



Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

New Local Plan

2021

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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 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 *New Local Plan* in the full Equality Impact Assessment.

Both the *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 EqIA 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*

<p>What is the strategy or policy intending to achieve?</p>	<p>The <i>New Local Plan</i> 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.</p> <p>The <i>New Local Plan</i> 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.</p> <p>The purpose of the <i>New Local Plan</i> will be to support sustainable economic growth within the Thames Gateway South Essex sub-region at a local level</p> <p>The <i>New Local Plan</i> 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.</p>
<p>What are the summary aims and objectives of the strategy or policy?</p>	<p>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 <i>New Local Plan</i> will seek to achieve the following objectives:</p> <p>Objective 1: To protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point <u>and create beautiful and safe places.</u></p> <p>Objective 2: 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.</p>

	<p>Objective 3: To make the town centres in Castle Point places where local people want to visit and access community and local facilities.</p> <p>Objective 4: To create an environment that supports business growth and creates local job opportunities.</p> <p>Objective 5: To promote more active and sustainable travel patterns within Castle Point through the location of development, and the provision of active and sustainable transport infrastructure and services to complement and provide an attractive alternative to the existing highway network.</p> <p>Objective 6: To protect and enhance the network of green infrastructure and high quality, accessible green and open space throughout Castle Point.</p> <p>Objective 7: To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, built and historic environment within Castle Point, having regard to features of ecological, landscape and heritage importance <u>with the aim of securing measurable environmental and biodiversity net gain and resilient ecological networks.</u></p> <p>Objective 8: To promote high levels of sustainability and resilience to natural and man-made risks through the location and design of development, having regard to the implications of climate change, including flood risk from all sources.</p>
Who will benefit from implementing the strategy or policy?	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
What are the links to the Council's corporate priorities?	The <i>New Local Plan</i> will contribute towards the Council's corporate priorities of:

	<p>Economy and Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity- We want the local economy of Castle Point to create more value, driven by our vibrant town centres, increased earnings and the productivity of our companies. • Business Growth - We want the right conditions for existing businesses to grow and new businesses to come here, including good transport links and access to a skilled workforce • Skills - We want to make sure that everyone has the right skills to access good quality jobs on offer now and in the future <p>People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community - Our communities are one of our biggest strengths; we want to nurture our community spirit across the whole Borough so that we can all feel safe and that we belong • Health and Wellbeing - We want to lead long and healthy lives with access to leisure facilities and organised activities that encourage us to keep active and feel good about ourselves • Vulnerable People - Those in our community who are vulnerable will be cared for and looked after • Young and Elderly - We want to nurture young people to reach their full potential and give support to the elderly through providing services that deliver community value <p>Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homes - We need to have enough quality new homes to support our growing population, minimise homelessness and meet our housing needs as they change over different stages of our lives • Infrastructure - We want to ensure that new development is designed to make places safe and helps to deliver affordable housing, transport improvements, great public spaces, schools and healthcare • Getting around - Getting around is important to us for both work and leisure so we want a transport system that is effective and offers real choice for the way we travel; not just the car but walking, cycling, bus or train <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and Historic Assets - Our natural and historic assets are our best kept secret – from the beaches and the foreshore to the “green lungs” of our parks and open spaces – we want to protect and enhance these • Climate Change - We also want to help combat climate change by making choices in our lives that
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	reduce CO2 emissions
What are the links to other Council strategies and policies?	<p>The process of preparing a <i>New Local Plan</i> will contribute towards the Council's People priority, which is particularly relevant to this assessment. This priority seeks to secure <i>a safe, inclusive and healthy community free to get on with our lives with access to the right support when it is needed, particularly our vulnerable residents, the young and the elderly.</i></p> <p>It will also contribute towards the Council's Place and Environment Priorities.</p> <p>The <i>New Local Plan</i> 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:</p> <p>Castle Point Regeneration Framework – The Regeneration Framework was published in 2011 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. The Castle Point Regeneration Partnership has already made considerable progress in delivering against the framework and has begun work on an updated Framework to support the delivery of the Local Plan</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>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 <i>Leisure and Recreation Strategy</i> 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.</p>
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What are the links to other community strategies and policies?

The 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. As set out in chapter three of the New Local Plan these include:

- South East Local Enterprise Partnership
- Essex Minerals Local Plan
- Essex Waste Local Plan
- Essex Local Transport Plan (2011)
- Essex Prosperity and Productivity Plan
- Essex Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Strategic Policy for the Thames
- Strategic Policy for South Essex
- South Essex Joint Strategic Plan
- South Essex Productivity Programme
- South Essex Green Grid Strategy
- South Essex Green and Blue Infrastructure Strategy and SEEPark

Assessment of New Local Plan Policies

Local Plan Objectives	
Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	Objective 4 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 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point and create beautiful and safe places. This would have a positive impact on healthcare facilities for the whole borough, not just west Canvey. Furthermore Objective 5 seeks to promote more active and sustainable travel patterns within Castle Point, and Objective 6 seeks to protect and enhance green infrastructure and 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 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities within Castle Point and create beautiful and safe places. 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 3 seeks to make town centres places where local people want to visit and access community and local facilities, Objective 2 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 6 seeks to protect and enhance the network of green infrastructure and high quality accessible green and open spaces, Objective 2 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 effect 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 6 supports opportunities to protect and enhance the network of green infrastructure and high quality accessible green and open spaces throughout the borough. Objective 5 supports more active and sustainable travel patterns through the location of development and the provision of active and

Local Plan Objectives	
	sustainable transport. This would in some cases include the provision of open space and recreation facilities.
Will more local jobs be created?	Objective 4 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 4 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)?	Objective 2 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.
Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?	Objective 2 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.
Protected Characteristics	
Are there positive outcomes for older people?	The Objectives in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole.
Are there positive outcomes for young people?	The Objectives in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole.
Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?	Objective 2 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.

Local Plan Objectives	
Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	Objective 2 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.
Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?	Objective 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities and create beautiful and safe places. This would have a positive impact on healthcare facilities.
Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?	Objective 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities and create beautiful and safe places. The creation of beautiful and safe places includes considering crime and anti-social behaviour. 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?	Objective 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services can include community facilities.
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	Objective 5 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.
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	Objective 2 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.
Is the plan flexible enough	Objective 2 supports development proposals that provide high quality homes, in sustainable locations,

Local Plan Objectives	
to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	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.
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	Objective 2 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.
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	Objective 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services include places of worship.
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	Objective 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services can include youth services.
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	Objective 1 seeks to protect and enhance the range of services that support healthy and active communities. Such services can include children's centres.

Chapter 8 – Achieving Sustainable Development	
Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	Chapter 8 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 chapter would have a positive impact. This chapter applies to the whole borough, not just West Canvey.
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	Chapter 8 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area as well as providing the mechanism to secure infrastructure improvements to west Canvey and the borough as a whole, this includes but not limited to open spaces, healthcare and community facilities which would have a positive impact to health creating healthy environments.
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	Chapter 8 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area as well as providing the mechanism to secure infrastructure improvements to west Canvey and the borough as a whole, this includes education infrastructure as well as making educational establishments more accessible through improvements to infrastructure, which would have a positive impact to education provision. .
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	Chapter 8 seeks to secure development that is of a high standard that is designed to create places people want to live and work, this includes the provision of infrastructure making employment areas and town centres more accessible and attractive areas which will improve living conditions. This chapter would have a positive impact. This chapter 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?	Chapter 8 seeks to secure development that is of a high standard that is designed to create places people want to live and work, this includes place making and design which will have a positive impact to the public realm. This chapter applies to the whole borough, not just deprived areas.
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	Chapter 8 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. This includes improvements and additional provision of new public open space and sports and recreational facilities making them more accessible to the community. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Will more local jobs be created?	Chapter 8 seeks to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Economic conditions can impact the provision of local jobs. Improvements to the environment within the area by creating places people want to live and work could also attract

Chapter 8 – Achieving Sustainable Development	
	investment and increase provision of jobs. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	Chapter 8 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 chapter would have a positive impact.
Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?	Chapter 8 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 chapter would have a positive impact across the borough, not just young people.
Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?	Chapter 8 does not provide for affordable housing, however ensures that land is maximised and proposals are design-led of a high quality. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Protected Characteristics	
Are there positive outcomes for older people?	Chapter 8 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, positive impacts include improved infrastructure and an improved healthy living environment.
Are there positive outcomes for young people?	Chapter 8 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, positive impacts include improved infrastructure including education facilities and community facilities.
Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?	Chapter 8 does not specifically deal with provision of extra care accommodation for older people, however, provides the mechanisms to secure vital infrastructure to support such development such as healthcare, transport and recreation. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Has adequate provision	Chapter 8 does not specifically deal with provision of accommodation for people with disabilities,

Chapter 8 – Achieving Sustainable Development	
been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	however, provides the mechanisms to secure vital infrastructure to support such development such as healthcare, transport and recreation This chapter would have a positive impact.
Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?	Chapter 8 ensures that the mechanisms are in place to secure required healthcare facilities through the allocations within the Plan and other non-allocated sites that may come forward through the plan period. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?	Chapter 8 does not address opportunities to design out crime and anti-social behaviour. This chapter would have no impact (positive or negative).
Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	Chapter 8 provides the mechanism for infrastructure such as community facilities to be implemented, this is supported through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	Chapter 8 provides the mechanism for infrastructure such as community facilities and improved access through improvements to highways, sustainable and active travel to be implemented, this is supported through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan This chapter would have a positive impact.
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	Chapter 8 provides the mechanism for infrastructure such as childcare facilities to be implemented, such facilities are required to be relevant to development and will therefore be located within close proximity of residential development, this is supported through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan This chapter would have a positive impact.
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME	Chapter 8 does not deal with accommodation needs of BME households. This chapter would have no impact (positive or negative).

Chapter 8 – Achieving Sustainable Development	
households?	
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	Chapter 8 does not deal with accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. This chapter would have no impact (positive or negative).
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	Chapter 8 does not deal specifically with provision of places of worship, however does provide mechanisms to implement new and/or improved community facilities which could include places of worship for any faith group. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	Chapter 8 does not deal specifically with the provision of youth services, however does provide mechanisms to implement new and/or improved community facilities which could include youth services. This chapter would have a positive impact.
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	Chapter 8 does not deal specifically with the provision of children's centres however does provide mechanisms to implement new and/or improved community facilities which could include children's centres. This chapter would have a positive impact.

Chapter 9 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes and Chapter 10 – Strategic Housing Site Allocations	
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 some residential development in town centres. Policy HO1 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.
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	Policies HO9 to HO32 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 Supplementary Planning Document. Such measures can result in positive impacts for the whole borough, not just more deprived areas. The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	Policies HO9-HO32 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. This will have a positive impact by creating better access to higher quality open spaces.

Chapter 9 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes and Chapter 10 – Strategic Housing Site Allocations	
Will more local jobs be created?	This chapter does not deal specifically with local jobs, however it will provide housing in close proximity of the employment areas within the borough. This will have a positive impact.
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. Policy HO3 deals specifically with the housing needs of local people and the size and types of homes required, this is flexible and will allow the policy to respond to local needs as the local plan evolves and needs change., this policy requires additional smaller homes for first time buyers and more specialist accommodation for older people. Policy HO4 seeks to deliver affordable homes to meet these local needs including the introduction of the First Homes scheme. Policies HO9 – HO32 specify the number of homes to be delivered on each of the identified new housing sites. Policy HO5 seeks to prevent the redevelopment of residential properties to alternative uses, which will protect the existing housing supply which meet current needs. 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. Policy HO4 deals directly with affordable housing and requires 40% affordable homes on the mainland and 15-40% affordable homes on Canvey Island, depending on the size and type of the development. The provision of these homes are required to be a mix of intermediate and social housing to meet different types of affordable needs. Policies HO9 to HO32 identify new housing sites, each will be required to make provision for affordable housing. Policy HO3 also seeks to ensure an appropriate mix of size of affordable dwellings to meet the identified needs. These Policies will have positive impacts on the provision of affordable housing.
Protected Characteristics	
Are there positive	Policy HO 1 sets out a housing strategy which seeks to deliver new homes to respond to the likely

Chapter 9 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes and Chapter 10 – Strategic Housing Site Allocations

outcomes for older people?	<p>needs of the borough's residents, including more specialist accommodation for older people as set out in policy HO3. It further requires 15-40% of new homes to be affordable, depending on the location within the borough, which can provide positive benefits for older people. These would result in positive outcomes for older people.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Policies HO9-HO32 also required improvements or provision of new public open space and community facilities, these will be accessible to older people which will provide positive impacts.</p> <p>The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Are there positive outcomes for young people?	<p>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. Policy HO4 further requires 15-40% of new homes to be affordable, depending on the location within the borough, which can provide positive benefits for young people. Policy HO4 also sets out in more detail the measures to secure more affordable housing. Such provision is likely to have positive outcomes for young people.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Policies HO9-HO32 also required improvements or provision of new public open space and community facilities, these will be accessible to younger people which will provide positive impacts</p> <p>The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?	<p>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.</p> <p>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. In addition to this policy HO9 and HO24 specifically require the provision of a care home on the respective sites.</p>

Chapter 9 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes and Chapter 10 – Strategic Housing Site Allocations

<p>Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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. Policy HO3 requires provision for a particular number of homes to provide specialist accommodation which could be in the form of homes which meet Part M4(2) of the Building Regulations, this includes homes that can easily be fitted to suit disability needs.</p> <p>The remainder of the policies do not address the provision of accommodation suitable for people with disabilities.</p>
<p>Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?</p>	<p>Policies HO9-HO32 which have been assessed and the identified infrastructure requirements based on growth have been assessed. As a consequence three new healthcare facilities have been proposed on sites HO9, HO13 and HO20, these facilities will be accessible to new and existing residents which will have a positive impact and improve the existing healthcare facilities. In addition to new healthcare facilities other allocated sites and other sites as required will make contributions to improve healthcare facilities relative to the size of the development, this will improve existing healthcare facilities within the borough and have a positive impact.</p>
<p>Does the plan seek to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?</p>	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>However, policies HO9- HO32 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 Supplementary Planning Document. The detailed design of housing development include consideration of crime and anti-social behaviour, which can result in positive impacts.</p>
<p>Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned</p>	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities, although particular sites allocate community facilities within policies HO9 – HO32, the location of these community facilities have been assessed through relevant evidence based documents such as the Indoor Built Facilities Strategy</p>

Chapter 9 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes and Chapter 10 – Strategic Housing Site Allocations	
for?	2018 and through engagement of infrastructure providers such as the NHS. 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 and policies HO9-HO32 seek 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 Through plan making, where the evidence has shown a need for a community facility this has been allocated within the Plan ensuring the community will have good access to facilities. Policies also 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, this provides community facilities and enjoyment. These Policies further seek improvements to highway and public transport infrastructure, improving accessibility of community facilities. The remainder of the Policies have no impact (negative or positive).
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	Policy HO3 seeks to achieve a diverse local housing supply which responds to local housing need. Such need includes the provision of family sized housing for families with childcare needs, which would result in positive impacts. It also provides homes to meet needs in the area, this could allow someone to live within close proximity to family for childcare purposes. This would have a positive impact.
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. Recent trends have identified a growing need for larger family sized housing, potentially reflecting the changing demographics of the community, including a growing BME population. Policy HO3 has been adjusted to reflect this changing demand. Policy HO3 seeks to achieve a diverse local housing supply which responds to local housing need. Policy HO3 would therefore result in positive impacts.
Is the plan flexible enough	Policy HO7 deals with ensuring provision for Gypsy and Travellers and allocates a site to meet the

Chapter 9 - Delivering a Sufficient Supply of Homes and Chapter 10 – Strategic Housing Site Allocations	
to accommodate the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers?	longer term needs of Gypsy and Travellers which would have a positive impact.
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).

Chapter 11 – 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 EC1 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. Policy EC2 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 EC1 supports the provision of employment uses within employment areas and, 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. Policies EC3 and EC4 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.
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	Policy EC4 is concerned with port related activities and sets out a number of criteria to assess applications against. Policy EC4 seeks to manage the level of hazard posed by the site. This could give rise to positive impacts.
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal with places of 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 EC1 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 EC1 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 EC4 is concerned with port related activities and sets out a number of criteria to assess

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	applications against. Policy EC4 seeks to manage the level of hazard posed by the site. This could give rise to positive impacts on living conditions.
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	<p>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.</p> <p>Policy EC3 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.</p> <p>Policy EC4 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.</p>
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	<p>This chapter does not deal with access to open space and recreation facilities.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Policy EC4 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.</p>
Will more local jobs be created?	<p>Policy EC1 seeks to enhance the economy of Castle Point by delivering additional employment floorspace, and maintaining a flexible employment land supply with the potential to deliver 20 hectares 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.</p> <p>Policy EC1 also supports the provision of employment uses within employment areas and above shops in town centres, and protects employment land from inappropriate alternative uses. Such provision</p>

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	<p>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.</p> <p>Policy EC2 supports 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. Policies EC3 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. EC4 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.</p>
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	Policy EC1 protects employment land and encourages the improvement and redevelopment of such areas to enable business growth and improve the attractiveness of these areas to new businesses, This has the potential to improve the quality of local jobs which would have a positive outcome.
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 for housing. However, this chapter will provide jobs to meet the needs of growth in the area, including young people, as defined by the evidence in the South Essex Economic Development Needs Assessment 2017.
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	The policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address older people.

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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 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 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?	Policy EC1 allows for the redevelopment of existing employment areas, any such development will have regard to the Council's Residential Design Guidance Supplementary Planning Document and the Essex Design Guide as per the requirements of policy DS1. These documents and the development management process include steps to design out crime and anti-social behaviour, which could reasonably be incorporated into such developments. The policies in this chapter therefore have a positive impact to design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour.
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).

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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	This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres. The policies in this chapter have no

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retained by the plan?	impact (negative or positive).

Chapter 12 – Ensuring the Vitality of Town Centres

Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	<p>Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes 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 TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by flexibility for the town centres to accommodate a mix of other business, community, cultural, residential and open space uses, keeping the town centres vibrant places. Such uses can increase opportunities for employment and income, which are positive impacts. Policy TC1 also 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.</p> <p>Policies TC3 and TC4 define local shopping parades and out of town shopping areas, one of which is located in west Canvey. These policies define 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. However, there are some uses which are restricted which could restrict the range of employment and income opportunities, having a negative impact.</p> <p>Policy TC6 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.</p>
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	Policy TC6 deals with the control of hot food takeaways setting a threshold within town centres and local shopping parades as well as a requirement for a Health Impact Assessment which will incorporate positive health outcomes and reduce negative health outcomes within proposals. 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.
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	Policy TC2 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.
Will living conditions in	Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes increasing the range of other economic

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<p>town centres and around employment areas be improved?</p>	<p>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. In addition, policy TC1 requires development to not have 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.</p> <p>Policy TC2 seeks 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.</p> <p>Policies TC3, TC4, TC5 and TC6 do not deal with living conditions specifically, however they do require a Health Impact Assessment for proposals for the sale of food stuff and where the development has the potential to impact on health outcomes these should be mitigated. This could reasonably include the environment and create improved living conditions around these retail and employment areas having a positive impact.</p>
<p>Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?</p>	<p>Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes 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.</p> <p>Policies TC2 seeks 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.</p> <p>TC5 defines the South Benfleet social quarter which supports the provision of cafes, restaurants and bars 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.</p> <p>TC3, TC4, TC5 and TC6 have no impact (negative or positive).</p>

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<p>Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?</p>	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities. However, Policies TC1 and TC2 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing a mix of uses including open space uses. The provision of open space uses within the town centres increases accessibility, which is a positive impact.</p>
<p>Will more local jobs be created?</p>	<p>Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, to deliver 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. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing 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.</p> <p>Policy TC1 defines the town centres and specifies the types of uses acceptable in within them. Policy TC6 allows for the provision of hot food takeaways but prevents the over proliferation of such use. The opportunities to provide a diverse range of uses can provide a diverse range of local jobs, which is a positive impact.</p> <p>Policy TC2 defines primary shopping frontages, Policy TC3 defines local shopping parades, Policy TC4 defines out of town shopping areas, Policy TC5 defines the South Benfleet social quarter and Policy TC1 defines retail development locations. Their retention and protection can ensure there continues to be opportunities for local jobs. This is a positive impact.</p>
<p>Will the quality of local jobs be improved?</p>	<p>Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes increasing the range of other economic and community activities in town centres. This is to be achieved through a number of measures including delivering master plans in Canvey and Hadleigh Town Centre, 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. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing additional retail floorspace alongside a mix of 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.</p>

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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 identification of land for housing. However, Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes supporting mixed use proposals including residential accommodation. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing a mix of uses including residential in town centres. Such mixed uses can have positive impacts for meeting part of the boroughs housing need.
Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of affordable housing. However, Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes supporting mixed use including residential accommodation. Policy TC2 seek to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing a mix of 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?	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. However, Policy TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes supporting mixed use proposals including residential accommodation. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing 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	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 supporting mixed use

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accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	proposals where they make effective use of land to provide both an active shopping frontage and other forms of business, community or residential accommodation. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing 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 supporting mixed use proposals including community uses, such as healthcare facilities. Policies TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing 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 TC1 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 TC3 defines local shopping parades, where healthcare facilities are permitted. This is a positive impact. Policy TC4 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, Policy TC2 seeks 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 supporting mixed use proposals including community uses. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing a mix of other uses, including community uses. The inclusion of community facilities would have positive impacts.

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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, TC2 and TC3.
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 TC1 sets out a town centre retail strategy, which includes supporting mixed use proposals including residential accommodation. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing 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 of some BME household requirements such as larger family homes may not be appropriate within town centre locations and 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 supporting mixed use proposals including community uses. Policy TC2 seeks to regenerate Canvey and Hadleigh town centres by providing 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 TC1 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 TC3 defines local shopping parades, where places of worship are permitted. This is a positive

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	impact.
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services, however such services could be permitted within town centre locations under policy TC1 and TC2, local shopping parades under policy TC3 and in some instances out of centre retail parks under policy TC4. The policies in this chapter therefore have a positive impact.
Are Children's centres retained by the plan?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of children's centres, however such services could be permitted within town centre locations under policy TC1 and TC2, local shopping parades under policy TC3 and in some instances out of centre retail parks under policy TC4. The policies in this chapter therefore have a positive impact.

Chapter 13 – Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities

<p>Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?</p>	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with employment and income deprivation. However, Policy HS1 seeks to deliver reduced levels of deprivation and health inequalities, achieved by delivering services which meet current and future needs.</p> <p>Policy HS4 seeks to improve the quality and choice of education and learning opportunities. This contribution to improving education attainment levels within the borough can lead to improved prospects for employment and income. This policy applies to the whole borough, not just West Canvey.</p>
<p>Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?</p>	<p>Policy HS1 seeks to deliver a more physically active population and to reduce levels of deprivation and health inequalities, by delivering multi functional open space and green infrastructure and identifying development locations which secure investment and additional open space and green infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy HS2 seeks to secure the provision of a wide range of indoor leisure and sports facilities in order to increase participation in physical activity. Policy HS3 is concerned with improving opportunities for outdoor recreation, setting out a number of projects to be sought, Policy HS7 defines and requires retention and opportunities to improve open spaces, allotment gardens and playing fields. 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 HS3 which are specific to Canvey such as additional play spaces in west Canvey and a new 3G pitch.</p> <p>Policy HS5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision within the borough. This includes supporting proposals which aim to reduce health inequalities. This has positive health impacts for the whole borough, not just to west Canvey.</p> <p>Policy HS 6 seeks the retention, improvements and new provision of community facilities. 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.</p>
<p>Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?</p>	<p>Policy HS4 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.</p> <p>Policy HS5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision in the borough. Improving</p>

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	<p>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</p> <p>Policy HS6 seeks the retention, improvements and new provision of community facilities. 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.</p> <p>The remainder of the policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with living conditions within town centres and around employment areas.</p> <p>However, the presence, retention and enhancement of sporting, green infrastructure, open spaces, recreation and community facilities provide a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive impacts on living conditions for the whole borough.</p>
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with the quality of the public realm.</p> <p>However, the presence, retention and enhancement of sporting, green infrastructure, open spaces, recreation and community facilities provide a better physical environment for the borough's communities and positive impacts on the quality of the public realm.</p>
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	<p>Policy HS1 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 HS2 seeks increased access for the public to existing indoor leisure and sports facilities, including schools and multi-functional community halls. Policy HS3 seeks opportunities for outdoor recreation, including improved links within and between open spaces and improved links and accessibility to open spaces. It also includes a variety of specific projects throughout the borough. Policy HS6 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.</p> <p>Policy HS7 seeks to preserve, retain and enhance allotments, open spaces and playing pitches associated with educational uses. Whilst not directly promoting access to such features and areas, their retention and enhancement throughout the borough indirectly improves access for the</p>

Chapter 13 – Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	
	communities. Policies HS4 and HS5 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 and design implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.
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?	HS1 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, this includes the location of residential accommodation for older people being within accessible locations. Policies HS2 and HS3 seek the provision of a wide range of activities, which can ensure facilities to cater for all needs, including older people. Policy HS5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision which identifies 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	HS1 seeks to deliver a number of points in order to ensure that the communities are active and healthy,

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outcomes for young people?	<p>and social and health care services are sustainable. This includes delivering opportunities for all young people to meet their potential and flourish.</p> <p>Policies HS2 and HS3 seek the provision of a wide range of activities, which can ensure facilities to cater for all needs, including younger people.</p> <p>Policy HS4 seeks opportunities for younger people through education and youth services. Policy HS5 seeks to improve the quality of health and social care provision, which identifies a need to reduce social isolation, which can affect younger people.</p> <p>The remainder of the policies in this chapter provide positive outcomes for the borough as a whole, they do not specifically address young people.</p>
Has adequate provision been made for extra care accommodation for older people?	<p>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</p>
Has adequate provision been made for accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	<p>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.</p>
Have adequate levels of high quality healthcare facilities been planned for?	<p>Policy HS1 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.</p> <p>Policy HS5 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.</p> <p>Policy HS6 also protects existing healthcare facilities, ensuring that proposals will enhance existing facilities and ensure the level of provision is maintained or enhanced.</p> <p>The remainder of the policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>

Chapter 13 – Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	
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 and HS3 seek to increase participation in physical exercise through a number of measures and new projects. They further seek to increase community access to school facilities during non-school hours. Policy HS6 defines community areas and seeks their retention and improvement, as well as new facilities, and HS7 aims to define and retain open space, allotments and playing fields throughout the borough. 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).
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	<p>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 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. It also seeks land to enable additional leisure, sports and community facilities to be provided within development sites. Policy HS3 seeks to improve accessibility to open spaces and links within and between them as well as outdoor recreation. Policies HS4 and HS5 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 and will be linked to the location of development ensuring good community access in sustainable locations.</p> <p>Policy HS6 requires community facilities to be located in sustainable locations and within walking distance of public transport.</p> <p>The remainder of the policies in this chapter do not deal specifically with access, but may have locational implications for development.</p>

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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.
Has the need for places of worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	Policy HS1 seeks to deliver greater community cohesion, reducing social isolation. This would have a positive impact. Policy HS6 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. Policies HS2, HS3, HS4, HS5, and HS7 have no impact (negative or positive).
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. Policy HS1 seeks to deliver opportunities for all young people to meet their potential and flourish. In addition 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.

Chapter 13 – Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	
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.

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<p>Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?</p>	<p>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 TP4 sets out measures to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle. Policy TP5 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, and cyclists and pedestrians, with development proposals providing access within 400m 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.</p> <p>Policy TP2 seeks improvements and alterations to carriageway infrastructure, including extending, widening Somnes Avenue and partially dualling Canvey Way. Policy TP3 sets out the requirements for an Access to Canvey Strategy that will look at how Canvey Island can be more accessible. 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 TP6 provides the delivery mechanisms for these projects, by identifying transport improvement areas.</p>
<p>Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?</p>	<p>The transport strategy set out in policy TP1 seeks to deliver greater opportunities to walk and cycle to access education, employment, services and recreation opportunities. This would allow people to choose to use more active modes of transport, which can have positive health impacts, for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.</p> <p>Policy TP2 seeks to manage congestion on key routes and junctions, through improvements to infrastructure including widening Somnes Avenue and partially dualling Canvey Way. Policy TP3 sets out the requirements for an Access to Canvey Strategy that will look at how Canvey Island can be more accessible. These could reduce pollution levels and have positive impacts on health deprivation at west Canvey, and Policy TP6 seeks to manage potential detrimental impacts of congestion. Policy TP2 provides the delivery mechanisms for these projects, by identifying transport improvement areas.</p> <p>Policy TP4 sets out measures to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and</p>

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	<p>recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle. Policy TP5 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, and cyclists and pedestrians, with development proposals providing access within 400m 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 encourage the population to become more active, this would have positive health impacts for the whole borough, not just west Canvey.</p> <p>Policies TP8 and TP9 have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	<p>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 TP4 sets out measures to enhance opportunities to access employment, education, services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle. Policy TP5 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, and cyclists and pedestrians, with development proposals providing access within 400m to public transport. These measures can provide improved opportunities for people to access a range of education opportunities, which can improve education deprivation across the borough.</p>
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	<p>The delivery of opportunities to enhance walking and cycling networks and improvements to public transport infrastructure as sought in Policies TP1, TP4, TP5 and TP7 can encourage non-vehicle based trips, which can reduce congestion and pollution, resulting in positive impacts on living conditions. Policy TP2 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 TP6 provides the delivery mechanism for delivering improved public transport infrastructure in transport improvement areas.</p>
Will the quality of the	<p>Policy TP2 seeks to improve the quality of town centres through improvements and alterations to</p>

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public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	<p>highway infrastructure which could have positive impacts on the quality of the public realm. This relates to town centres not just deprived areas.</p> <p>Policy TP8 requires the provision of parking for developments, and TP9 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.</p>
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	<p>Policy TP1 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 TP2 seeks to improve highway infrastructure on key routes within the borough which will improve movement around the borough which will improve the accessibility of open spaces and recreational facilities. Policy TP4 seeks to enhance opportunities to access services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle, and Policy TP5 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, with proposed development sites having access within 400m of public transport. Such measures will allow a variety of users to access such facilities, which is a positive impact.</p> <p>Policy TP8 requires development proposals to make provision for car parking, disabled parking and provision for parking for bicycles. Policy TP9 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 access by all users of vehicles, which is a positive impact.</p> <p>Policy TP6 has no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will more local jobs be created?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of more local jobs, however will improve the accessibility of existing employment locations which will have a positive impact.
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the quality local jobs.</p> <p>The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will sufficient land be	This chapter does not deal with land allocation to meet housing needs of local people

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identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?	(particularly young people). 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, Policies TP1, TP4, and TP5 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 TP1, TP4, and TP5 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	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).

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accommodation suitable for people with disabilities?	
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 TP8 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 TP1 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 TP2 seeks to improve highway infrastructure on key routes within the borough which will improve movement around the borough which will improve the access to community facilities. Policy TP4 seeks to enhance opportunities to access services and recreation opportunities by foot and bicycle, and Policy TP5 seeks to make public transport services more favourable to residents and employees, including additional public transport infrastructure provision in and around development sites. Policy TP7 seeks to ensure development offers safe and sustainable access for vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, with proposed development sites having access within 400m 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 TP8 requires development proposals to make provision for car parking, disabled parking and provision for parking for bicycles. Policy TP9 seeks the provision of suitable access for servicing of developments by HGV's and safe and convenient waste collection. This ensures that facilities can

Chapter 14 – Promoting Sustainable Transport	
	be access by all users of vehicles, which is a positive impact. Policy TP6 has 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).
Has the need for youth services been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal with the provision of youth services, however the policies within this chapter will make facilities and services more accessible through improved transport. The policies in this chapter will therefore have a positive impact.
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).

Chapter 15 – Supporting High-Quality Communications Infrastructure	
Will employment and income deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	Policy CM1 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 businesses better infrastructure to undertake specific tasks as well as creating reliable connection for residents who may work from home, this provides 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.
Will health deprivation at west Canvey be reduced?	This chapter does not deal specifically with health deprivation. However, Policy CM1 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 CM1 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 CM1 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 CM1 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 CM1 seeks to ensure adequate provision to accommodate new communications infrastructure for major development proposals on greenfield or partially developed

Chapter 15 – Supporting High-Quality Communications Infrastructure	
	<p>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 CM1 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.</p>
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?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with the creation of local jobs.</p> <p>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.</p>
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with the quality of local jobs.</p> <p>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 CM1 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.</p>
Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the identification of land.</p> <p>The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will affordable housing	This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no

Chapter 15 – Supporting High-Quality Communications Infrastructure	
provision be improved, and to what level?	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 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 CM1 and can ensure that the more vulnerable groups of the boroughs population have improved access to essential services.
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 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 CM1 and can ensure that the more vulnerable groups of the boroughs population have improved access to essential services.
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 health care. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Does the plan seek to	This chapter does not deal specifically with designing out crime and anti-social behaviour.

Chapter 15 – Supporting High-Quality Communications Infrastructure	
design out opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour?	However, Policy CM1 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 CM1 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	This chapter does not deal with the provision of places of worship. The policies in this chapter have no

Chapter 15 – Supporting High-Quality Communications Infrastructure	
worship for non-Christian faith groups been assessed and planned for?	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 CM1 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).

Chapter 16 – 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?	<p>Policy DS1 requires all forms of development to deliver high quality sustainable design and contribute positively to the locality, as well as 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.</p> <p>Policy DS2 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.</p> <p>The design, number and illumination of advertisements can have an impact on living conditions. Policy DS3 requires such matters to be considered when considering advertisements.</p> <p>Policy DS4 encourages the positive integration of security measures into business premises frontages, which can result in positive impacts on the living conditions.</p> <p>Policy DS 5 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.</p>
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	<p>Policy DS1 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.</p> <p>Policy DS2 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.</p>

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	<p>Policy DS3 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.</p> <p>Policy DS4 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.</p> <p>Policy DS5 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.</p>
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	<p>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.</p>
Will more local jobs be created?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the creation of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the quality of local jobs. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will sufficient land be identified to meet the housing needs of local people (young people in particular)?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the identification of land. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will affordable housing provision be improved, and to what level?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the provision of affordable housing. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>

Chapter 16 – Achieving Well Designed Places

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 DS1 refers to having consideration to the Residential Design Guidance SPD and the Essex Design Guide, 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.
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 DS1 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 and Essex Design Guide, 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	Policy DS1 sets out crime prevention as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable design.

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crime and anti-social behaviour?	<p>Policy DS2 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.</p> <p>Policy DS3 has no impact (negative or positive).</p> <p>Policy DS4 encourages the positive integration of security measures into business premises frontages.</p> <p>Policy DS5 sets out crime prevention as one of the criteria for all development to consider in delivering high quality sustainable public art and interpretation.</p> <p>These have a positive impact in designing out crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>
Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of community facilities.</p> <p>However, Policy DS5 seeks the provision of high quality sustainable public art and interpretation/information infrastructure. Such provision can contribute positively to community facilities.</p>
Do proposed development locations have good access to community facilities?	<p>This chapter does not deal with the location of development.</p> <p>The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Does the proposed level of housing provision help families provide childcare support?	<p>This chapter does not deal with childcare support.</p> <p>The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Is the plan flexible enough to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households.</p> <p>However, Policy DS1 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 and Essex Design Guide 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.</p>

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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 DS1 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.
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, Policy DS1 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).

Chapter 17 – 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. 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?	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 GB3 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 GB2 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.
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	Policy GB3 seeks 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).

Chapter 17 – Protecting Green Belt Land	
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 do not specifically address older people. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
Are there positive outcomes for young people?	The policies in this chapter do not specifically address younger people. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).
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 GB2, sets 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	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of accommodation for people with disabilities. However, policy GB2 sets 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,

Chapter 17 – Protecting Green Belt Land	
for people with disabilities?	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, policy GB2 sets 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 policy GB2, sets 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. Policy GB3 seeks 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	This chapter does not deal with childcare support.

Chapter 17 – Protecting Green Belt Land

housing provision help families provide 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 GB2 sets 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, policy GB2 sets 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).

Chapter 18 – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	
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. However, Policy CC1 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. Additionally, Canvey is affected by tidal and surface water flood risk which have implications for financial wellbeing, due to deprivation on west Canvey there may be a part of the community who are less able to install property level flood mitigation adaptations on existing properties. This therefore has a negative impact.
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?	<p>Policy CC1 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.</p> <p>Policy CC2 refers to Tidal Flood Risk 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 CC2 also seeks to safeguard land for future flood defense 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.</p> <p>Policy CC3 deals with non-tidal 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</p>

Chapter 18 – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change

	<p>areas.</p> <p>Policy CC4 seeks 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.</p>
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	<p>Policy CC1 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.</p> <p>Policy CC2 refers to Tidal Flood Risk Areas where development is expected to meet a number of criteria. Policy CC2 also seeks to safeguard land for future flood defense 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.</p> <p>Policy CC3 deals with non-tidal 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.</p> <p>Policy CC4 seeks 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.</p>
Will access to open space	This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities.

Chapter 18 – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	
and recreation facilities be improved?	However, Policies CC2 and CC3 refers 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 may lead to increased level in green jobs. The policies in this chapter there have the potential to have a positive impact.
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	This chapter may lead to increased level in green jobs which may improve the quality of local jobs. The policies in this chapter there have the potential to have a positive impact.
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 and design implications in respect of certain types of development in areas at risk of flooding.
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, 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.
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.

Chapter 18 – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change

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 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.
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 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.

Chapter 18 – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change

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, Policy CC4 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, Policy CC 4 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, Policy CC 4 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.

Chapter 18 – Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change, Flooding and Coastal Change	
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).

Chapter 19 – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural 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?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with health deprivation.</p> <p>However, Policy NE1 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. Policy NE2 defines and protects 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.</p> <p>Policy NE7 seeks to ensure development does not have significant adverse effects upon the environment or health of residents, and Policy NE8 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.</p> <p>Policy NE9 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.</p>
Will education deprivation on Canvey be reduced?	<p>This chapter does not deal with education deprivation.</p> <p>The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).</p>
Will living conditions in town centres and around employment areas be improved?	<p>This chapter does not deal specifically with living conditions.</p> <p>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. Policy NE2 defines and protects the Historic Natural Landscapes in the borough. Policy NE3 safeguards the Canvey Wildlife Corridor and Policy NE 4 defines and protects Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) and potential Local Wildlife Site (PLoWS). Policy NE 5 seeks protection of ecologically sensitive and designated sites, and Policy</p>

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	<p>NE 6 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 NE7 seeks to ensure development does not have a significant adverse effect upon the environment and health of residents, Policy NE8 seeks to ensure that sites do not pose a threat to public health, the environment, or controlled waters, and Policy NE9 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.</p>
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	<p>Policy NE1 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.</p> <p>. Policy NE2 seeks to enhance the quality and assets of Historic Natural Landscapes. Policy NE3 safeguards the Canvey Wildlife Corridor, Policy NE4 provides protection for Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) and potential Local Wildlife Site (PLoWS), Policy NE 5 seeks protection of ecologically sensitive and designated sites, and Policy NE6 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.</p> <p>Policy NE 7 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.</p> <p>Policy NE8 has no impact (negative or positive) on the quality of the public realm.</p> <p>Policy NE9 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.</p> <p>Policy NE 1 seeks to secure green infrastructure which offers multiple benefits to the environment and</p>

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	communities.
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be improved?	Policies NE1, NE2, NE3, NE4, NE5 and NE6, 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 NE7, NE8 and NE9 have no impact (negative or positive).
Will more local jobs be created?	This chapter may lead to increased level in green jobs. The policies in this chapter there have the potential to have a positive impact.
Will the quality of local jobs be improved?	This chapter may lead to increased level in green jobs which may improve the quality of local jobs. The policies in this chapter there have the potential to have a positive impact.
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 and design implications. It would not prevent the provision of such accommodation, but may impact on their locations.
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.

Chapter 19 – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment	
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.
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 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. 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.
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 implications. The retention and enhancement of such features throughout the borough allows for their inclusion as community facilities with ease of access.
Does the proposed level of housing provision help	This chapter does not deal with childcare support. The policies in this chapter have no impact (negative or positive).

Chapter 19 – Conserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment	
families provide childcare support?	
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.
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, 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?	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).

Chapter 20 – 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 HE1 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. This policy deals 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.
Will the quality of the public realm be improved in more deprived areas?	Policy HE1 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 HE1 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. It also deals 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 HE1 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.
Will access to open space and recreation facilities be	This chapter does not deal specifically with access to open space and recreation facilities.

Chapter 20 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment	
improved?	
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.

Chapter 20 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment	
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 HE1 requires proposals to consider the impact that such proposals have on a heritage asset, in relation to accommodating people with disabilities this may have a negative impact where homes that may need to be retrofitted to accommodate needs may not be suitable to do so.
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. .
Has the provision of community facilities been assessed and planned for?	This chapter does not deal specifically with the provision of 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	This chapter does not deal specifically with the housing needs of BME households.

Chapter 20 – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment	
to accommodate the housing needs of BME households?	However Policy HE1 requires proposals to consider the impact that such proposals have a on a heritage asset, in relation to accommodating BME households, this may have a negative impact were homes may need to be retrofitted to accommodate needs and may not be suitable to do so
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.
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.
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.