



**DARTMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
LOCAL PLAN REVIEW
Regulation 18 Consultation**

**EQUALITY & DIVERSITY IMPACT
ASSESSMENT
SCREENING REPORT**

September 2018

Dartmoor National Park Authority Local Plan Review Regulation 18 Consultation

Equality & Diversity Impact Assessment (EqIA) Screening Report

September 2018

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1.0 Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Report sets out the process and results of a screening assessment for an Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the Draft Dartmoor Local Plan (DLP). The Draft DLP sets out the Vision, Spatial Strategy and Policies to guide and manage future development in the National Park including identified local development needs, including preferred options for site allocations. It has also been prepared with regard to the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI draft September 2018). Enfusion Ltd has been commissioned to carry out the screening on behalf of the Authority and as part of the integrated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the emerging Local Plan.

The Dartmoor Local Plan (DLP) 2018-2033

- 1.2 The Draft DLP has been prepared in accordance with Government planning policy guidance and using a range of background evidence, and taking into account responses to consultation with communities, public, developers, and the relevant regulators. It is based on studies concerning the characteristics of the National Park area, relationships with adjoining areas, past trends and future predictions. The National Park purposes and duty are at the heart of the development of the Local Plan Review.

SA and EqIA

- 1.3 Under the Equality Act 2010, public authorities such as the Dartmoor National Park Authority must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a characteristic and those who do not share a characteristic
 - Foster good relations between people who share a characteristic and those who do not share a characteristic
- 1.4 An EqIA is a tool that seeks to help improve the work of the Authority and help ensure that the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 are met. The assessment of equality, diversity, and health/well-being (which is an important aspect of equality) has been detailed through the integrated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. All elements of the emerging Draft DLP have been appraised against a SA framework including SA objectives that directly and indirectly address equality, health and diversity: No.1 Landscape/Settlement Character; No.2 High Quality Design; No. 3 Biodiversity; No. 4 Historic Environment; No. 7 Reduce Flood Risk; No. 8 Community Identities; No. 9 Accessibility to Services & Facilities; No. 10 Housing; No. 11 Health & Equality; No. 12 Economy; and Nos. 13 & 14 on Air Quality & Sustainable Transport. The

summary findings of this EqlA have been integrated into the SA of the Draft DLP and are provided separately as Appendix VI to the Draft SA Report.

Consultation

- 1.5 This EqlA on the Draft DLP is published as part of the SA Report (September 2018) for public consultation under Regulation 18 of planning requirements. Any comments received on the EqlA will be considered during the preparation of the next stage of the DLP in 2019.

Purpose & Structure of Report

- 1.6 The purpose of this Screening Report is to determine whether the Draft DLP is likely to have negative effects on protected characteristics or persons identified under the Equality Act 2010 and whether a full EqlA is required.
- 1.7 This report is structured to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the Equality Act. Following this introductory section, the Report is organised into three further sections:
- Section 2 summarises the requirements of the Equality Act 2010 and the purpose of EqlA
 - Section 3 - outlines the screening process and the findings of the screening assessment
 - Section 4 - summarises the findings of the EqlA and sets out the next steps, including consultation arrangements

2.0 Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment: Equality Act 2010 Requirements

- 2.1 The Equality Act came into effect in October 2010 with the aim of harmonising all extant discrimination law and strengthening the laws that prevent discrimination. The Equality Act applies to the provision of services and public functions, and thus includes the development of local authority policies and plans. The Act maintains the protection provided by previous legislation and thus prevents discrimination on the basis of nine protected characteristics (previously referred to as equality strands): age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.
- 2.2 Inequality can exist in a variety of forms and for land use and development planning, this can include inadequate provision of and access to services (health, food stores, education facilities); good quality & affordable homes; employment opportunities; a healthy living environment (air, water, soils/land, biodiversity & ecosystems); and transport infrastructure (roads, pavements, public & sustainable transport – footpaths & cycleways) - for all members of society.
- 2.3 In summary, public authorities must in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a characteristic and those who do not share a characteristic
 - Foster good relations between people who share a characteristic and those who do not share a characteristic
- 2.4 The Equality Act does not specify how public authorities should analyse the effects of their existing or new policies in relation to equality, but doing so is an important part of complying with the general duty. The approach in this Report reflects the principles of the Equality Framework for Local Government¹, as applied to the National Park, and other draft guidance provided by the Department of Health.
- 2.5 An EqlA is a tool that seeks to improve the work of an authority and helps ensure that the policies and plans it develops do not discriminate in the way services are provided and new development is guided and managed. Also, where possible, an authority does as much as it can to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic, and persons who do not.

¹ Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) Equality Impact Assessment Guidance. Online at <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/equality-impact-assessments> [accessed September 2018]

2.6 The methods and approach used for this assessment involve the following stages, as outlined in Table 2.1, as follows. This report presents the method and findings for Stage 1 of the assessment - screening.

Table 2.1: Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment Key Stages	
Stage 1	
Screening for Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Identify the main purpose and aims of strategy/plan. ■ Identify other plans, programmes and assessments that have influenced the strategy/ plan in relation to equality. ■ Provide baseline information on issues and needs related to each protected characteristic or person. ■ Assess the impacts of the strategy/plan on the protected characteristics or persons. <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>If no negative effects are likely, then no further assessment will be required.</i> ■ <i>If there are effects are judged likely or uncertainty exists which cannot be easily mitigated – the precautionary principle applies and proceed to Stage 2</i>
Stage 2	
Full Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complete additional baseline and research. ■ Agree scope and method with wider [public] stakeholders as necessary. ■ Assess strategy/plan in greater detail. ■ Provide recommendations to mitigate negative impacts. ■ Develop measures to monitor, evaluate and review (including timescale and mechanisms) the recommendations. ■ Report outcomes of EqlA and consult with wider [public] stakeholders as necessary. ■ Finalise EqlA following responses from public and implement.

3.0 Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment: Stage 1 Screening

Approach to Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment Screening: Key Tasks

- 3.1 EqIA typically involves two stages - as outlined previously in Table 2.1. This report sets out our approach and findings for Stage 1, to determine whether the Draft DLP is likely to have negative effects on protected characteristics or persons identified under the Equality Act 2010, and thus whether a full EqIA would be required.
- 3.2 The process of screening can be organised into four main task areas, as set out in more detail below:

Task 1: Identify the main purpose and aims of strategy/plan – This is where a description of the strategy/ plan will be provided. The following questions will be used to set out the information required for this task. The questions are:

- What are the main aims, objectives, purpose and outcomes of the policy and how does it fit in with the wider aims of the organisation?
- Who implements or delivers the policy, service or function?
- Who will be affected by the strategy/ plan?

Task 2: Description of other plans, programmes and policies used to develop the strategy/plan – This will draw out any relevant documents that have influenced the development of the strategy/ plan in relation to equality.

Task 3: Review baseline data and research – This will involve looking at relevant equalities monitoring data covering the nine protected characteristics or persons from existing databases. Any gaps will be identified.

Task 4: Screening Assessment, recording the view and the supporting information and analysis – This is where the information gained from tasks 1 to 3 is brought together to support the screening view.

The assessment uses a simplified version of the SA/SEA appraisal key applied across the strategy/ plan, with the assessment informed by decision aiding questions:

- Will the policy have a negative impact on any of the protected characteristics or persons?
- How can identified negative impacts be minimised or removed?
- How can identified positive impacts be improved or enhanced?
- Is monitoring of the issues required?

Assessment Key	
+	Positive Effect
-	Negative Effect
0	Neutral Effect
?	Unknown or Uncertain Effect

Task 1: Identify the main purpose and aims of strategy/plan

What are the main aims objectives purpose and outcomes of the policy and how does it fit in with the wider aims of the organisation?

- 3.3 The Draft DLP sets out the proposed vision and spatial strategy to accommodate development for local needs and national park activities for the plan period 2018-2033. When adopted, the DLP will be used to guide decision-making on planning applications.
- 3.4 The Draft DLP sets out how the Dartmoor National Park Authority will meet its development needs with a Vision that sets the Plan's overall direction, as follows:

Decent homes

There is access to well designed, energy efficient and affordable housing for those who contribute to Dartmoor's thriving communities.

A place to do business

Businesses which respect, value and contribute to Dartmoor's Special Qualities have the opportunity to thrive and innovate.

Sustainability – living within environmental limits

Dartmoor's natural resources are conserved and there are opportunities for innovation in the way in which we live and work which allow us to achieve and maintain an environmental, social and economic balance and reduce our contribution to climate change.

Making best use of resources

Dartmoor's land, resources and buildings are used efficiently, effectively and sustainably. Development prioritises previously developed land and minimises empty homes.

Culture and arts

The National Park's Special Qualities provide a continual source of inspiration and are celebrated in culture and the arts.

Exemplars for outstanding development

All new development has a character which respects local distinctiveness, vernacular and materials, and leads the way on sustainable building.

Community involvement and participation

Dartmoor is a place where people work together with a collective goal to respect and protect the National Park, and to promote and embrace positive change.

Prosperous and vibrant communities

Dartmoor's towns and villages provide opportunities for communities to thrive.

Farming, Forestry and Land Management

Farming and forestry have the opportunity to evolve and innovate, sustaining their vital role in conserving and enhancing Dartmoor's distinctive cultural heritage, internationally significant landscape and precious biodiversity.

Resilient landscape

Dartmoor's nationally important landscape character is conserved and enhanced. Its wider landscape setting is respected.

Thriving habitats and species

A cohesive network of habitats allows species to thrive and be resilient to climate change.

An historic environment in excellent condition

Dartmoor's cultural heritage, archaeology and historic built environment is understood, protected and available as a source of inspiration and education. Development delivers significant enhancements, including through appropriate re-use.

Opportunities for access and enjoyment

Dartmoor's Special Qualities are respected, available as a resource for health and well-being, and accessible for everyone to understand and enjoy. Development helps manage visitor impacts in a way which protects the National Park for the benefit of future generations.

3.5 The Spatial Strategy characterises settlements into 3 categories – Local Centres; Rural Settlements; Villages & Hamlets – and seeks to direct new development appropriate to size, location and character. Outside of these classified settlements, opportunities are strictly limited to development and activities that need to take place in the open countryside such as farming and forestry.

3.7 The Draft DLP is structured into 7 chapters with policies as follows:

1 Vision, Spatial Strategy & Planning Applications

1.1 Delivering National Park purposes and protecting Dartmoor's Special Qualities

1.2 Sustainable development in Dartmoor National Park

1.3 Presumption in favour of sustainable development

1.4 Spatial Strategy

1.5 Major Development in Dartmoor National Park

1.6 Delivering good design

1.7 Sustainable construction

1.8 Protecting local amenity in Dartmoor National Park

1.9 Higher risk development and sites

1.10 Flood risk

2 Environment

2.1 Protecting the character of Dartmoor's landscape

2.2 Conserving and enhancing Dartmoor's biodiversity and geodiversity

2.3 Biodiversity Enhancement

2.4 Conserving and enhancing Dartmoor's moorland, heathland and woodland

2.5 Protecting tranquillity and dark night skies

2.6 Conserving and enhancing heritage assets

2.7 Conservation of historic non-residential buildings in the open countryside

2.8 Enabling Development

3 Housing

3.1 Meeting Housing Need in Dartmoor National Park

3.2 Size and accessibility of new housing

3.3 Housing in Local Centres

3.4 Housing in Rural Settlements

3.5 Housing in Villages and Hamlets

3.6 Custom and Self-Build Housing

3.7 Residential alterations, extensions and outbuildings

- 3.8 Replacement Homes
- 3.9 Rural Workers' Housing
- 3.10 Residential annexes to support farming
- 3.11 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation
- 3.12 Low Impact Development

4 Communities, Services and Infrastructure

- 4.1 Supporting community services and facilities
- 4.2 Supporting public open space and sports facilities
- 4.3 Parking standards for new development
- 4.4 Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCPs)
- 4.5 Public car parks
- 4.6 Signs and Advertisements
- 4.7 Telecommunications Development
- 4.8 Access Land, Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths

5 Economy

- 5.1 Business and Tourism Development
- 5.2 Development affecting Town Centres
- 5.3 Shops and other active uses
- 5.4 Tourist accommodation
- 5.5 Staff accommodation for serviced accommodation businesses
- 5.6 Camping and touring caravan sites
- 5.7 Agriculture, forestry and rural land-based enterprise development
- 5.8 Farm diversification
- 5.9 Equestrian development

6 Minerals, Waste and Energy

- 6.1 New or Extended Minerals Operations
- 6.2 Minimising the Impact of Minerals Operations
- 6.3 Minerals Safeguarding
- 6.4 Waste Prevention
- 6.5 Waste Disposal and Recycling Facilities
- 6.6 Renewable energy development

7 Towns, Villages and Development Sites

- 7.1 Settlement Boundaries and Development Sites
- 7.2 Community Planning
- 7.3-7.23 Site Proposals & Policies

Who implements or delivers the policy, service or function?

- 3.8 The Dartmoor National Park Authority is responsible for implementing the Local Plan. The Draft DLP is subject to consultation with wider (public) stakeholders who can influence the policies in the Draft DLP.

Who will be affected by the strategy/plan?

- 3.9 The DLP applies to the administrative area of the Dartmoor National Park Authority. It will affect everyone who lives, works and visits this area.

Task 2: Description of other plans and policies used to develop the strategy/plan

- 3.10 Appendix I provides a summary of each plan, programme and the policies that have influenced the Draft DLP in relation to equality. They include:

National

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012, revised 2018)
- Community Infrastructure Levy (2015)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)
- Infrastructure and Projects Authority, National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021
- The Equality Strategy – Building a Fairer Britain (2010)
- Public Health England, Strategic Plan to 2020
- Natural England (2009, 2014) Green Infrastructure Guidance

Local

- Devon Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2019
- Devon County Council Fair for All 2015-19 Strategy for Equality
- Devon Communities Strategy 2017-2020
- Devon Equality & Diversity Policy 2012
- Dartmoor National Park Authority Equal Opportunities Policy Statement (relates to employment with the DNPA)

Task 3: Review baseline data and research

- 3.11 The baseline was sourced from Devon County Council Facts & Figures - The People (sourced from ONS)² which includes data for the county by Parish and by Ward for population estimates & projections; live births; deaths; long-term health problems & disability; provision of unpaid care; general health; marital status; living arrangements; ethnicity; religion; and age of arrival into the UK. Summary information for the county was also taken from the Protected Characteristics Factsheets³ and other baseline information supporting the SA, such as the Dartmoor Economic Profile (2016)⁴.
- 3.12 Given that these statistics have been collated to cover the nine protected characteristics or persons based on the most up-to-date information available under the Equality Act 2010, there are not considered to be any gaps in the data.
- 3.13 The equality and diversity status and trends in the Devon County area, and specific to Dartmoor with comparisons to the national data, where available, may be summarised as follows:

² <https://new.devon.gov.uk/factsandfigures/the-people/> [accessed September 2018]

³ <https://new.devon.gov.uk/equality/performance-and-monitoring/equality-information> [accessed September 2018]

⁴ http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0012/1130043/15967-Cover-Dartmoor-economic-profile-FINAL.pdf [accessed September 2018]

- **Age:** The average age of residents in Dartmoor is 50, which is higher than the average age of 46 for Devon and 40 for England. The ageing population of Dartmoor means that the proportion of residents who are over 65 has risen from 20% in 2001 to 26% in 2014. The population of Dartmoor residents who are over 80 is 7%, whereas the England average is 5%, and the National Park has a higher old age dependency ratio (OAD) than the national average, which creates issues for Dartmoor⁵. There has only been 0.1% change in the population of Dartmoor between 2001-2011⁶.
- **Marriage and civil partnership:** In 2011, as in 2001, the largest marital status group comprised people who were married at 55% over all the national parks. The numbers of single people across all national parks has increased slightly from 23 to 25% - reflecting the national level pattern of change. Civil partnerships as a new legal partnership status comprised a small proportion of the total usual residents at 0.3%.
- **Pregnancy and maternity:** Devon has 6,940 live births in 2017 with a fertility rate of 1.68, slightly lower than the national rate of 1.76, and a stillbirth rate of 4.3, slightly higher than the national rate of 4.1⁷.
- **Race:** The ethnic composition of Dartmoor is predominantly White British and is higher than the national average. Most residents are British, with only a small proportion of the population coming from outside of the United Kingdom⁸. Other National Parks in the UK have similar ethnicity compositions, where White British is the largest ethnicity group. Within National Parks the biggest non-White racial group is Asian/Asian British⁹.
- **Religion or Belief:** Christianity is the dominant religion in the area; for all national parks 65% of the population was affiliated with the Christian religion compared to 59% for England & Wales. The lowest Christian affiliation amongst the national parks was reported for Dartmoor (60%).
- **Gender reassignment:** There are no official estimates of gender reassignment at either national or local level. However, in a study funded by the Home Office, the Gender Identity Research and Education Society estimate that somewhere between 0.6% and 1% of the UK's adult population are experiencing some degree of gender variance.
- **Sexual Orientation:** Estimates from the ONS Integrated Household Survey suggests that nationally Lesbian, Gay and Bisexuals represent 1.9% of people aged 16 and over. Young people aged 16-24 are more likely to identify as LGB than older age groups and a higher proportion of males than females.
- **Sex:** Devon has a slightly higher percentage of women to men in its populations with 51.4% women and 48.6% men.
- **Disability:** Devon residents have a lower percentage of their population with long term limiting illness or disability than the national average. Given

⁵ Edge analytics for DNPA (2016) Dartmoor National Park Demographic Forecasts

⁶<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/characteristicsofnationalparks/2013-02-19> [accessed September 2018]

⁷<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/birthsummarytables> [accessed September 2018]

⁸ ONS (2017) 2011 census statistics

⁹<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/articles/characteristicsofnationalparks/2013-02-19> [accessed September 2018]

the ageing population the number of people with a limiting long-term health problem is likely to increase in the future.

Task 4: Screening Assessment, recording the view and the supporting information and analysis

- 3.14 The development of the Draft DLP has been influenced by a number of other plans, programmes and assessments relating to the protected characteristics or persons under the Equality Act 2010.
- 3.15 The DLP Vision, Spatial Strategy, and the draft Policies have been assessed to the same level of detail, taking into account the information gathered in Task 3 to establish any potential impacts on the protected characteristics or persons identified under the Equality Act 2010. The full assessment is provided in Appendix II and may be with summarised, as follows:

The DLP Vision & Spatial Strategy

- 3.16 Each element of the Plan's Vision is likely to have positive effects on people in the protected characteristics. Aspirations for decent homes; the National Park's Special Qualities inspiring culture/arts; exemplars for outstanding development; community involvement & participation; and prosperous & vibrant communities will provide housing and help promote safe and high-quality places for all protected characteristics to benefit, with social, health/wellbeing, safety and cultural positive effects for all groups. The Spatial Strategy Policy 1.4 will provide local housing for the needs of the NP's communities, which will have benefits for all residents, including protected characteristics.
- 3.17 Aspirations for businesses with the opportunity to thrive & innovate will support jobs and help economic sustainability. This will have benefits for all residents in the National Park, including the protected characteristics. Aspirations for opportunities for access and enjoyment recognises the health & wellbeing resources of Dartmoor; *accessibility for everyone* indicates benefits for residents and visitors.
- 3.18 Aspirations for making the best use of resources; farming, forestry & land management; resilient landscape; thriving habitats & species; and an historic environment in excellent condition seek to protect/enhance the natural and historic environment with benefits for ecosystems, health and cultural wellbeing of all residents and visitors, including protected characteristics. Living within Environmental Limits encourages opportunities for innovation in the way in which we *live and work* to support achieving and sustaining a balance for environmental, social and economic factors, including reducing our contribution to climate change – this will benefit all who work, live and visit the Park, including the protected groups.

Policies & Site Allocations

- 3.19 Policies in the draft DLP seek to fulfil the aspirations of local communities, overall balancing the needs of people, communities, businesses, and the natural and historic environment in a way that is appropriate for an internationally important landscape asset. Strategic Policies 1.1-1.3 focus on delivering the NP's purposes, protecting its Special Qualities, and promoting its Sustainable Development goals. All will have benefits for residents and visitors, including through community engagement for health, safety & resilience to climate change that should have positive effects for protected groups
- 3.20 Policies 1.6-1.8 seek to deliver quality and sustainable new development that will have the potential to improve people's quality of life, stimulate the economy and enhance the environment – all with positive benefits for people including protected characteristics. Policy 1.7 with sustainable construction that encourages reduction in carbon emissions through energy efficiencies will have benefits for all but perhaps with particular positive effects for the elderly, young and those with disability who may be less able to keep warm/cool and adapt to the changing climate.
- 3.21 Policy 1.9 seeks to protect residents from contamination or other hazards; this will benefit all including the protected characteristics. Policy 1.10 requires protection from flood risk and is likely to secure further positive effects for all groups. Avoidance of development increasing the risk of flooding is particularly positive for specific social groups (the elderly, the young, gypsies and travellers¹⁰ and disabled people) as they are more likely to be adversely affected by flood events.
- 3.22 Policies 2.1-2.7 are likely to lead to positive effects on the protected characteristics as they aim to protect and enhance the environment in which the protected groups live. This can have benefits in terms of health and cultural well-being for all groups. Policy 2.6 Heritage Assets includes consideration of the significance of the communal value of a place for the people who relate to it – this is particularly positive for specific social groups such as gypsies and travellers.
- 3.23 Policies 3.1-3.12 aim to provide a range of housing according to local need with a mix of size, type and tenure and supporting delivery of affordable housing that is a particular concern for the DNP. The Housing Strategy is founded on a tiered approach that recognises proportionate needs for different settlements and this will help meet the needs of all sections of the communities, including protected characteristics. The strong focus of the Policies on delivery of affordable housing should help promote major positive benefits for both the young and the old.
- 3.24 Policy 3.2 requires new dwellings to be adaptable for ageing residents by requiring that housing must meet Building Regulations Requirements for accessibility and adaptability, and for wheelchair accessibility where needed - with potential major positive effects for these two protected groups. Policy

¹⁰ Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015) requires that plan policies do not locate traveller sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans (Page 4).

- 3.12 sets out the approach to meeting the needs of Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation with strong positive effects for this protected group. Policy 3.13 One Planet Development recognises that certain people might wish to live differently, and that the DNP can be an appropriate place for this. Whilst such people are not classified within the 9 categories of protected characteristics, this does demonstrate an approach to inclusivity that has major positive effects for equality aspirations.
- 3.25 Policies 4.1-4.8 seek to protect community services and facilities, including new provision where needed; this will provide social and health benefits for all residents including the protected characteristics. Policies 4.3 & 4.5 recognise the reliance on the private car in the DNP due to the terrain and the difficulties of parking; they seek to ensure that congestion will not be exacerbated through new development with positive effects for all. Policy 4.7 recognises the needs for high quality and reliable communications – which can have positive effects for protected groups, especially the young, elderly and disabled – but need innovative and collaborative working by network providers in the DNP in order to protect its purposes and Special Qualities. Policy 4.8 protects access land and footpaths including a requirement for opportunities to enhance the access network to be fully explored – with positive effects for all on health and wellbeing including the protected groups.
- 3.26 Overall Policies 5.1-5.9 will have benefits for all groups and protected characteristics as employment is known to have positive effects on health and well-being. Policies 6.1-6.6 support the sustainable management of minerals, waste & energy, with positive effects for all residents, including the protected groups. Much of the problem of fuel poverty is associated with the existing stock of housing and the role of the Local Plan is limited in this respect.
- 3.27 Policy 7.1 identifies and explains settlement boundaries with regard to new development; this will benefit all by enabling locally needed new development and supporting communities, maintaining character and identity with positive effects for health & wellbeing, including for protected groups. Policy 7.2 sets out requirements for community planning, including for Neighbourhood Plans. This has the scope to engage all members of communities with the potential for positive effects for all.
- 3.28 Policies & Proposals 7.3 – 7.23 set out the proposed preferred site allocations, selected to be proportionate and relevant to settlement size, character and functionality including access and provision of services and facilities. These policies are subject to the requirements of the other Plan Policies but also include additional requirements that are specific to the sites and therefore are considered to lead to positive effects for all and including on the protected characteristics. Certain requirements, such as provision of a particular % affordable housing, flood risk management, and links to sustainable transport networks, are likely to ensure that there is equality of opportunity and may secure further positive effects for all, including the protected groups.

Monitoring

- 3.29 Devon County Council each year publishes information¹¹ and progress on the status of the protected characteristics for the Devon population area which includes Dartmoor. The Dartmoor Management Plan is monitored¹² in relation to progress towards the Vision & Ambitions and includes relevant indicators and targets such as those relating to economic activity and community wellbeing. The DNPA publishes an authority monitoring report¹³ each year and this includes relevant indicators such as affordable housing. Therefore, further monitoring regarding equality is not considered to be required.

¹¹ <https://new.devon.gov.uk/equality/performance-and-monitoring>

¹² <http://www.yourdartmoor.org/delivering/measuring>

¹³ <http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/living-and-working/planning/planning-policy/background-evidence/background-evidence-and-research/preparing-the-local-plan>

4.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 4.1 The Draft Dartmoor Local Plan (DLP) sets out the proposed approach to new development in the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA) administrative area. Development is focused on protecting the Special Qualities of the DNPA whilst meeting the needs of its communities. The development of the Draft DLP has been influenced by a number of other plans, programmes and assessments relating to the protected characteristics or persons under the Equality Act 2010.
- 4.2 The Vision, Spatial Strategy, and Policies have been assessed to the same level of detail, taking into account the baseline information gathered to establish any potential impacts on the protected characteristics or persons identified under the Equality Act 2010. The assessment found that the components of the Plan will lead to positive effects on the protected characteristics with no negative effects being identified.
- 4.3 A number of reports are already produced on an annual basis which include consideration of equality, health and diversity – by Devon County Council on equality and by the DNPA on progress for both the NP Management Plan and the Local Plan. Therefore, further monitoring regarding equality and diversity is not considered to be required.
- 4.4 The screening assessment has found that the DLP Regulation 18 consultation draft plan is unlikely to have negative effects on protected characteristics or persons identified under the Equality Act 2010 and as a result a full EqlA will not be required.
- 4.5 This EqlA screening is published alongside the Draft Dartmoor Local Plan Regulation 18 consultation during 3 December 2018 to 4 February 2019. Any comments received will be considered during the preparation of the Pre-Submission DLP Regulation 19 scheduled for 2019.

DLP Equality & Diversity Impact Assessment – Appendix I Key Plans & Policies Review

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key Message	Targets/Indicators/Objectives
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012, revised 2018)	<p>The national planning policy framework aims to reform the planning system to make it less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth. The NPPF streamlines existing Planning Policy Statements, Planning Policy Guidance Notes and circulars to form a single consolidated document which promotes sustainable development. It provides a framework within which local people and authorities can produce local and neighbourhood plans. Local Plans should set out strategic priorities to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To deliver a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes) (para 61); ▪ Consider the needs of people with disabilities & reduced mobility in relation to all modes of transport (para 110). 	
Community Infrastructure Levy (Amended) (2015)	<p>Provides system to fund new local infrastructure through new development. CIL is a charge that will be payable by developers when they begin construction of new developments. Confirms the funding method for delivery of major aspects of the infrastructure requirements for development.</p>	
The Equality Strategy – Building a Fairer Britain 2010	<p>The strategy focuses two principles of equality: equal treatment and equal opportunity.</p> <p>Principles for change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creating equal opportunities for all ▪ Devolving power to people ▪ Transparency ▪ Supporting social action ▪ Embedding equality 	
Planning for Travellers 2015	<p>The document sets out the proposed new, single Planning Policy for traveller sites.</p> <p>The policy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enable local planning authorities to make their own assessment to set their own pitch/plot targets ▪ encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale ▪ protect Green Belt from development ▪ reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in the planning system ▪ remove repetition of national planning policy that is set out elsewhere ▪ remove unjustified differences in policy in the two circulars, and between the two circulars and other policy statements 	

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key Message	Targets/Indicators/Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ remove unnecessary guidance and context so that planning policy documents contain only policy ▪ ensure that local planning authorities, working together, have fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites ▪ promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites ▪ reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective if local planning authorities have had regard to this policy ▪ ensure that the development plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies, increase the number of traveller sites, in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply ▪ reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions ▪ enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, and welfare and employment infrastructure.
Infrastructure and Projects Authority, National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 - 2021		Brings together the Government's plans for economic infrastructure over the next 5 years with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure.
Public Health England, Global Health Strategy 2014 to 2019 and updated to 2020		The paper summarises the government's strategy to protect the population from serious health threat; helping people live longer, healthier and faster and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Outlines the cross-government framework that will enable local communities to reduce inequalities and improve health at key stages in people's lives, including:
Natural England (2009, 2014) Green Infrastructure Guidance		Guidance articulates NE's position in relation to green infrastructure planning and delivery, which is increasingly recognised as an essential part of sustainable spatial planning. This is due in no small part to the role of green infrastructure as a life support system, able to deliver multiple environmental functions, and to play a key part in adapting to and mitigating climate change.
Devon Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016 – 2019 – Committed to promoting health equality		<p>The aspiration of this strategy is a new vision for place-based health with people empowered to take greater control over their own lives, to influence personalised services and to take greater responsibility for their health outcomes. There needs to be a shift towards prevention and early intervention.</p> <p>There are 5 priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focus on Children, Young People & Families ▪ Living Well ▪ Good Health & Wellbeing in Older Age

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key Message	Targets/Indicators/Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong, Safe & supportive Communities ▪ Life-long Mental Health 	<p>Just over one in 10 households in Devon are in fuel poverty (10.26%), which is above the South West (9.39%) and local authority comparator group (9.24%) rates but below the England (10.41%) rates. Fuel poverty is more common in groups with lower household incomes including pensioners, persons on benefits, and working families with below average earnings. The low wage economy, particularly in North and West Devon and higher living costs contribute to levels of fuel poverty locally.</p>
<p>Devon Children and Young People & Families Plan 2015-2020</p>	<p>The Plan aims to improve people's lives by uniting different agencies who work with young people. My Life, My Journey seeks for all to have the chance to keep safe, become resilient, to thrive, to give, to be engaged, and to be active.</p> <p>Priorities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good mental health & emotional wellbeing ▪ Young people & their parents have excellent economic prospects in Devon ▪ Young people influence the decisions that affect them ▪ 	
<p>Devon County Council Communities Strategy (2017-2020)</p>	<p>The Vision is for Devon to have flourishing people and communities that are strong, kind, compassionate and safe. There are 4 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Connection ▪ Control ▪ Equality ▪ Working differently <p>There are 7 Action Areas: Volunteering; Community Spaces; Communications & Engagement; Role Development; Data, Intelligence & Evaluation; Commissioning; and Businesses & the Economy</p>	
<p>Devon Equality and Diversity Policy 2012</p>	<p>The Equality and Diversity Policy will enable the Council to demonstrate how they are complying with the Equality Act 2010. The Policy includes Principles, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure acceptable behaviour ▪ Respond to complaints & incidents in a positive & proactive manner ▪ Provide access to services, facilities & information ▪ Recruit & employ people fairly 	

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key Message	Targets/Indicators/Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet specific needs for the 9 protected characteristics ▪ 	
Plymouth & South West Devon Sports & Leisure Facilities Plan 2016-2034	Sets out issues and actions to be addressed across the local authority areas of Plymouth, South Hams, and West Devon	
DNPA Equal Opportunities Policy Statement	The DNPA will provide equal opportunities in employment and will not discriminate on any of the grounds designated as protected characteristics.	

Dartmoor Local Plan (DLP) Equality & Diversity Impact Assessment (EqIA) Appendix II: Impact Assessment Screening

EqIA Key and Method Notes:

The assessment uses a simplified version of the SA/SEA appraisal key applied across the draft plan's policies, with the assessment informed by decision aiding questions:

- Will the policy have a negative effect on any of the protected characteristics?
- Will the policy have a positive effect on any of the protected characteristics?
- How can identified negative effect be minimised or removed?
- How can identified positive effect be improved or enhanced?
- Is monitoring of the issues required?

Assessment Key	
+	Positive Effect
-	Negative effect
0	Neutral Effect
N/A	Not Applicable
?	Unknown or Uncertain Effect

Dartmoor Local Plan Vision

DLP Vision EqIA Protected Characteristics	Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Plan Vision									
Decent Homes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
A Place to do Business	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Living within Environmental Limits	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Best Use of Resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Culture and Arts	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Exemplars Outstanding Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Community Involvement & Participation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Prosperous & Vibrant Communities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Farming, Forestry & Land Management	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Resilient Landscape	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thriving Habitats & Species	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Historic Environment in Excellent Condition	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Opportunities for Access & Enjoyment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

DLP Vision EqIA Protected Characteristics	Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation
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<p>Commentary Each element of the Plan's Vision is likely to have positive effects on protected characteristics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aspirations for decent homes; the National Park's Special Qualities inspiring culture/arts; exemplars for outstanding development; community involvement & participation; and prosperous & vibrant communities will provide housing and help promote safe and high-quality places for all protected characteristics to benefit, with social, health/wellbeing, safety and cultural positive effects for all groups. The aspiration for well designed, energy efficient and affordable housing could have major positive effects on certain groups such as the young and elderly, including helping to address issues such as fuel poverty through seeking energy efficiency. The aspiration for community involvement indicates people working together and including the protected groups. ■ Aspirations for businesses with the opportunity to thrive & innovate will support jobs and help economic sustainability. This will have benefits for all residents in the National Park, including the protected characteristics. ■ Aspirations for opportunities for access and enjoyment recognises the health & wellbeing resources of Dartmoor; accessibility for everyone indicates benefits for residents and visitors, including protected characteristics. ■ Aspirations for making the best use of resources; farming, forestry & land management; resilient landscape; thriving habitats & species; and an historic environment in excellent condition seek to protect/enhance the natural and historic environment with benefits for ecosystems, health and cultural wellbeing of all residents and visitors, including protected characteristics. ■ Living within Environmental Limits encourages opportunities for innovation in the way in which we live and work to support achieving and sustaining a balance for environmental, social and economic factors, including reducing our contribution to climate change – this will benefit all who work, live and visit the Park, including the protected groups. 									

DLP Chapters & Policies									
EqIA Protected Characteristics	Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation
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1 Spatial Strategy & Planning Applications									
1.1 NP Purposes & Special Qualities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.2 Sustainable Development in DNP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.3 Presumption in Favour of SD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.4 Spatial Strategy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.5 Major Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.6 Delivering Good Design	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.7 Sustainable Construction	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.8 Protecting Local Amenity in DNP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.9 Higher risk development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1.10 Flood risk	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Commentary									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policies 1.1-1.3 focus on delivering the NP's purposes, protecting its Special Qualities, and promoting its Sustainable Development goals. All will have benefits for residents and visitors, including through community engagement for health, safety & resilience to climate change that should have positive effects for protected groups. ■ The Spatial Strategy Policy 1.4 will provide local housing for the needs of the NP's communities, which will have benefits for all residents, including protected characteristics. 									

DLP Chapters & Policies	Age	Disability	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation
EqIA Protected Characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policies 1.6-1.8 seek to deliver quality and sustainable new development that will have the potential to improve people's quality of life, stimulate the economy and enhance the environment – all with positive benefits for people including protected characteristics. Policy 1.7 with sustainable construction that encourages reduction in carbon emissions through energy efficiencies will have benefits for all but perhaps with particular positive effects for the elderly, young and those with disability who may be less able to keep warm/cool and adapt to the changing climate. ■ Policy 1.9 seeks to protect residents from contamination or other hazards; this will benefit all including the protected characteristics. ■ Policy 1.10 requires protection from flood risk and is likely to secure further positive effects for all groups. Avoidance of development increasing the risk of flooding is particularly positive for specific social groups (the elderly, the young, gypsies and travellers¹⁴ and disabled people) as they are more likely to be adversely affected by flood events. ■ 									
2 Environment									
2.1 Protecting landscapes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.2 Biodiversity & Geodiversity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.3 Enhancing Biodiversity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.4 Moorland, Heathland & Woodland	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.5 Tranquillity & Dark Night Skies	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

¹⁴ Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2015) requires that plan policies do not locate traveller sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans (Page 4).

DLP Chapters & Policies									
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2.6 Heritage Assets	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.7 Historic Non-Residential buildings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.8 Enabling Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commentary									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Policies 2.1-2.7 are likely to lead to positive effects on the protected characteristics as they aim to protect and enhance the environment in which the protected groups live. This can have benefits in terms of health and cultural well-being for all groups. Policy 2.6 Heritage Assets includes consideration of the significance of the communal value of a place for the people who relate to it – this is particularly positive for specific social groups such as gypsies and travellers. Policy 2.8 on enabling development relates to specific requirements for certain heritage assets and is not directly relevant to EqIA – therefore neutral or N/A effects. 									
3 Housing									
3.1 Meeting Housing Need	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.2 Size & Accessibility of New Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.3 Housing in Local Centres	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.4 Housing in Rural Settlements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.5 Housing in Villages & Hamlets	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

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EqIA Protected Characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.6 Custom & Self-Build Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.7 Residential Alterations	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.8 Replacement Homes	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.9 Rural Workers' Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.10 Residential Annexes & Farming	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.11 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
3.12 Low Impact Development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Commentary									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These Policies aim to provide a range of housing according to local need with a mix of size, type and tenure and supporting delivery of affordable housing that is a particular concern for the DNP. The Housing Strategy is founded on a tiered approach that recognises proportionate needs for different settlements and this will help meet the needs of all sections of the communities, including protected characteristics. The strong focus of the Policies on delivery of affordable housing should help promote major positive benefits for both the young and the old. Policy 3.2 requires new dwellings to be adaptable for ageing residents by requiring that housing must meet Building Regulations Requirements for accessibility & adaptability, and for wheelchair accessibility where needed - with potential major positive effects for these two protected groups. Policy 3.12 sets out the approach to meeting the needs of Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation with strong positive effects for this protected group. 									

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 3.13 One Planet Development recognises that certain people might wish to live differently, and that the DNP can be an appropriate place for this. Whilst such people are not classified within the 9 categories of protected characteristics, this does demonstrate an approach to inclusivity that has major positive effects for equality aspirations. 									
4 Communities, Services & Infrastructure									
4.1 Community Services & Facilities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.2 Public Open Space & Sports	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.3 Parking Standards	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.4 Electric Vehicle Charging Points	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.5 Public Car Parks	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.6 Signs & Advertisements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.7 Telecommunications	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4.8 Access, Public Rights of Way, Permissive	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Commentary									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policies seek to protect community services & facilities, including new provision where needed; this will provide social and health benefits for all residents including the protected characteristics. Policies 4.3 & 4.5 recognise the reliance on the private car in the DNP due to the terrain and the difficulties of parking; they seek to ensure that congestion will not be exacerbated through new development with positive effects for all. 									

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 4.7 recognises the needs for high quality & reliable communications – which can have positive effects for protected groups, especially the young, elderly & disabled – but need innovative & collaborative working by network providers in the DNP in order to protect its purposes and Special Qualities. Policy 4.8 protects access land and footpaths including a requirement for opportunities to enhance the access network to be fully explored – with positive effects for all on health & wellbeing including the protected groups. 									
5 Economy									
5.1 Business & Tourism	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.2 Town Centres	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.3 Shops & Other Active Uses	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.4 Tourist Accommodation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.5 Staff Accommodation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.6 Camping & Touring Caravan Sites	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.7 Agriculture, Forestry & Rural Land	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.8 Farm Diversification	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.9 Equestrian Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commentary									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall these policies have benefits for all groups and protected characteristics as employment is known to have positive effects on health and well-being. 									

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Encouraging appropriate business & employment development is an important strategic aim for DNPA and guidance through Policy 5.1 will have positive effects for all residents, including protected groups. ■ Policy 5.2 seeks to safeguard town centres which are at the heart of the DNP's communities – positive effects for all. ■ Policies 5.4-5.6 support the tourist industry with positive effects and Policies 5.7-5.8 support land-based enterprise with positive effects, including for protected groups. ■ Policy 5.9 focuses on requirements with regard to a specific type of economic development & this equestrian development is not directly relevant to EqIA so therefore, neutral or N/A. ■ 									
6 Minerals, Waste & Energy									
6.1 Minerals Operations	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
6.2 Minimising Impacts of Minerals									
6.3 Minerals Safeguarding									
6.4 Waste Prevention									
6.5 Waste Disposal & Recycling									
6.6 Renewable Energy									
<p>Commentary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policies support the sustainable management of minerals, waste & energy, with positive effects for all residents, including the protected groups. ■ 									

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EqIA Protected Characteristics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7 Towns, Villages & Development Sites									
7.1 Settlement Boundaries & Sites	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7.2 Community Planning	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7.3-7.23 Site Allocations Proposals & Policies	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<p>Commentary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy 7.1 identifies and explains settlement boundaries with regard to new development; this will benefit all by enabling locally needed new development and supporting communities, maintaining character and identity with positive effects for health & wellbeing, including for protected groups. ■ Policy 7.2 sets out requirements for community planning, including for Neighbourhood Plans. This has the scope to engage all members of communities with the potential for positive effects for all, including for the protected groups. ■ Proposals & Policies 7.3 – 7.23 set out the proposed preferred site allocations, selected to be proportionate and relevant to settlement size, character and functionality including access and provision of services and facilities. These policies are subject to the requirements of the other Plan Policies but also include additional requirements that are specific to the sites and therefore are considered to lead to positive effects for all and including on the protected characteristics. Certain requirements, such as provision of a particular % affordable housing, flood risk management, and links to sustainable transport networks, are likely to ensure that there is equality of opportunity and may secure further positive effects for all. ■ 									

