



Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

New Local Plan

2018

Intentionally blank

Content

Legislative Background	3 - 4
Process of Equality Impact Assessment for <i>New Local Plan</i>	5 - 6
Strategy and Policy Overview	7 - 12
Assessment of Draft <i>New Local Plan</i> Policies	14 - 83
Conclusion	84

Legislative Background

Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 introduces two specific statutory duties on public bodies such as local authorities:

- **Socio-economic duty:**
 - Have due regard when making strategic decisions to the need to reduce inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage
- **Single (integrated) equality duty:**
 - Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation or any other conduct prohibited by the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a “protected characteristic” and those who do not
 - Foster good relations between people who share a “protected characteristic” and those who do not

The Equality Act 2010 brings together all of the different equality strands and refers to them as “**protected characteristics**”:

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

In order to fulfill these statutory duties the Council has prepared an Equality Scheme, which sets out how the Council will address equality issues within the organization, when dealing with customers and partners, when procuring services and resources, and when preparing policies and plans. Embedding equality into our policies, procedures and practices is essential to enable us to ensure we treat all people fairly.

We have therefore incorporated equality issues in the development of our policies and during our service planning process through EqlAs, developing actions plans to ensure we do not discriminate against a particular group(s) and that we promote equality in accordance with our statutory equality duties.

As part of any effective policy development process, it is important to consider any potential risks to those who will be affected by the policy’s aims or by its implementation and to consider only opportunities to actively promote equality that the policy presents.

The EqlAs helps us to consider any potential risk on different groups but it also offers an opportunity to consider how the policy may help to further develop equality, thereby ensuring that we have the best possible policy in place.

EqlAs are a major part of a wider approach to evidence-based policy-making, where the principles of monitoring, EqlAs and involvement lead to policies being developed that are user-focused and based on sound evidence.

Carrying out an EqlA at the start of the policy development process allows the policy holders to identify, at every step, what the consequences may be to different groups and whether a policy should adopt a certain direction, approach, criterion or eligibility requirement or whether there are any opportunities to promote equality.

This fosters ownership and a real understanding and commitment to 'get it right'. Most importantly it will lead to a focus on the user and, with the right involvement, it reduces the risk of creating policies that can lead to indirect and/or direct discrimination.

Process of Equality Impact Assessment for the *New Local Plan*

Due to the likely complexity of the *New Local Plan*, it is important that the approach to equality impact assessment is incorporated at an early stage in order to ensure that the full range of socio-economic and equality issues that are likely to be affected by the plan are identified. Previous draft versions of Local Plans have been prepared and were subject to a scoping report which identified the socio-economic and equality issues affecting Castle Point, and provided a framework against which policy options would be assessed. That scoping report remains relevant for this version of the Local Plan and set out the following framework for assessing the socio- economic and equality impacts of policy options for the *New Local Plan*:

Assessment Questions	Protected Characteristics
Socio-Economic	
Will employment and income deprivation at West Canvey be reduced?	
Will health deprivation at West Canvey be reduced?	
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	
Will more local jobs be created?	
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	Sex, Age
Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?	Age, Pregnancy and Maternity
Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?	Age, Marriage, Pregnancy and Maternity
Protected Characteristics	
Are there positive outcomes for older people?	Age, Sex
Are there positive outcomes for young people?	Age
Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?	Age, Sex, Disability, sexual orientation
Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	Disability

Assessment Questions	Protected Characteristics
Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?	Age, Sex, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Pregnancy and Maternity
Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?	Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Race, Religion, Sexual Orientation
Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	Pregnancy and maternity, Age, Religion
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	Age, Pregnancy and maternity
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	Pregnancy and maternity
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	Race
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	Race
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	Religion
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	Age, Sexual Orientation
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	Pregnancy and maternity

The framework set out in the Scoping Report will be used to assess the likely socio-economic and equality impacts of the policies in the draft *New Local Plan* in the full Equality Impact Assessment.

Both the draft *New Local Plan* and the Equality Impact Assessment will be subject to consultation. This consultation will provide the opportunity to check that the EqIA is robust and has identified all the equality impacts that may arise from the plan.

Strategy and Policy Overview

In order that the EqlA can effectively assess the impacts of the *New Local Plan*, it is important for consideration to be given to the purpose and scope of the proposed document, and its likely relationship with other policies and programmes. The table below sets out a strategy and policy overview for the *New Local Plan*

What is the strategy or policy intending to achieve?

The *New Local Plan* will support sustainable development in Castle Point aimed at meeting the needs of current and future residents and businesses. It will ensure that new development is supported by the provision of the roads, services and facilities that communities need to be active and healthy.

The *New Local Plan* will reflect the borough's environmental capacity, taking into account the need to protect and enhance areas of nature conservation and the unique landscape of Castle Point. It will also have regard to the environmental limits the Thames Estuary places on Castle Point, and will retain the strategic Green Belt in Castle Point in order to ensure that settlements retain their individual identities.

The purpose of the *New Local Plan* will be to support sustainable economic growth within the Thames Gateway South Essex sub-region at a local level

The *New Local Plan* will set out policies against which planning applications will be considered. As well as locational considerations, policies will also address the impact of development on others, the design of development and its environmental sustainability. This will ensure that where new developments are permitted they will not have a significant adverse impact on neighbours and contribute towards a high quality natural and built environment.

What are the summary aims and objectives of the strategy or policy?

A vision for the future has been developed that focuses on Castle Point's communities and high quality natural environment. In order to deliver this vision the *New Local Plan* will seek to achieve the following objectives:

Objective 1: To promote more sustainable travel patterns within Castle Point through the location of development, and the provision of public transport and cycling infrastructure to complement the existing highway network.

Objective 2: To protect and enhance the network of high quality, accessible green and open space throughout Castle Point.

Objective 3: To protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point.

Objective 4: To make the town centres in Castle Point places where local people want to shop.

Objective 5: To create an environment that supports business growth, and creates local job opportunities.

Objective 6: To provide high quality homes in sustainable locations that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of housing sizes, types and tenures.

Objective 7: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, built and historic environment within Castle Point, having particular regard to features of ecological, landscape and heritage importance.

Objective 8: To promote high levels of sustainability and resilience to natural and man-made risks through the location and design of development, having particular regard to the implications of climate change including flood risk from all sources.

Who will benefit from implementing the strategy or policy?

Ideally, a well prepared balanced plan will achieve the best outcomes possible for the local community and local businesses. However, development is an emotive subject because it has a physical impact on where people live and work. It is therefore likely that those living and working the closest to any of the development locations identified in the plan may well feel that they have been unfairly harmed by it.

Landowners, where sites are identified, will benefit disproportionately from the plan due to the uplift in land values that a planning designation can bring about. In order to ensure the benefits of such proposals are more widely spread, contributions towards infrastructure from landowners will be sought. This should assist in alleviating some of the harm caused to nearby residents and businesses.

What are the links to the Council's corporate priorities?

The *New Local Plan* will contribute towards the Council's corporate priorities of:

Health and Community Safety: We will work closely with residents, local businesses and our partners to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. We will work to improve the wellbeing and health of our community by improving our leisure and recreational facilities and by working with our partners to promote healthy living. We will work closely with the voluntary sector to provide essential services for those facing difficulties in this challenging economic climate through debt advice and support.

Environment: We want to see well maintained parks and open spaces, and streets that are clean and free from litter, refuse, graffiti and fly posters. We want to improve and maximise any positive impacts on the environmental quality of the Borough by encouraging a reduction in waste production and participation in our recycling services as well as promoting energy efficiency. We will continue to promote our services and facilities and to ensure that outsourced services or facilities maintained by voluntary groups are delivered to the required contract standard or in accordance with the approved management plans.

Housing and Regeneration: We aim to transform our community to ensure we provide a sustainable future for all who live, work and play in the Borough. We will do this by setting the right planning framework in place, in consultation with our community, which allows for a sustainable future and the regeneration of the town centres. We will also contribute to the regeneration of the Borough by ensuring our services are fit for purpose now and in the future. We will work with the community and with partners to develop community resilience and to help the community help itself.

What are the links to other Council strategies and policies?

The process of preparing a New Local Plan will meanwhile contribute towards the Council's priority of **A Commercial and Democratically Accountable Council**:

Council services must be as lean as possible with as little bureaucracy as necessary. We will achieve this by reviewing our services and will explore working practices and utilise new technology to maximise efficiency and working practices. We will seek to provide services in the most cost effective way and will work with partners in the private, public and with the wider community to secure the best value for money service provision.

The New Local Plan will help to deliver the spatial elements of other strategies and policies that the Council has, or is in the process of preparing. These include:

Castle Point Regeneration Framework –

The Regeneration Framework was published in 2008 and sets out how partners will work together to deliver regeneration ambitions in the period to 2021. It addresses a range of themes including town centre regeneration, regeneration of employment areas, skills development, and environmental improvements. There has already been considerable progress in delivering against this Framework although support in the new Local Plan is now needed to deliver some of the development related proposals.

Castle Point and Rochford Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) –

This is a strategic partnership with a joint vision for the communities of Castle Point and Rochford. It comprises of different parts of the public sector as well as representatives from the business community and voluntary sectors, so that different initiatives and services support each other and work together. The work of the partnership is coordinated under a number of thematic strands, including 'health and wellbeing', 'crime and antisocial behaviour', 'children and young people', and 'business skills training'.

Castle Point Leisure and Recreation Strategy –

The Council has constructed a new gym and fitness centre at Runnymede Swimming Pool, undertaken a complete refurbishment of Waterside Leisure Centre including the installation of a children's play area, refurbished the borough's community halls, and implemented a programme of replacement of new children's play areas across the borough. The Council has achieved a Green Flag award, and brought more land into use as public open space. The Council is now moving forward with a *Leisure and Recreation Strategy* that will ensure that these assets are maintained to a good standard and residents are encouraged to use facilities to the benefit of their health and wellbeing.

What are the links to other community strategies and policies?

The *New Local Plan* will also help delivery spatial elements of other strategies and policies prepared by other organisations and partnerships working with the community of Castle Point. These include:

South East Local Enterprise Partnership –

This was approved by the Coalition Government in November 2010 to enable conditions for business growth at a strategic level. It brings together leaders from business, local government and further and higher education providers to articulate strategic priorities for the area and work in partnership to “create the most enterprising economy in England”. It is responsible for allocating the Growing Places Fund in the South East area, as well as providing a mechanism for coordination on strategic matters. The *New Local Plan* can provide policies which support the delivery of the strategic priorities at a local level.

Essex Local Transport Plan (2011) –

This strategy sets out the 15 year vision to improve travel in the county and underlines the importance of the transport network in achieving sustainable long term economic growth and enriching the life of residents. It is supplemented by delivery strategies for public transport, highways, cycling and public rights of way.

The Economic Plan for Essex 2014

This provides a vision for Essex, to identify the priorities needed to achieve increased economic growth. The purpose of the Plan is to help ensure that available funding is invested towards priorities which are most likely to generate long-term economic growth. The Plan has three ambitions, to improve skills, to provide infrastructure investment in four strategic growth corridors, and to enhance productivity. The *New Local Plan* can provide policies which support the delivery of these ambitions.

Blank Page

Assessment of draft New Local Plan Policies

Local Plan objectives

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Objective 5 seeks to create an environment that supports business growth and local job opportunities. This objective applies to the whole borough, not just west Canvey.

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. This would have a positive impact on healthcare facilities for the whole borough, not just west Canvey. Furthermore Objective 1 seeks to promote public transport and cycling infrastructure, and Objective 2 seeks to promote high quality accessible green and open space throughout the borough. Such provision can impact positively on health across the borough.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point. This includes education and community facilities, which can have positive impacts for reducing education deprivation across the borough, not just on Canvey.

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

Objective 4 seeks to make town centres places where local people want to shop, Objective 6 seeks the provision of high quality homes, and Objective 7 seeks to protect and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment. These can have a positive impact on living conditions, not just in town centres and employment areas, but throughout the borough.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Objective 2 seeks to protect and enhance the network of high quality accessible green and open spaces, Objective 6 seeks the provision of high quality homes, and Objective 7 seeks to protect and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment. These all have an affect on the public realm and enhancements would therefore have a positive impact. These Objectives apply to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Objective 2 supports opportunities to protect and enhance the network of high quality accessible green and open spaces throughout the borough. Objective 1 supports more sustainable travel patterns through the location of development and the provision of public transport and/or through cycling infrastructure. This would in some cases include the provision of open space and recreation facilities.

Will more local jobs be created?

Objective 5 seeks to create an environment that supports business growth and creates job opportunities. This would have a positive impact.

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

Objective 5 seeks to create an environment that supports business growth and creates local job opportunities. This can have positive impacts on the quality of local jobs.

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

Objective 6 supports the provision of high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This would have a positive impact for all local people, not just young people.

Objective 6 supports the provision of high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This includes the provision of affordable housing, appropriate to the site and location of development. This is a positive impact.

The Objectives in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole.

The Objectives in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole.

Objective 6 supports development proposals that provide high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This can include the provision of extra care accommodation appropriate to the location and size of development. This would have a positive impact.

Objective 6 supports development proposals that provide high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This can include the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities. This would have a positive impact.

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. This would have a positive impact on healthcare facilities.

Objective 8 requires high levels of sustainability and resilience to natural and man-made risks through location and design. Such measures can include consideration of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?
 Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?
 Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?
 Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?
 Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?
 Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?
 Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?
 Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services can include community facilities.

Objective 1 seeks to promote more sustainable travel patterns through the location of and provision of public transport and cycling infrastructure. Development would in some cases include the provision of community facilities.

Objective 6 supports development proposals that provide high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This would have a positive impact.

Objective 6 supports development proposals that provide high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This can include the provision of accommodation suitable for accommodating the needs of BME households. This would have a positive impact.

Objective 6 supports development proposals that provide high quality homes, in sustainable locations, that meet the needs of local people through an appropriate mix of house sizes, types and tenures. This can include the provision of accommodation suitable for accommodating the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. This would have a positive impact.

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services include places of worship.

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services can include youth services.

Objective 3 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services can include children's centres.

The presumption in favour of sustainable development and the effective use of land

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Economic and social conditions can impact employment and income deprivation. This policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just West Canvey.

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact health deprivation. This policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just West Canvey.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact education deprivation. This policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just Canvey.

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Environmental conditions can impact living conditions. This policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just town centres and employment areas.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Environmental conditions can impact access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Will more local jobs be created?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Economic conditions can impact the provision of local jobs. This policy would have a positive impact.

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Economic and environmental conditions can impact the quality of local jobs. This policy would have a positive impact.

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of housing for local people. This policy would have a positive impact across the borough, not just young people.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of affordable housing. This policy would have a positive impact.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. These can provide positive impacts for the whole borough, not just older people.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. These can provide positive impacts for the whole borough, not just young people.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of extra care accommodation. This policy would have a positive impact.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities. This policy would have a positive impact.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of health care. This policy would have a positive impact.

Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social and environmental conditions can impact on the design of developments. This policy would have a positive impact.

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of community facilities. This policy would have a positive impact.
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact access to community facilities. This policy would have a positive impact.
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of housing provision. This policy would have a positive impact.
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the housing needs of BME households. This policy would have a positive impact.
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. This policy would have a positive impact.
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of all places of worship. This policy would have a positive impact.
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of youth services. This policy would have a positive impact.
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	Policy SD 1 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Social conditions can impact on the provision of children's centres. This policy would have a positive impact.

Delivering a sufficient supply of homes

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal with employment and income deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal with health deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal with education deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy for the borough which includes seeking high standards of design that create places people want to live, with high standards of sustainability within the design and construction of new homes so that people can enjoy a low cost, healthy living environment. This has positive impacts for living conditions across the borough. Policy HO5 sets out criteria for the location of housing development, which includes compatibility with other uses within the surrounding area, providing a good level of residential amenity. This would have positive impacts for residential development in town centres and employment areas. Policy HO36 encourages owners who develop homes to be part of the private rented sector to become part of the landlord accreditation scheme, which can result in improved living conditions. Policy HO37 addresses the provision and use of caravans for residential accommodation, with consideration given to whether the quality of caravans is suitable for year-round occupation without the risk to health and wellbeing of occupants. This would have a positive impact. The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy HO1 sets out a housing strategy for the borough which includes seeking high standards of design that create places people want to live, with high standards of sustainability within the design and construction of new homes so that people can enjoy a low cost, healthy living environment. It also seeks the provision of more public open space and enhancements to green infrastructure. This has positive impacts for the quality of the public realm across the borough.

Policies HO7 to HO33 set out specific urban design approaches for the development of each of the new housing sites, appropriate to their locality, including the inclusion of green infrastructure and the consideration of the Residential Design Guidance SPD. Such measures can result in positive impacts for the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policy HO35 seeks to bring homes back into residential use, the existence of which can impact on the quality of the public realm. This policy would have positive impacts.

The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Policy HO 1 seeks to achieve, through the location and design of development, the provision of more public open space and enhancements of the green infrastructure networks, as well as wider use of public transport and active modes of transport to access recreation opportunities. These are positive impacts.

Policies seek the delivery of greenways linking to the existing green infrastructure networks, along with the retention of existing open space, playing fields and allotments, and the provision of additional open space and accessible natural green space, within all the new identified housing sites. Policies further seek improvements to highway and public transport infrastructure.

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not with local jobs.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal with local jobs.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents, including additional smaller homes for first time buyers and more specialist accommodation for older people. Policy HO4 seeks to deliver sufficient affordable homes to meet these local needs. Policies HO7 – HO33 specify the number of homes to be delivered on each of the identified new housing sites. Policy H 12 supports residential development on all allocated sites, Policy HO3 sets out the mix of properties to be delivered, Policy HO35 seeks to prevent the redevelopment of residential properties to alternative uses, and Policy HO37 seeks to bring empty homes back into residential use. These policies ensure that the local need identified can be accommodated within the borough, through both the detailing of numbers and specific forms of residential development, and the safeguarding of land and property.
The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

The housing strategy in Policy HO1 seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents, at least 20% of which are to be affordable, comprising a mix of intermediate and social housing. Policies HO 7 to HO33 identify new housing sites and Policy HO6 identifies land safeguarded for housing beyond the life of the plan, each of which is required to make provision for affordable housing. Policy HO4 sets the % of provision required on Canvey Island and in Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley, 50% of which should be affordable rent, with the remainder made available for intermediate housing. These Policies will have positive impacts on the provision of affordable housing. Policy HO4 also seeks to ensure and appropriate mix of size of affordable dwellings, and the deliverability of all affordable housing by ensuring units must be designed to the specifications of the HCA and be capable of freehold transfer to a Registered Provider. This is a positive impact.

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents, including more specialist accommodation for older people. It further requires 20% of new homes to be affordable, which can provide positive benefits for older people. These would result in positive outcomes for older people.
Policy HO3 seeks to achieve a more diverse local housing supply that responds to local housing need, which includes both general need housing and specialist accommodation for older people. This would have positive outcomes for older people.
The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents, including additional smaller homes for first time buyers. It further requires 20% of new homes to be affordable, which can provide positive benefits for young people. Policy HO3 seeks to achieve a more diverse local housing supply that responds to local housing need, which includes both general need housing and specialist accommodation for older people. Such housing can include 1 and 2 bed properties which can be more suited towards young people and first time buyers. This policy would therefore have positive outcomes for young people. Policy HO4 sets out in more detail the measures to secure more affordable housing. Such provision is likely to have positive outcomes for young people. The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents, including more specialist accommodation for older people. Policy HO3 seeks to achieve a more diverse local housing supply that responds to local housing need, which includes both general need housing and specialist accommodation for older people. This could include extra care accommodation.

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

Policy HO 1 requires new homes to be delivered in sustainable locations, and seeks to achieve, through the location and design of development, the wider use of public transport and active modes of transport to access employment, education, services and recreation opportunities. It requires access to be inclusive and to encourage community cohesion. The location of new homes should not encourage social isolation. This can have positive impacts. Policy HO4 is concerned with affordable housing and requires such housing to be designed to the specifications of the HCA, which includes consideration of catering for people with disabilities. This would have positive impacts for affordable housing, but does not include general needs housing. This could therefore result in negative impacts in respect of accommodating the needs of people with disabilities in general needs housing. The remainder of the policies do not address the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities.

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of healthcare facilities. However Policy HO1 requires housing to be located in sustainable locations. Policies require housing to be accompanied by appropriate utilities, infrastructure and community services. These could include healthcare facilities. These would have positive impacts.

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal specifically with crime and anti-social behaviour. However Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy for the borough which includes seeking high standards of design that create places people want to live, with high standards of sustainability within the design and construction of new homes so that people can enjoy a low cost, healthy living environment. Policies HO7- HO33 set out specific urban design approaches for the development of each of the new housing sites, appropriate to their locality, including consideration of the Residential Design Guidance SPD. The detailed design of housing development include consideration of crime and anti-social behaviour, which can result in positive impacts.

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. Policies require housing to be accompanied by appropriate utilities, infrastructure and community services. These would have positive impacts.

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

Policy HO1 seeks to achieve, through the location and design of development, the provision of more public open space and enhancements of the green infrastructure networks, as well as wider use of public transport and active modes of transport to access recreation opportunities. These are positive impacts. Policies seek the delivery of greenways linking to the existing green infrastructure networks, along with the retention of existing open space, playing fields and allotments, and the provision of additional open space and accessible natural green space, within all the new identified housing sites. These Policies further seek improvements to highway and public transport infrastructure. The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents. Whilst the policy refers to this including additional smaller homes for first time buyers and more specialist accommodation for older people, this can also include accommodation suitable for family living. Policy HO33 seeks to achieve a diverse local housing supply which responds to local housing need. Such need can include that for families with childcare needs, which would result in positive impacts. However the policy also address the size and number of dwellings on specific sized sites, with sites of between 0.5 and 4ha requiring at least 35% 1 or 2 bedroom homes for general needs, or 35% specialist accommodation for older people; and sites over 4ha requiring 25% 1 or 2 bedroom homes for general needs, and 10 % specialist accommodation for older people. Whilst this may address this need, it could limit the number of larger properties, which are often more attractive to such households.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely needs of the borough's residents. Whilst the policy refers to this including additional smaller homes for first time buyers and more specialist accommodation for older people, this can also include accommodation suitable for the housing needs of BME households. Policy HO3 seeks to achieve a diverse local housing supply which responds to local housing need. Such need can include that for BME households, which would result in positive impacts. However the policy also address the size and number of dwellings on specific sized sites, with sites of between 0.5 and 4ha requiring at least 35% 1 or 2 bedroom homes for general needs, or 35% specialist accommodation for older people; and sites over 4ha requiring at least 25% 1 or 2 bedroom homes for general needs, and 10% specialist accommodation for older people. Whilst this may address this need, it could limit the number of larger properties, which are often more attractive to BME households.
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	Policy HO39 deals with ensuring provision for Gypsy and Travellers
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with places of worship. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal specifically with youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive)
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	This chapter does not deal with Children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Building a strong competitive economy

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy EC1 seeks to enhance the economy of Castle Point to deliver jobs, improved local wages and increased levels of productivity. This would have positive impacts for employment and income deprivation across the borough, not just in west Canvey.

Policy EC3 seeks the retention of existing employment estates. This will retain employment opportunities, which can contribute to reducing employment and income deprivation across the borough, not just at west Canvey.

Policies EC5 and EC6 support the extensions of trading and industrial estates within the borough to be made available for development for employment purposes and specifically identifies the provision of additional employment land on west Canvey to be developed for employment purposes. This will increase the employment offer within the borough and as a result can increase income levels, which are positive impacts.

Policy EC4 supports the provision of employment uses within employment areas and above shops in town centres, and Policy EC2 protects employment land from inappropriate alternative uses. Such provision ensures employment uses continue to exist in the borough and provide opportunities for local employment and improvements to income. These are positive impacts for the borough as a whole, not just west Canvey.

Policy EC11 promotes higher skilled jobs, which can have a positive impact on income. This is a positive impact for the borough as a whole, not just west Canvey.

Policies EC9 and EC10 do not deal specifically with reducing employment and income deprivation. However the retention of tourism and leisure uses in the seafront entertainment area and the port related uses, provide employment opportunities. These are positive impacts.

Policy EC12 supports the local construction industry, which can provide local employment and income for residents of the whole borough, not just west Canvey. This would be a positive impact on employment and income deprivation.

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy EC2 sets out a number of criteria to consider for applications for non-B uses in employment areas. Having regard to any potential harm to the health and well-being of employees or users is one criterion. This can have positive impacts on health deprivation in employment areas, some of which are located within West Canvey.

Policy EC10 is concerned with port related activities and sets out a number of criteria to assess applications against. One criteria is that the level of hazard posed by the site will be reduced compared to existing levels at the time of application, as a consequence of the proposals. This can have positive impacts.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

Policy EC1 seeks to enhance the economy of Castle Point to deliver jobs, improved local wages and increased levels of productivity. One of the measures to achieve this includes establishing and maintaining relationships between local businesses and local training and education providers to improve local skills levels. This is a positive impact. This policy covers the whole borough not just Canvey. Policies EC2, EC3, EC5, EC6, EC9 and EC10 do not deal with education deprivation. These have no impact (negative or positive).

Policy EC11 seeks to promote higher skilled jobs. This can indirectly result in the population seeking to achieve higher education attainment levels in order to access such jobs. This is a positive impact. This policy covers the whole borough not just Canvey.

Policy EC12 seeks to encourage developers to support the local construction industry by making use of the local supply chain and local labour. This can indirectly increase the pool of skilled local labour. This is a positive impact. This policy covers the whole borough not just Canvey.

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

Policy EC seeks to work with partners to deliver improvements to the quality of public areas, within employment areas, and encourages improvement and redevelopment of private land within existing employment areas to improve attractiveness of these areas. These would have positive impacts on the living conditions around employment areas.

Policy EC3 does not deal with living conditions. It has no impact (negative or positive).

Policies EC5, EC6, EC7, and EC12 do not deal specifically with living conditions in town centres and around employment area, however they refer to proposals meeting all other requirements of the plan. Such other policies include those relating to improving living conditions.

Policy EC4 deals with the location of economic development, and requires such development in employment areas and above shops within town centres to not have an impact on residential amenity of nearby properties greater than the existing or most recent use of the building or land. Such criteria would have a positive impact on living conditions in town centres and employment areas, as well as the surrounding areas.

Policy EC2 sets out a number of criteria to consider for applications for non-B uses in employment areas. Having regard to any potential harm to the health and well-being of employees or users is one criterion. Policy EC10 is concerned with port related activities and sets out a number of criteria to assess applications against. One criterion is that the level of hazard posed by the site will be reduced compared to existing levels at the time of application, as a consequence of the proposals. These can have positive impacts on living conditions around such areas.

Policies EC11 and EC9 do not deal with living conditions. They have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy EC1 seeks to enhance the economy of Castle Point to deliver jobs, improve local wages and increase levels of productivity. Measures to achieve this include working with partners to deliver improvements to the quality of public areas, within employment areas, and encouraging improvement and redevelopment of private land within existing employment areas to improve attractiveness of these areas. This would have positive impacts on the quality of the public realm in such areas. This policy applies specifically to employment areas.

Policy EC3 does not deal with the quality of the public realm. It has no impact (negative or positive).

Policies EC2, EC4, EC5, EC6, and EC12 do not deal specifically with the quality of the public realm, however they refer to proposals meeting all other requirements of the plan. Such other policies include those relating to the quality of the public realm.

Policy EC7 makes land available for development for employment purposes south of Northwick Road, subject to a number of requirements, one of which is its design should reflect the prominent location of the site as a gateway to west Canvey. This would have a positive impact on the public realm of this area. Policy EC11 does not deal with the quality of the public realm. It has no impact (negative or positive).

Policy EC9 does not deal specifically with the quality of the public realm, however within the seafront entertainment area favourable consideration will be given to high quality development proposals that improve the range of leisure services. The design and appearance of development can have an impact on the public realm. Therefore this policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies specifically to the seafront entertainment area.

Policy EC10 requires development associated with existing port related activities to be designed to not cause significant harm to the landscape. This would have positive benefits for the public realm in the vicinity of these sites.

This chapter does not deal with access to open space and recreation facilities.

However Policy EC1 seeks to deliver improvements to the quality of public areas within employment areas, including the quality of open spaces and landscaping. Such improvements could result in improved access and use of such spaces.

Policy EC10 requires development associated with existing port related activities to retain and improve public access to the coastal path adjacent to these sites. This would be a positive impact.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Will more local jobs be created?

Policy EC1 seeks to enhance the economy of Castle Point by delivering 2,100 additional jobs, maintaining a flexible employment land supply with the potential to deliver 10,000m² of additional employment floor space, which is suitable and flexible, and seeking the provision of small business units and specific start-up facilities to support indigenous business growth. This policy would have a positive impact.

Policy EC3 deals with retaining existing employment estates. Whilst it does not deal specifically with the creation of more local jobs, the retention of existing employment areas provide opportunities for sites to be redeveloped, which could create additional jobs.

Policies EC5 and EC6 support the extensions of trading and industrial estates within the borough to be made available for the development of employment purposes. This will increase the employment offer within the borough and as a result can increase the provision of local jobs, which is a positive impact. Policy EC7 specifically identifies the provision of employment land on West Canvey. The policy expects an enterprise centre to be delivered on the site, providing accommodation for start-up businesses. This is a positive impact for local job creation.

Policy EC4 supports the provision of employment uses within employment areas and above shops in town centres, and Policy EC2 protects employment land from inappropriate alternative uses. Such provision ensures employment uses continue to exist in the borough and provide opportunities for local employment. These are positive impacts for the borough as a whole.

Policy EC11 promotes higher skilled jobs. This can indirectly result in the population seeking to achieve higher education attainment levels in order to access jobs. This could include new local jobs that may be created. This is a positive impact for the borough as a whole.

Policies EC9 deals with improving the range of leisure and tourism uses available in the seafront entertainment area. This can have a positive impact on creating more local jobs.

EC10 deals with port related uses and supports applications for development associated with these uses subject to compliance with a number of criteria. The associated jobs may attract skills from outside the local (borough) workforce, which could be a negative impact, however such additional jobs do provide opportunities for the workforce to become more skilled and trained in such specialism's and can provide local jobs more widely (Thames corridor). These are positive impacts. Policy EC12 supports the local construction industry, by making use of the local supply chain and local labour during the delivery of development. This is a positive impact.

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal with the identification of land for housing. However it could have locational implications.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of extra care accommodation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of health care.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with designing out crime and anti-social behaviour.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of community facilities. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	This chapter does not deal with access to community facilities. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of BME households. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Ensuring the vitality of Town Centres

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering additional convenience (3,300m²) and comparison (8,350m²) floorspace, and increasing the range of other economic and community activities in town centres. Such uses can increase opportunities for employment and increased income. This policy has positive impacts for the whole borough, not just West Canvey.

Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other business, community, cultural, residential and open space uses. Such uses can increase opportunities for employment and income, which are positive impacts. Policy TC3 defines the town centres and specifies the types of uses acceptable within them. The opportunities to provide a diverse range of uses can provide a diverse range of employment and income opportunities, which has positive impacts.

Policy TC4 defines primary shopping frontages where at least 55% must be of A1 uses. This could restrict the range of employment and income opportunities, resulting in a negative impact.

Policy TC5 defines local shopping parades and the specific types of uses acceptable within them. Policy defines the two out of town shopping areas in the borough and the specific uses acceptable in these areas. Policy TC9 defines a social quarter in South Benfleet and the specific types of uses acceptable within them. These can provide a diverse range of uses providing a diverse range of employment and income opportunities, which have positive impacts. There are some uses which are restricted which could restrict the range of employment and income opportunities, having a negative impact.

Policy TC2 deals with the location of retail development and restricts retail development in other locations, subject to criteria. Such development provides opportunities to improve employment and income, but locational requirements could have negative impacts.

Policy TC10 seeks re-use of empty shops, which can have positive impacts, generating additional employment opportunities and addressing income deprivation.

Policy TC11 allows for the provision of hot food takeaways, but restricts their number in certain locations. Such uses contribute to a wide range of employment and income opportunities, which is a positive impact. However the number and locational constraints could restrict these opportunities in some locations, having a negative impact.

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

Policy TC11 deals with the control of hot food takeaways setting a threshold within town centres and local shopping parades. The control of such uses can contribute to healthier lifestyles and a healthier population, which are positive impacts on health deprivation across the borough, not just within West Canvey.

Policy TC7 supports the regeneration of Canvey town centre, with a mix of retail and other uses, the provision of which can lead to increased education opportunities associated with such jobs and uses. Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering additional convenience and comparison floorspace, and increasing the range of other economic and community activities in town centres. This is to be achieved through supporting mixed use proposals which provide both active shopping frontages and other forms of business, community or residential accommodation. Such mixed use developments provide opportunities to improve the general environment in town centres, including living conditions.

Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by creating pleasant town centres that are attractive to residents and businesses. These policies would result in improved living conditions in these town centres, which are positive impacts. These policies do not address the other town centres in the borough or employment areas.

Policies TC3, TC4, TC5, TC6, TC10 and TC11 do not deal with living conditions. They have no impact (negative or positive).

Policy TC9 defines the South Benfleet social quarter which supports the provision of A3 and A4 uses subject to a number of considerations including residential amenity. This policy would have a positive impact on the living conditions of this area, but does not address town centres or employment areas elsewhere in the borough.

Policy TC2 sets out criteria for the location of retail development. This includes development not having a significant adverse impact on residential amenity of nearby properties. This would have positive impacts for living conditions in town centres and other areas throughout the borough.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering additional convenience and comparison floorspace, and increasing the range of other economic and community activities in town centres. This is to be achieved through measures including providing both active shopping frontages and other forms of business, community or residential accommodation. Such mixed use developments provide opportunities to improve the quality of the public realm in town centres.

Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by creating pleasant town centres that are attractive to residents and businesses. These policies would result in improved quality of public realm in these town centres, which are positive impacts. These policies do not address other areas of the borough.

TC9 defines the South Benfleet social quarter which supports the provision of A3 and A4 uses subject to a number of considerations including consideration of the design and historic environment. This policy would have a positive impact on the quality of the public realm of this area, but does not address town centres or employment areas elsewhere in the borough.

Policies TC2, TC3, TC4, TC5, TC6, TC10 and TC11 have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities.

However Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including open space uses. The provision of open space uses within the town centres increases accessibility, which is a positive impact.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Will more local jobs be created?

Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, to deliver additional convenience and comparison floorspace, and an increased range of other economic and community activities in town centres. Such uses can increase opportunities for the creation of more local jobs. This policy has a positive impact. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other business, community, cultural, residential and open space uses. Such uses can increase the employment offer within the borough and as a result can increase the provision of local jobs, which is a positive impact. Policy TC3 defines the town centres and specifies the types of uses acceptable in within them. Policy TC11 allows for the provision of hot food takeaways. The opportunities to provide a diverse range of uses can provide a diverse range of local jobs, which is a positive impact. Policy TC4 defines primary shopping frontages, Policy TC5 defines local shopping parades, Policy TC6 defines out of town shopping areas, Policy TC9 defines the South Benfleet social quarter and Policy TC2 defines retail development locations. Their retention and protection can ensure there continues to be opportunities for local jobs. This is a positive impact.

Policy TC10 seeks re-use of empty shops, which can have positive impacts, generating additional employment opportunities and addressing income deprivation.

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering additional convenience and comparison floorspace, and increasing the range of other economic and community activities in town centres. This is to be achieved through a number of measures including delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals where they make effective use of land to provide both an active shopping frontage and other forms of business, community or residential accommodation. Such measures can have positive impacts on the quality of local jobs. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other business, community, cultural, residential and open space uses. Such uses can increase the employment offer within the borough and as a result can increase the quality of local jobs, which is a positive impact. Policy TC3 defines the town centres and specifies the types of uses acceptable in within them. The opportunities to provide a diverse range of uses, with added competition can increase the quality of local jobs, which is a positive impact.

Policy TC10 encourages the re-use of empty shops. The provision of alternative uses in these units could result in an improvement in the quality of local jobs.

Policies TC2, TC5, TC6, TC9, and TC 11 have no impact (positive or negative).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the identification of land for housing. However Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals including residential accommodation. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including residential. Such mixed uses can have positive impacts for meeting part of the boroughs housing need. This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of affordable housing. However Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use including residential accommodation. Policies TC2 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including residential. Larger mixed use schemes can have positive impacts for meeting part of the boroughs affordable housing provision.

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people.

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation. However Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals including residential accommodation. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including residential. Larger mixed use schemes can have positive impacts for meeting part of the boroughs extra care accommodation for older people.

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities. However Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals where they make effective use of land to provide both an active shopping frontage and other forms of business, community or residential accommodation. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other business, community, cultural, residential and open space uses. Such mixed use schemes can have positive impacts for contributing to the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities. It should also be noted that with residential accommodation likely to be located above ground floor level, there are implications for some types of disability, which could result in this policy having negative impacts.

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of health care. However Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals including community uses, such as healthcare facilities. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including community uses. The inclusion of health care facilities would have a positive impact on the levels of healthcare. Policy TC3 defines the town centres and specifies the types of uses acceptable in within them. The provision of healthcare falls within these specified uses. This is a positive impact. Policy TC4 defines primary shopping frontages where at least 55% must be of A1 uses, the remainder can be uses appropriate to town centres. This allows for the provision of some healthcare facilities to be provided, but could restrict the range. Policy TC5 defines local shopping parades, where healthcare facilities are permitted. This is a positive impact.

Policy TC6 defines the two out of town shopping areas and the uses acceptable within these. Healthcare facilities will only be permitted where sequential and impact assessments indicate it is appropriate to do so. This policy has a positive impact.

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal specifically with designing out crime and anti-social behaviour. However Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by creating pleasant town centres that are attractive to residents and businesses. This can include providing opportunities to design out crime and anti-social behaviour, which has positive impacts.

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. However Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals including community uses. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses, including community uses. The inclusion of community facilities would have positive impacts.

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

This chapter does not deal with access to community facilities. The provision of a mix of development uses in town centres and shopping parades, including residential development, can result in good access for residents and employees to community facilities, as sought by Policies TC1, TC7 and TC8

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

Policy TC 1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals including residential accommodation. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including residential. Mixed use schemes can provide for the specific housing needs of BME households, however the nature and size could have implications for accommodating such needs. This policy could therefore have a negative impact on such households.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?

This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?

Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes delivering the Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre Masterplans, and supporting mixed use proposals including community uses. Policies TC7 and TC8 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of other uses including community and cultural uses. Such mixed use schemes can include places of worship which would have a positive impact.

Policy TC3 defines the town centres and specifies the types of uses acceptable in within them. The provision of places of worship falls within these specified uses. This is a positive impact.

Policy TC4 defines primary shopping frontages where at least 55% must be of A1 uses, the remainder can be uses appropriate to town centres. This allows for the provision of some places of worship to be provided, but could restrict the range, potentially resulting in a negative impact.

Policy TC5 defines local shopping parades, where places of worship are permitted. This is a positive impact.

Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal specifically with employment and income deprivation.

However Policy HS 1 seeks to deliver reduced levels of deprivation and health inequalities on Canvey island, and particularly west Canvey, achieved by delivering services which meet current and future needs.

Policy HS 4 seeks to improve the quality and choice of education and learning opportunities including better access to employment opportunities. This can contribute to improving education attainment levels within the borough, which can lead to improved prospects for employment and income. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just West Canvey.

Will Health deprivation in Canvey be reduced?

Policy HS 1 seeks to deliver a more physically active population and to reduce levels of deprivation and health inequalities on Canvey Island and particularly west Canvey, by delivering multi functional open space and green infrastructure and identifying development locations which secure investment and additional open space and green infrastructure.

Policy HS 2 seeks to secure the provision of a wide range of indoor leisure and sports facilities in order to increase participation in physical activity. Policy HS 3 is concerned with improving opportunities for outdoor recreation, setting out a number of projects to be sought, Policy HS 7, Policy HS 8 and Policy HS 9 define and require retention and opportunities to improve open spaces, allotment gardens and playing fields. Policy HS11 deals with the implementation of the provision of public open spaces, allotments and playing pitches. Such provision, opportunities and control can encourage the borough's population to be more active, leading to healthier communities. Whilst the majority of the policies apply to the whole borough, there are a number of the projects sought under HC 3 which are specific to Canvey and west Canvey.

Policy HS 4 supports proposals which provide opportunities for community activity and engagement, reducing social isolation. This can have positive impacts on health deprivation

Policy HS 5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision within the borough. This includes supporting proposals which aim to reduce health inequalities at west Canvey in particular. This has positive health impacts for the whole borough, not just to west Canvey.

Policy HS 6 seeks the retention, improvements and new provision of community facilities, and Policy HS 10 deals with the implementation of such provision. Such facilities can supplement the more physical sport and recreation activities in providing health benefits to the population. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just to west Canvey.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

Policy HS 1 seeks to deliver greater community resilience and increased ability of communities to run facilities, services and events for themselves, and reduce levels of deprivation and health inequalities on Canvey Island, by delivering community infrastructure projects and services to meet current and future needs. Such projects and services can contribute positively towards and increase in education attainment levels. Policy HC 4 seeks to improve the quality and choice of education and learning opportunities. Such provision can contribute to improving education attainment levels within the borough, which is a positive impact for the whole borough, not just Canvey.

Policy HS 5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision in the borough. Improving the health of residents and ensuring social inclusion can contribute positively towards people engaging with a variety of learning experiences and indirectly lead to reducing education deprivation

Policy HS 6 seeks the retention, improvements and new provision of community facilities, and Policy HS 10 deals with the implementation of such provision. Such facilities can supplement the more structured learning platform in providing education benefits to the population. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just to Canvey.

The remainder of the policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal specifically with living conditions within town centres and around employment areas.

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

However the presence, retention and enhancement of sporting, recreation and community facilities provide a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive impacts on living conditions for the whole borough.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the quality of the public realm.

However the presence, retention and enhancement of sporting, recreation and community facilities provide a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive impacts on the quality of the public realm.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Policy HS 1 seeks a more physically active population, through the delivery of multi-functional open spaces and green infrastructure to meet current and future needs, with greater community cohesion. Such provision can have positive impacts. Policy HS 2 seeks increased access for the public to existing indoor leisure and sports facilities, including schools and multi-functional community halls. Policy HS 3 seeks opportunities for outdoor recreation, including improved links within and between open spaces and improved links and accessibility to open spaces. It includes a variety of specific projects throughout the borough. Policy HS 10 deals with the development of community facilities, including sports and leisure facilities. It sets out a number of criteria to consider which includes such facilities being located in sustainable locations and within walking distance of public transport. These are positive impacts.

Policies HS 7, HS 8, HS 9 seek to preserve, retain and enhance sporting, recreation and community facilities. Whilst not directly promoting access to such features and areas, their retention and enhancement throughout the borough indirectly improves access for the communities.

Policies HS 4, HS 5, HS 6 and HS 11 have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of land to meet housing needs.

However these policies do have locational and design implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

HS 1 seeks to deliver a number of points in order to ensure that the communities are active and healthy, and adult social and health care services are sustainable. This includes delivering greater community cohesion, and reducing social isolation, particularly amongst older people. Policies HS 2 and HS 3 seek the provision of a wide range of activities, which can ensure facilities to cater for all needs, including older people.

Policy HS 4 seeks opportunities for community activity and engagement, and HS 5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision. Both identify a need to reduce social isolation, which can particularly affect older people.

The remainder of the policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

HS 1 seeks to deliver a number of points in order to ensure that the communities are active and healthy, and social and health care services are sustainable. This includes delivering opportunities for all young people to meet their potential and flourish.

Policies HS 2 and HS 3 seek the provision of a wide range of activities, which can ensure facilities to cater for all needs, including younger people.

Policy HS 4 seeks opportunities for community activity and engagement, including the provision of youth facilities, and HS 5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision. Both identify a need to reduce social isolation, which can affect younger people.

The remainder of the policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address young people.

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation for older people. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

Policy HS1 seeks greater community cohesion, reducing social isolation through the delivery of community infrastructure projects and services which meet current and future needs. This can include their location. Policy HS 2 seeks to increase participation in physical exercise through a number of measures, including increased access to existing and the provision of a new community sports hall in the Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley area. It further seeks to increase community access to school facilities during non-school hours. It also seeks land to enable additional leisure, sports and community facilities to be provided within development sites. Policy HS 3 seeks to improve accessibility to open spaces and links within and between them. These can be included as community facilities accessible for all users. Policies HS 4 and HS 5 require that where a development increase demand for education facilities or health and social care provision beyond those available, additional facilities may be sought on site. These are positive impacts. Policy HS 10 requires community facilities to be located in sustainable locations and within walking distance of public transport. The remainder of the policies in this chapter do not deal specifically with access, but may have locational implications for development.

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

This chapter does not deal with housing provision and childcare support. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

Policy HS 1 seeks to deliver a number of points to ensure active and healthy communities and sustainable health and social care services, including reducing levels of health inequalities. This has positive impacts for the borough's population.

Policy HS 5 seeks to improve health and social care within the borough. This includes the quality and level of provision of primary and secondary health care services, social care services, and the ability to require additional facilities through S106 agreements where development increase demand beyond planned capacity. It also requires development which increases demand on such services to provide additional facilities.

The remainder of the policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal with designing out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

Policy HS1 seeks to deliver a number of points to ensure active and healthy communities through community infrastructure projects and services which meet current and future needs. Policy HS2 seeks to increase participation in physical exercise through a number of measures, including increased access to existing and the provision of a new community sports hall in the Benfleet, Hadleigh and Thundersley area. It further seeks to increase community access to school facilities during non-school hours. Policy HS 4 seeks to provide opportunities for community activity and engagement. Policy HS 6 defines community areas and seeks their retention and improvement, as well as new facilities, and HS 7, HS 8 and HS 9 define and retain open space, allotments and playing fields throughout the borough. Policies HS10 and HS11 set out criteria to assess proposals for new or extensions, alterations or redevelopment of community and sporting facilities and open spaces. All of these have positive impacts for the provision of community facilities. The remainder of the policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?

Policy HS 1 seeks to deliver greater community cohesion, reducing social isolation. This would have a positive impact. Policy HS 6 seeks the retention and improvement of community facilities, as well as allowing for the flexibility to the change from one community use to another. This would have positive impacts for places of worship.

Policy HS 11 deals with the development of community facilities, including providing flexible space that can respond to changing and specific needs of local communities. Policies HS 2, HS 3, HS4, HS 5, HS 7, HS 8, HS 9, and HS 12 have no impact (negative or positive). However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?

The majority of policies in this chapter do not deal with youth services specifically.

However Policy HS 1 seeks to deliver opportunities for all young people to meet their potential and flourish.

Policy HS4 seeks to improve the quality and choice of education and learning opportunities, which includes youth facilities, and the policy supports the provision of opportunities for community activity and engagement, reducing social isolation. This can result in positive impacts for the youth.

Policy HS5 deals with health and social care provision generally, but is not specific in relation to youth services.

It is noted that the presence, retention and enhancement of sporting, recreation and community facilities can result in positive impacts for the whole community, not just the youth.

Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

The policies in this chapter deal with the retention, improvement and redevelopment of sports, recreational and community facilities, health and social care provision and education provision. There is no specific details relating to children's centres, however they would fall within the above topics and would therefore be subject to the same positive impacts as discussed above.

Promoting sustainable transport

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy TP1 sets out a transport strategy which seeks to deliver improved journey time reliability for buses, enhanced services throughout the day and to a wider range of destinations and greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education and employment opportunities. Policy TP3 sets out measures to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle. Policy TP4 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP 7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, and cyclists and pedestrians, with development proposals providing access within 800m to public transport. These measures can provide opportunities for people to access jobs, which they may not have previously been able to access. This can increase the opportunities for alternative employment, which can have positive impacts for reducing employment and income deprivation, for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.

Policy TP 2 seeks improvements and alterations to carriageway infrastructure, including extending Roscommon Way, widening Somnes Avenue, partially dualling Canvey Way, and new or improved access to Canvey Island. Such improvements can lead to new employers locating on the Island, which can bring additional employment opportunities, which would have positive impacts in relation to reducing employment and income deprivation. Policy TP 5 provides the delivery mechanisms for these projects, by identifying transport improvement areas.

T P6, TP 8, TP 9 and TP 10 have no impact (negative or positive).

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

The transport strategy set out in policy TP 1 seeks to deliver greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities. This would allow people to chose to use more active modes of transport, which can have positive health impacts, for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.

Policy TP 2 seeks to manage congestion on key routes and junctions, through improvements to infrastructure including extending Roscommon Way, widening Somnes Avenue, partially dualling Canvey Way, and new or improved access to Canvey Island. These could reduce pollution levels and have positive impacts on health deprivation at west Canvey, and Policy TP 6 seeks to manage potential detrimental impacts of congestion. Policy TP 5 provides the delivery mechanisms for these projects, by identifying transport improvement areas.

Policy TP 3 sets out measures to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle. Policy T 4 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP 7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, and cyclists and pedestrians, with development proposals providing access within 800m to public transport. These measures can provide opportunities for people to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities by alternative modes of transport from the car and courage the population to become more active, this would have positive health impacts for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.

Policy TP 10 seeks to make improvements to routes where development relating to port facilities could result in increased freight movements by road. This could increase pollution levels, and have a negative impact on health levels if appropriate mitigation is not in place.

Policies TP 8 and TP 9 have no impact (negative or positive).

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

Policy TP 1 sets out a transport strategy which seeks to deliver improved journey time reliability for buses, enhanced services throughout the day and to a wider range of destinations and greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education and employment opportunities. Policy TP 3 sets out measures to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle. Policy TP 4 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP 7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, and cyclists and pedestrians, with development proposals providing access within 800m to public transport. These measures can provide opportunities for people to access a range of education opportunities, which can improve education deprivation across the borough.

Policies TP 2, TP 5, TP 6, TP 8, TP 9 and TP 10 have no impacts (negative or positive).

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

The delivery of opportunities to enhance walking and cycling networks and improvements to public transport infrastructure as sought in Policies TP 1, TP 3, TP 4 and TP 7 can encourage non-vehicle based trips, which can reduce congestion and pollution, resulting in positive impacts on living conditions. Policy TP 2 seeks to improve the quality of town centre environments through improvements and alterations to carriageway infrastructure, including within Canvey and Hadleigh town centres. This would be a positive impact for these town centres, but does not address other town centres or employment areas within the borough. Policy TP 5 provides the delivery mechanism for delivering improved public transport infrastructure in transport improvement areas. Policies TP 6, TP 8, TP 9 and TP 10 have no impacts (negative or positive).

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy TP 2 seeks to improve the quality of town centres through improvements and alterations to carriageway infrastructure which could have positive impacts on the quality of the public realm. This relates to town centres not just deprived areas.

Policy TP 8 requires the provision of parking for developments, and TP 9 requires access for servicing and waste collection. The provision of such facilities could dominate the public realm and could have a negative impact on the quality of the public realm, if not designed appropriately for their locations. Policies TP 1, TP 3, TP 4, TP 5, TP 6 and TP 7 have no impact (negative or positive).

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Policy TP 1 seeks to deliver congestion management, improved bus services to a wider range of destinations and greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities within the borough. Policy TP 3 seeks to enhance opportunities to access services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle, and Policy TP 4 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP 7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, with proposed development sites having access within 800m of public transport. Such measures will allow a variety of users to access such facilities, which is a positive impact. Policy TP 5 provides the delivery mechanism for delivering improved public transport infrastructure in transport improvement areas.

Will more local jobs be created?

Policy TP 8 requires development proposals to make provision for car parking, disabled parking and provision for parking for bicycles. Policy TP 9 seeks the provision of suitable access for servicing of developments by HGV's and safe and convenient waste collection. This ensures that open space and recreation facilities can be accessed by all users of vehicles, which is a positive impact.

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

Policies TP 2, TP 6 and TP 10 have no impact (negative or positive). This chapter does not deal with the provision of more local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive). This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

This chapter does not deal with land allocation to meet housing needs of local people (particularly young people).

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

However Policies TP 1, TP 3, and TP 4 seek to deliver greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities within the borough, and improved bus services to a wider range of destinations. The provision of alternative modes of transport can have a positive impact for older people, who may not have access to their own private vehicle.

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address young people.

However Policies TP 1, TP 3, and T P4 seek to deliver greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities within the borough, and improved bus services to a wider range of destinations. The provision of alternative modes of transport can have a positive impact for young people, who may not have access to their own private vehicle.

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of extra care accommodation.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of healthcare facilities.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not specifically deal with crime and anti-social behaviour.

However Policy TP 8 requires the provision of safe and secure parking for bicycles. This would have a positive impact.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of community facilities.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

Policy TP 1 seeks to deliver congestion management, improved bus services to a wider range of destinations and greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities within the borough. Policy TP 3 seeks to enhance opportunities to access services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle, and Policy TP 4 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP 7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, with proposed development sites having access within 800m of public transport. This can include community facilities. Such measures will allow a variety of users to access such facilities, which is a positive impact. Policy TP 5 provides the delivery mechanism for delivering improved public transport infrastructure in transport improvement areas.

Policy TP 8 requires development proposals to make provision for car parking, disabled parking and provision for parking for bicycles. Policy TP 9 seeks the provision of suitable access for servicing of developments by HGV's and safe and convenient waste collection. This ensures that facilities can be access by all users of vehicles, which is a positive impact. Policies TP 2, TP 6 and TP 10 have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

This chapter does not deal with families providing childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of BME households. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?

This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Supporting High Quality Communications infrastructure

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

Policy CM 1 supports the delivery of communications infrastructure to ensure higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability to residents and businesses. The provision of such infrastructure can provide residents and businesses with greater access to employment opportunities, which can have positive impacts on employment and income deprivation. The policy applies to the whole borough not just west Canvey, however the policy does highlight the need to provide greater availability throughout the borough, including the peripheral areas, of which parts of west Canvey can be included.

Policy CM 2 is concerned with detailed design of telecommunications equipment. This has no impact (negative or positive) on employment and income deprivation.

Policy CM 3 seeks to ensure adequate provision to accommodate new communications infrastructure for major development proposals on greenfield or partially developed sites on the urban periphery. Such provision would ensure these sites are attractive to potential businesses and employers, the relocation of which could lead to improvements in employment and income levels. It also enables work forces to be more competitive and flexible, which can have positive impacts on employment and income levels. The policy applies to the whole borough not just west Canvey.

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal specifically with health deprivation. However Policy CM 2 requires the submissions of a signed International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) declaration, which is to ensure protection of public health from the effects of electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure. This policy can have positive impacts for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal specifically with education deprivation. However Policy CM 1 supports the delivery of communications infrastructure to ensure higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability to residents and businesses. Such infrastructure can aid in the delivery of education provision throughout the borough, not just Canvey.

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with living conditions in town centres and around employment areas.

However Policy CM 2 requires the submissions of a signed International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) declaration, which is to ensure protection of public health from the effects of electromagnetic field (EMF) exposure. This policy can have positive impacts on living conditions for the whole borough, not just town centres and employment areas.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy CM 1 supports the delivery of communications infrastructure to ensure higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability to residents and businesses. Policy CM 3 seeks to ensure adequate provision to accommodate new communications infrastructure for major development proposals on greenfield or partially developed sites on the urban periphery. The proliferation of such infrastructure could have a negative impact on the quality of the public realm. These policies apply to the whole borough not just deprived areas. Policy CM 2 deals with detailed design of telecommunications equipment, requiring such infrastructure to be designed sensitively and appropriately in respect of their setting and location. The design and location of such infrastructure can have positive impacts on the quality of the public realm, however the proliferation of such infrastructure could have a negative impact for the public realm. This policy applies to the whole borough not just deprived areas.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

This chapter does not deal with access to open space and recreation facilities. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the creation of local jobs. However the provision of higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability throughout the borough could result in businesses choosing to locate within the borough, resulting in new job opportunities, and it also provides opportunities for more home working, which are positive impacts.

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the quality of local jobs. However the provision of higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability to residents and businesses as sought by Policy CM 1 and CM 3 results in greater access to such communications infrastructure which can have positive impacts on the quality of local jobs, including providing greater flexibility and competitiveness.

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?
Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the identification of land.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people. However the provision of higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability of such communication infrastructure, as sought by Policy CM 1 and CM 3, can ensure that the more vulnerable groups of the boroughs population have improved access to essential services.

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people. However the provision of higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability of such communication infrastructure, as sought by Policy CM 1 and CM 3, can ensure that the more vulnerable groups of the boroughs population have improved access to essential services.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of extra care accommodation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of health care.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?	This chapter does not deal specifically with designing out crime and anti-social behaviour. However Policy CM2 requires regard to be had to the Design policies contained within the plan when considering the design of telecommunications equipment. These policies include reference to crime prevention.
Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of community facilities. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	This chapter does not deal with access to community facilities. However Policy CM 1 supports the delivery of communications infrastructure to ensure higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability to residents and businesses. Such infrastructure can aid in the access of certain community facilities.
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of BME households. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	This chapter does not deal with the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of youth services. However Policy CM 1 supports the delivery of communications infrastructure to ensure higher speed and quality broadband connections and mobile phone coverage and internet connection and greater availability to residents and businesses. Such infrastructure can aid in the delivery of youth services.

Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive)

Achieving well designed places

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with employment and income deprivation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with health deprivation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with education deprivation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

Policy DS 1 requires all forms of development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality.
Policy DS 2 seeks the comprehensive development of public realm enhancements for the borough, particularly within town centres and employment areas. This can achieve a better environment for visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas.
Policy DS 3 requires all forms of development to provide soft and/or hard landscaping. The provision of such can result in a better environment for visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas.

The design, number and illumination of advertisements can have an impact on living conditions. Policy DS 4 requires such matters to be considered when considering advertisements.

Policy DS 5 encourages the positive integration of security measures into business premises frontages, which can result in positive impacts on the living conditions.

Policy DS 6 encourages the use of relevant Design Review processes, which can result in development creating a better environment visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas.

Policy DS 7 requires the delivery of high quality sustainable public art and interpretation, the provision of which can provide a better environment for visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas.

Policy DS 8 has no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy DS 1 requires the delivery of high quality sustainable design, which contributes positively to the locality. The majority of development will have an impact on the public realm, therefore this policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas. Policy DE 2 seeks the comprehensive development of public realm enhancements for the borough, but also emphasises this within town centres and employment areas. This policy has a positive impact.

Policy DS 3 recognises the importance of providing and maintaining appropriate landscaping in the public realm. Such provision would have a positive impact on the public realm. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policy DS 4 sets out a number of criteria to consider when proposing advertisements and seeks to approve advertisements where these would not harm the character of buildings, sites or areas. It also seeks to control the proliferation of advertisements. Such provision would have a positive impact on the public realm. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policy DS 5 requires new or alterations to business premises frontages to contribute positively to the character and appearance of a number of criteria including the surrounding area. Such provision would have a positive impact on the public realm. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policy DS 6 encourages the use of relevant Design Review processes, which can result in development having a positive impact on the public realm across the whole borough, not just deprived areas.

Policy DS 7 seeks the provision of high quality, sustainable public art where development would have a significant impact upon the public realm. It seeks the provision of positive contributions to the locality, which would have an impact across the whole borough, not just the deprived areas.

Policy DS 8 seeks the promotion and retention of existing, and the provision of new local reference points, informed by the criteria on DS 7. This would provide a positive impact across the borough, not just in deprived areas.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities. However Policy DS 1 sets out access as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design. Policy DS 2 requires consideration of infrastructure and services when delivering public realm enhancements for the borough. It also refers to the Open Space Design and Delivery Guidance SPD, which provides guidance on accessibility. Policy DS 8 encourages the retention of existing and provision of new local reference points. Such provision can positively direct people to open space and recreation facilities.

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

This chapter does not deal with the identification of land. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people. However a number of the policies do seek to design out crime and anti-social behaviour (as discussed in further detail below), which older people may be more vulnerable to.

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people. However a number of the policies do seek to design out crime and anti-social behaviour (as discussed in further detail below), which younger people may be more vulnerable to.

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation for older people. However Policy DS 1 refers to having consideration to the Residential Design Guidance SPD, which contains guidance on liveable homes, requiring all new dwellings to provide appropriate internal space and circulation, and to meet the existing and future needs of occupiers over their lifetime without the need for extensive alteration or adaptation.

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However Policy DS 1 sets out access as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design. It also refers to having consideration to the Residential Design Guidance SPD, which contains guidance on liveable homes, requiring all new dwellings to provide appropriate internal space and circulation, and to meet the existing and future needs of occupiers over their lifetime without the need for extensive alteration or adaptation. This chapter does not deal with the provision of health care. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

Policy DS 1 sets out crime prevention as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design. Policy DS 2 seeks to improve the quality of the public realm. Such enhancements can provide opportunities to address this assessment question. Policy DS 3 includes a requirement for landscaping to be appropriate in respect of its growth habits. Examples include the provision of slow growing scrubs where natural surveillance is required, and the use of defensible planting, such as spiny/thorny species to aid in security. Policy DS 4 has no impact (negative or positive). Policy DS 5 encourages the positive integration of security measures into business premises frontages. The use of a Design Review, as encouraged by Policy DS 6 can ensure that designing out crime and anti-social behaviour is considered from the outset of any development. Policy DS 7 sets out crime prevention as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable public art and interpretation. Policy DS 8 refers to local reference points being informed by DS 7.

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. However Policy DS 7 seeks the provision of high quality sustainable public art and interpretation/information infrastructure and Policy DS 8 seeks the promotion and retention of local reference points. Such provision can contribute positively to community facilities.
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	This chapter does not deal with the location of development. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households. However Policy DS 1 requires development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, having regard to a number of criteria in terms of neighbouring forms of development and the surrounding area. Reference is also made to the RDG SPD providing detailed guidance on the design of residential development. This may impact on the size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation.
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. However Policy DS 1 requires development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, having regard to a number of criteria in terms of neighbouring forms of development and the surrounding area. This may impact on the more traditional design of some forms of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation. This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. However Policy DS 1 requires development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, having regard to a number of criteria in terms of neighbouring forms of development and the surrounding area. This may impact on the more traditional design of some places of worship, but it would not prevent the provision of such places.
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	

Protecting Green Belt Land

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with employment and income deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with health deprivation.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

This chapter does not deal with education deprivation.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter deals with development within the Green Belt. There are no designated town centres or employment area within the Green Belt.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy GB 1 seeks to encourage positive uses in the Green Belt where they achieve improvements to the natural and built environment. This would have a positive impact on the public realm throughout the Green Belt, not just deprived areas.

Policy GB 2 has no impact (negative or positive).

Policy GB 3 requires inappropriate development in the Green Belt to demonstrate a number of criteria, including integrating well into the landscape and being an exemplar of high quality design. The majority of development will have an impact on the public realm, therefore this policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8, and GB 9 all deal with specific forms of development in the Green Belt, and set out criteria by which to assess such development. Such criteria include development having no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt, integrating with the landscape, and being of exemplar design and materials, sympathetic to the existing development and surroundings. Such provision would have a positive impact on the public realm. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

GB 1 and GB 8 seek to encourage positive uses in the Green Belt, including opportunities for improved access and outdoor sport and recreation. The remaining policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of land to meet housing needs. However these policies do have locational implications in respect of the provision of housing within the borough.

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive

outcomes for older people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

Are there positive

outcomes for young people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people.

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation for older people.

However policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8, and GB 9 set out criteria by which to assess such development. Such criteria include development having no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt, and being of exemplar design and materials, sympathetic to the existing development and surroundings. This may impact on the size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation within the borough.

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8, and GB 9 set out criteria by which to assess such development. Such criteria include development having no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt, and being of exemplar design and materials, sympathetic to the existing development and surroundings. This may impact on the size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation within the borough.

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of health care. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal specifically with designing out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. However policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8 and GB 9 set out criteria by which to assess such development including compliance with all other relevant policies in the plan, a number of which deal with crime prevention.

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. However policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8, and GB 9 set out criteria by which to assess such development. Such criteria include development having no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt, and being of exemplar design and materials, sympathetic to the existing development and surroundings. This may impact on the size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such facilities within the borough, particularly if related to outdoor sport and recreation. Policies GB 1 and GB 8 seek to positively enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, by providing opportunities for, amongst other things, improved access and outdoor sport and recreation. This can include community facilities.

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

This chapter does not deal with the location of development.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

This chapter does not deal with childcare support.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households. However policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8, and GB 9 set out criteria by which to assess such development. Such criteria include development having no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt, and being of exemplar design and materials, sympathetic to the existing development and surroundings. This may impact on the size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation within the borough.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. However these policies do have locational implications in respect of the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation within the borough.
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of places of worship. However policies GB 4, GB 5, GB 6, GB 7, GB 8, and GB 9 set out criteria by which to assess such development. Such criteria include development having no material impact on the character, appearance or openness of the Green Belt, and being of exemplar design and materials, sympathetic to the existing development and surroundings. This may impact on the more traditional design and location of some places of worship, but it would not prevent the provision of such places.
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with employment and income deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal specifically with health deprivation.

However Policy CC 1 seeks to minimise the impact of development on climate change through a series of measures, including reducing the need to travel and seeking decentralised energy. The use of such measures can reduce emissions and improve air quality, and encourage people to walk or cycle, all of which can result in positive health impacts for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with education deprivation.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

Policy CC 1 seeks to minimise the impact of development on climate change on its communities through a series of measures, including reducing the need to travel and seeking decentralised energy. The use of such measures can reduce emissions and improve air quality, which can result in positive impacts on living conditions. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just town centres and employment areas. Policies CC 2, CC 4 and CC 5 refer to Coastal Change Management Areas where development is expected to meet a number of criteria, including designing buildings to be flood resistant and resilient. Such measures can improve living conditions. These policies apply to specific areas within the borough, some of which include town centres and employment areas.

Policy CC 3 seeks to safeguard land for future flood defence works on Canvey Island. The maintenance and raising of these defences can have positive impacts to living conditions in the future for town centres and employment areas on Canvey Island. It would have no impact (negative or positive) to the remainder of the borough.

Policy CC 6 deals with fluvial and surface water flood management where development is expected to meet a number of criteria, including designing buildings to be flood resistant and resilient. Such measures can improve living conditions. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just town centres and employment areas.

Policies CC 7 and CC 8 seek to reduce energy and water consumption, through the design, siting and layout of development, and the use of decentralised energy sources. This can reduce emissions and improve air quality, and measures to maximise opportunities for solar gain and daylight penetration can result in positive impacts on living conditions for occupiers, but could have negative impacts on neighbouring living conditions if not designed appropriately to the locality. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just town centres and employment areas.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy CC 1 seeks to minimise the impact of development on climate change on its communities through a series of measures, including high quality sustainable design and multi-functional green infrastructure. The majority of development will have an impact on the public realm, therefore this policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas. Policies CC 2, CC 4 and CC 5 refer to Coastal Change Management Areas where development is expected to meet a number of criteria. Policy CC 3 seeks to safeguard land for future flood defence works on Canvey Island. The improvement of existing sea defences and the provision of flood resistant and resilient buildings could have a negative impact of the quality of the public realm if not designed appropriately to their locality. These policies apply to specific areas within the borough, some of which include more deprived areas.

Policy CC 6 deals with fluvial and surface water flood management where development is expected to meet a number of criteria, including designing buildings to be flood resistant and resilient. The provision of flood resistant and resilient buildings could have a negative impact of the quality of the public realm if not designed appropriately to their locality. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policies CC 7 and CC 8 seek to reduce energy and water consumption, through the design, siting and layout of development, and the use of decentralised energy sources. The majority of development will have an impact on the public realm, and such development could have a negative impact if not designed appropriately for their locality, however such measures and sources are expected to be consistent with the overall architectural approach of any development, which would result in a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities. However Policies CC 2, CC 4, CC 5 and CC 6 refer to reducing the risk of flooding to prospective users/residents of sites and neighbouring developments. The reduction in the risk of flooding could have a positive impact on access to open space and recreation facilities, particularly in areas susceptible to flooding.

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs.

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs.

The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of land to meet housing needs. However these policies do have locational and design implications in respect of certain types of development in areas at risk of flooding.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

However these policies do have locational implications in respect of the placement of vulnerable and more vulnerable people in areas at risk of flooding. This may impact on the location of some forms of development, but could also result in positive impacts by directing such groups and facilities towards less vulnerable locations.

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people.

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation for older people.

However these policies do have locational implications in respect of the placement of vulnerable and more vulnerable people in areas at risk of flooding. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on the design and location of such forms of development. It could also result in positive impacts by directing such accommodation towards less vulnerable locations.

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However these policies do have locational implications in respect of the placement of vulnerable and more vulnerable people in areas at risk of flooding. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on the design and location of such forms of development. It could also result in positive impacts by directing such accommodation towards less vulnerable locations.

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation of healthcare. However these policies do have locational implications in respect of the placement of vulnerable and more vulnerable people in areas at risk of flooding. It would not prevent the provision of such facilities, but may impact on the design and location of such forms of development. It could also result in positive impacts by directing such facilities towards less vulnerable locations.

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal with designing out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. However these policies do have locational implications in respect of areas at risk of flooding. Furthermore they refer to reducing the risk of flooding to prospective users/residents of sites and neighbouring developments. The reduction in the risk of flooding could have a positive impact on the provision and access to community facilities, particularly in areas susceptible to flooding, with such facilities directed towards less vulnerable locations.

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

This chapter does not deal specifically with access to community facilities. However these policies do have locational and design implications in respect of certain types of development in areas at risk of flooding. It would not prevent the provision of such facilities, but may impact on the design and location of such forms of development. It could also result in positive impacts by directing such facilities towards less vulnerable locations.

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households. However Policies CC 7 and CC 8 require the design of all development to incorporate measures for achieving high levels of energy and water efficiency, and the use of decentralised energy sources, which must be consistent with the overall architectural approach of the development. This may impact on the size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. However Policies CC 7 and CC 8 require the design of all development to incorporate measures for achieving high levels of energy and water efficiency, and the use of decentralised energy sources, which must be consistent with the overall architectural approach of the development. This may impact on the more traditional design of some forms of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation.

Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. However Policies CC 7 and CC 8 require the design of all development to incorporate measures for achieving high levels of energy and water efficiency, and the use of decentralised energy sources, which must be consistent with the overall architectural approach of the development. This may impact on the more traditional design of some places of worship, but it would not prevent the provision of such places.

Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?

This chapter does not deal with employment and income deprivation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal specifically with health deprivation.
However Policy NE 1 seeks to secure green infrastructure that offers multiple benefits to the environment and communities, including recreation benefits, and the management and reduction in pollution to air, water and soil. Policies NE 2, NE 3 and NE 4 define and protect the Historic Natural Landscapes in the borough, and support opportunities to enhance their quality and assets and provide greater public enjoyment of them. Such measures can encourage the borough's population to be more active, leading to healthier communities. Furthermore the presence, retention and enhancement of such natural features and areas can result in biodiversity improvements, leading to a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive health impacts. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just to West Canvey.

Policy NE 10 seeks to ensure development does not have significant adverse effects upon the environment or health of residents, and Policy NE 11 seeks to ensure that sites do not pose a threat to public health, the environment, or controlled waters. These have positive health impacts for the whole borough, not just to West Canvey.

Policy NE 12 deals with the location of development in respect of hazardous installations, with reference to HSE consultations zones. This can have positive health benefits for all areas within the vicinity of such installations.

This chapter does not deal with education deprivation.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?

Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with living conditions. However Policy NE 1 seeks to secure green infrastructure that offers multiple benefits to the environment and communities, including the management and reduction in pollution to air, water and soil, and a net increase in biodiversity across the borough. Policies NE 2, NE 3 and NE 4 define and protect the Historic Natural Landscapes in the borough. Policy NE5 safeguards the Green Lung and Policy NE 6 defines and protects Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) and potential Local Wildlife Site (PLoWS). Policy NE 8 seeks protection of ecologically sensitive and designated sites, and Policy NE 9 seeks protection and enhancements to natural features and the landscape. The presence, retention and enhancement of such natural features and areas can result in biodiversity improvements, which can lead to a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive impacts on living conditions. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just town centres and employment areas. Policy NE 7 seeks to reduce surface water flows, which can have positive impacts on living conditions. Policy NE 10 seeks to ensure development does not have a significant adverse effect upon the environment and health of residents, Policy NE 11 seeks to ensure that sites do not pose a threat to public health, the environment, or controlled waters, and Policy NE 12 deals with the location of development in respect of hazardous installations. These have positive impacts on living conditions for the whole borough, not just town centres or employment areas.

Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?

Policy NE 1 seeks to secure green infrastructure which offers multiple benefits to the environment and communities. Policies NE 2, NE 3 and NE 4 seek to enhance the quality and assets of Historic Natural Landscapes. Policy NE 5 safeguards the Green Lung, Policy NE 6 provides protection for Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) and potential Local Wildlife Site (PLoWS), Policy NE 8 seeks protection of ecologically sensitive and designated sites, and Policy NE 9 seeks protection and enhancements to natural features and the landscape. The presence, retention and enhancement of such natural features and areas can result in biodiversity improvements, which can lead to a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive impacts on the quality of the public realm. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas.

Policy NE 10 deals with residential and environmental amenity and pollution control. Littering is listed as a matter not to have a significant adverse effect. The control of litter would have a positive impact on the quality of the public realm across the whole borough.

Policy NE 11 has no impact (negative or positive) on the quality of the public realm.

Policy NE 12 deals with the location of development in respect of hazardous installations, with reference to HSE consultation zones. The provision of bund screening in close proximity to these could have a negative impact of the quality of the public realm if not designed appropriately to their locality.

Policy NE 1 seeks to secure green infrastructure which offers multiple benefits to the environment and communities, including recreation benefits, access to the coast and opportunities to use active travel modes to access services. This is a positive impact towards improving access to open space and recreation facilities.

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

Policies NE 2, NE 3, NE 4, NE 5, NE6, NE 8 and NE 9 seek to preserve and enhance natural features and designations. Whilst not directly promoting access to such features and areas, their retention and enhancement throughout the borough indirectly improves access for the communities. Policies NE 7, NE 10, NE 11 and NE 12 have no impact (negative or positive).

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs.
The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?

Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?

Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of land to meet housing needs. However these policies do have locational and design implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people.

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation for older people. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of health care. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with designing out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?

Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?

Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?

Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?

Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?

Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations. The retention and enhancement of such features throughout the borough can contribute positively to community facilities.

This chapter does not deal specifically with access to community facilities. However these policies do have locational implications. The retention and enhancement of such features throughout the borough allows for their inclusion as community facilities with ease of access.

This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. However these policies do have locational implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.

This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal with employment and income deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal specifically with health deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal with education deprivation. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	Policy HE 1 seeks to positively conserve and enhance important elements of the borough's historic environment, some of which are located within town centres and employment areas. This can provide a better environment for visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas. Policies HE 2 and HE 3 deal specifically with the consideration of development relating to designated historic assets, seeking enhancements to the assets, their settings, and the character and identity of the historic areas. The provision of such can result in a better environment for visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas. Policies HE 4 and HE5 have no impact (negative or positive).
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	Policy HE6 deals specifically with preserving and/or enhancing the character and setting of non-designated assets, some of which are located within town centres and employment areas. This can provide a better environment for visitors, workers and occupiers both within and around such areas. Policy HE 1 seeks to positively conserve and enhance important elements of the borough's historic environment. The majority of development will have an impact on the public realm, therefore this policy would have a positive impact. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas. Policies HE 2 and HE 3 deal specifically with the consideration of development relating to designated historic assets, seeking enhancements to the assets, their settings, and the character and identity of the historic areas. Policy HE6 deals specifically with preserving and/or enhancing the character and setting of non-designated assets. Such provision would have a positive impact on the public realm. These policies apply to the whole borough, not just more deprived areas. Policies HE 4 and HE5 have no impact (negative or positive).

Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?

This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities. However Policy HE 3 refers to consideration of a number of the DES policies, of which DES1 sets out access as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design.

Will more local jobs be created?

This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will the quality of local jobs be improved?

This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?

This chapter does not deal with the identification of land. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Protected Characteristics

Are there positive outcomes for older people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

Are there positive outcomes for young people?

The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address younger people.

Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of extra care accommodation for older people. However Policy HE3 refers to consideration of a number of the DS policies, of which DS 1 refers to having consideration to the Residential Design Guidance SPD, which contains guidance on liveable homes, requiring all new dwellings to provide appropriate internal space and circulation, and to meet the existing and future needs of occupiers over their lifetime without the need for extensive alteration or adaptation.

Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However Policy HE3 refers to consideration of a number of the DS policies, of which Policy DS 1 sets out access as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design. It also refers to having consideration to the Residential Design Guidance SPD, which contains guidance on liveable homes, requiring all new dwellings to provide appropriate internal space and circulation, and to meet the existing and future needs of occupiers over their lifetime without the need for extensive alteration or adaption.
Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of health care. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?	This chapter does not deal specifically with designing out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour. However Policy HE3 refers to consideration of a number of the DS policies, of which Policy DS 1 sets out crime prevention as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design. It also refers to having consideration to the Residential Design Guidance SPD, which contains guidance relating to crime prevention measures.
Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities. However Policies HE 3, HE 5 and HE 6 require the recording and understanding of historic assets and archaeological remains and for any evidence to be deposited with the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository. Such provision can provide a positive facility for the community. This chapter does not deal with the location of development. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?

This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households. However Policy HE3 refers to consideration of a number of the DS policies, of which Policy DS 1 requires development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, having regard to a number of criteria in terms of neighbouring forms of development and the surrounding area. Reference is also made to the Residential Design Guidance SPD which provides detailed guidance on the design of residential development. This may impact on the design, size, orientation and location of some forms of development, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation.

Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. However Policy HE3 refers to consideration of a number of the DES policies, of which Policy DS 1 requires development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, having regard to a number of criteria in terms of neighbouring forms of development and the surrounding area. This may impact on the more traditional design of some forms of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, but it would not prevent the provision of such accommodation. This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship.

Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?

However Policy HE3 refers to consideration of a number of the DS policies, of which Policy DS 1 requires development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, having regard to a number of criteria in terms of neighbouring forms of development and the surrounding area. This may impact on the more traditional design of some places of worship, but it would not prevent the provision of such places.

Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Are Children's centres retained by the plan?

This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Conclusion

The Objectives and Policies of the *New Local Plan* have been comprehensively tested and analysed against the assessment questions previously identified in the EqlA scoping report's framework, in order to determine whether there are likely to be any socio-economic or equality impacts as a result of the Plan.

The analysis found the Objectives and Policies of the *New Local Plan* to meet the socio-economic and single (integrated) equality duties of the Equalities Act 2010, and that there were no areas which needed to be changed or given further consideration in order for the Council to fulfil its duties under the Act.

