Obese and overweight adults / children

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
-	-	-	G	G	-	G	A	-	A	A	G	G	-	-	-	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	19	20
-	G	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	-	-	-	G	

3. Stage 2: Full Impact Assessment of Policies in the in the Amended Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2016

3.1 The results of the Stage 1 Assessment identify seven policies requiring further assessment under Stage 2. These are:

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

Further data collection

3.2 The first exercise in Stage 2 is normally to collect more detailed information regarding the particular Groups identified as affected under Stage 1 (identified from the above Assessment of Cumulative Impact of Policies). In this case, those Groups are:

- Age
- Life Limiting Illnesses / Disability
- Race
- Obese and overweight adults / children

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

3.3 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

3.4 Policy 3: Housing Provision proposes that a minimum of 3609 dwellings (180 per annum) be developed between 2011 and 2031. This figure does not fully meet Adur's objectively assessed requirement for housing which is assessed at 5,820 dwellings (291 per annum) for the plan period (Assessment of Objectively Assessed Housing Needs (OAN) Study 2015) (www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/planning-policy/adur-background-studies-and-info/housing). The provision in the Plan can only meet 62% of full needs. 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 and Race Groups because it limits the 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.

3.5 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 (OAN) Study of 2014 and its up-date in 2015. The 2012 study noted that entry level house prices in Adur were at the time 6.3 times typical earnings of young households, the highest of the four local authorities covered by the study. It noted at the time that this is a reflection of below average earnings of the District's residents. Reference was also made to the size of the elderly population and that Group's particular requirements for affordable housing.

3.6 The more recent Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for Housing Study of 2015 notes that as of 2013, the lower quartile house prices in Adur are 9.6 times higher than lower quartile earnings (notably higher than England as a whole at 6.5 times). Average wages in Adur are low and an estimated 83% of households with a current need are unlikely to have sufficient income to afford market housing. The 2015 OAN Study has updated the affordable housing need taking account of more recent information, including demographic projections. It indicates that there continues to be a high level of need for affordable housing in Adur and identifies a need for 141 (net) homes per annum between 2011-2031 if all households in housing need were to be housed (but taking into account existing households who would release homes by moving to another property). Annual monitoring of affordable housing since 2006 shows that an average of 36 homes has been delivered each year. The Adur Housing Strategy 2012-2017 aims to achieve 50 affordable homes per year. As such, there continues to be a shortage in the provision of affordable homes over the plan period. The 2015 OAN Study also points to the ageing population in Adur and higher levels of disability and health problems amongst older people. There is likely to be an increased need for specialist housing (including sheltered and extra care housing).

3.7 The above supports the view in this assessment that certain of the Health and Equality Groups will have a particular need for affordable housing.

3.8 The above 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 in delivering new development, being located between the sea and the South Downs National Park. In addition, large areas are subject to flood risk and/or are of particular landscape quality. There are also issues in relation to lack of infrastructure to support housing development. A significant investment in transport 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. Consideration must also 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 the 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 a total of 3,609 dwellings (180 per annum).

3.9 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 a 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. The previous Health and Equalities Impact Assessment of the 2014 Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan considered, at the time, that no change should be made to Policy 3: Housing Provision to increase the housing provision to address equality issues. For the Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan (2016), monitoring and review work as well as the inclusion of the upper range figure for the New Monks Farm site, has led to a slight change in the overall provision figures (no longer a range but a figure which is the same as the previous upper range). However, there remains a significant shortfall in overall housing provision in the Plan to meet needs, which means that the emphasis must be placed on the effective implementation of both Policy 3: Housing Provision and Policy 21: Affordable Housing to achieve the maximum provision of affordable housing possible.

Policy 17: The Historic Environment

3.10 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.

3.11 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 improvements in East Street within the Shoreham-by-Sea Conservation Area and to part of Lancing town centre, it is often possible to carry out change to a historic asset/area 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

3.12 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 are likely to affect relations between certain groups, for example, because they are seen as favouring a particular group or denying opportunities to another. Policy 22: 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.

3.13 Paragraphs 3.5 and 3.6 above set out the evidence base in relation to Adur's objectively assessed requirement for market and affordable housing. As detailed above, the Objectively Assessed Need for Housing Study 2015 has updated the affordable housing need taking account of more recent information, including demographic projections. It also notes the below average earnings in the District and concludes that there continues to be a high level of need for affordable housing in Adur – a need for 141 (net) homes per annum between 2011-2031. This compares to the overall provision target of 180 new homes per annum over this period in the Local Plan for all types of housing.

3.14 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 22 to earmark some housing for those in need of affordable homes cannot be viewed as disproportionate. **It is therefore considered that no change should be made**

to Policy 22: Affordable Housing.

Policies 9: Lancing; 11: Shoreham-by-Sea; 12: Southwick and Fishersgate, and 28: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades⁴

3.15 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.

3.16 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 although it is recognised in the Councils' Strategy for the new Public Health Agenda⁵ Which states the need for cross cutting action working across a number of Council services and/or partners. Priority 2 of the Strategy is to create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities recognising the use of planning powers and licensing to reduce the negative harms of takeaways and fast food outlets, particularly those close to schools. **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 at a later date, linked to the Local Plan by Policy 34: Planning for Sustainable Communities, which supports a reduction in health inequalities / initiatives to facilitate healthier lifestyles.**

⁴ These policies are considered together since the same issue regarding A5 uses (hot food takeaways) applies to them all.

⁵ Adur and Worthing Councils' Action on Public Health Sept 2014

Analysis of consultation undertaken with the Health and Equalities Groups

3.17 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 Councils' Joint Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) 2012. This document can be found on the Council's website (www.adur-worthing.gov.uk/adur-ldf/statement-of-community-involvement).

3.18 The key stages of consultation (carried out under Regulations 18 and 19 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
Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014	October to December 2014 (plus an additional 2 week extension)
Proposed Amendments to the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan 2014 (in relation to the New Monks Farm strategic allocation)	December 2015 to January 2016

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

3.19 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, Parish Council offices, and community centres. Shops and health centres were included at the Regulation 18 stages (but excluding the New Monks Farm consultation which was specific to one site). The local weekly paper was also used for most stages to advertise events and explain how to get involved. Planning Policy Officers were available to speak to at certain times at meetings and exhibitions or could be contacted at the Councils' offices or by phone.

3.20 As well as encouraging the general public to get involved in consultation, the Council has a database of consultees who are contacted directly. Appendix 2 lists the relevant groups (whose activities are related to the identified Health and Equality Groups) who were involved in consultation at various stages as the Local Plan progressed.

3.21 The Local Strategic Partnership, which brings together a range of public services, voluntary and community organisations, was also consulted directly (but not for the New Monks Farm consultation which was specific to one site). 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 (for Regulation 18 stages but excluding that for New Monks Farm which was specific to one site) 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 for the Regulation 18 stages (with the exception of the 2015 consultation on New Monks Farm which was specific to one site). Appendix 3 sets out an analysis of those forms returned in each of these 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. With respect to the Age Group, the over 51year olds were over represented - 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 (which differ to quite a large degree from the 2011 Census figures) may simply be a reflection of the small number of forms that were returned. The response from ethnic minorities was very limited, and this may be an area to consider further in consultations in the future (albeit the size of this group in Adur is small). The split between male and female respondents was generally reflective of Adur's population; again the results for 2013 (which differ to quite a large degree from the 2011 Census figures) may be distorted due to the limited number of forms that were returned.

Monitoring and Review

3.23 Once the Local Plan is adopted with policies being implemented, 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 (whilst assessed as having positive impacts for most groups), will need a qualitative element to assess the type of employment generated. Policies which permit takeaways and fast food establishments in certain locations in the town centres and local parades (Policies 9, 11, 12 and 28) also need to be carefully monitored. Policy 17: The Historic Environment may have an adverse impact on the elderly and those with a life limiting illness or disability because of the constraints on adaptations that can be made to historic buildings or the wider historic environment. This policy will need to be monitored in order to assess the extent of its impact on these groups. 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.

Source: Equalities and Human Rights Commission website.

Appendix 2: Relevant Groups who were involved in Consultation in Respect of the Local Plan

These groups were either specifically consulted by Adur Council or responded following publicity of the consultation process at various stages of the Local Plan.

4 Sight (charity supporting the blind and partially sighted)	Adur Access Group
Adur Bangladeshi Welfare Society	Adur Churches
Adur Community Transport	Adur Medical Group
Adur Talking News	Adur Voluntary Action
Adur Youth Council	Age UK West Sussex
Children in Care Council	Coastal West Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group
Communities Against Drugs	Commission for Racial Equality
Department for Education and Skills (Central Government)	Eastbrook Primary School
Electric Storm Youth	Equality and Human Rights Commission
Ethnic Minorities Representative Council	Friends, Families and Travellers and Travellers Law Reform Project
Glebe Primary School	Guildcare (charity providing care homes and carers)
Hove and Adur Sea Cadets	Hyde Martlet (housing association)
Joint Adur and Worthing Local Strategic Partnership	Kingfisher Surgery (Lancing)
Lancing College	Lancing and District Pensioners Club
Lancing Health Centre	Lancing Citizen Advice Bureau
Lancing Sea Scouts	MIND
National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups	NHS Clinical Commissioning Group
NHS England	NHS West Sussex – Public Health Inequalities
Northbrook College	NSPCC
Outset Youth Action	Portslade Community Project
Rainer charity for under supported young	Shoreham Baptist Church

people	
Shoreham College	Shoreham and District Mental Health Association
Southwick Methodist Church	Shoreham Health Centre
Shoreham and Southwick Citizens Advice Bureau	Sir Robert Woodard Academy
Southern Housing Group	Southwick Health Centre
St Michael and All Angel's Church	St Mungo's Community Housing Association
St Peters Community Infant School	Sussex Clubs for Young People
Sussex Deaf Association	The Shoreham Academy
The Older Peoples Council	West Sussex Association for the Disabled
West Sussex Bangladeshi Association	West Sussex Social and Caring Services
West Sussex Primary Care Trust	Western Sussex Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust
West Sussex Federation of Women's Institutes	West Sussex Youth Support and Development Service
Worthing Homes	Worthing Job Centre
Worthing Mencap	Worthing and Southlands NHS Trust
Worthing Women's Aid	

Appendix 3: Results from Equal Opportunities Forms for Three Key Stages of Regulation 18 Consultation (excluding that for New Monks Farm) 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's population. This shows whether they were over or under represented in the consultation process. All figures shown are percentages.

Age

Age	Local Plan Consultation – Housing and Employment Options 2011	Draft Adur Local Plan Consultation 2012	Revised Draft Adur 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 ⁶	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

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

⁶ In 2011 the options for responses did not differentiate between White and White Other.