

Name of activity to be assessed:

Completing Officer's Name:

Date Completed:

Elmbridge Local Plan: Strategic Options Consultation (December 2016)
Suzanne Parkes, Deputy Planning Policy Manager
September 2016

Aims and Objectives

The purpose of an Equality Screening form and Impact Assessment is to improve the work of the Council by making sure that we promote equality and do not discriminate. This ensures that individuals and teams consider the likely impact of their work on residents and take action to improve.

What is the main purpose of this strategy / activity?

There is a significant undersupply of housing across the country and in particular across London and the South East of England. Due to this undersupply the Government is committed to significantly increasing house building and has challenged all local authorities to meet the housing needs of their areas.

In seeking to meet the housing needs of our existing and future communities, our approach to housing growth up to 2035 will be set out in a new Local Plan. Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the existing Core Strategy (July 2011) and will set out the vision, spatial objectives, planning policies and land allocations that will guide sustainable development across Elmbridge Borough. Alongside new housing, the Plan will include strategies that aim to meet identified needs for new jobs, retail provision, community facilities, and infrastructure such as roads and education provision etc., whilst seeking to protect our natural, built and historic environments. The goal is to achieve a future for the Borough where people have the ability to live and work and continue to enjoy a high quality environment.

The Elmbridge Local Plan: Strategic Options Consultation (December 2016) is the first stage in the preparation of a new Local Plan. It is the time to consider the broad direction and approach to a development strategy and the issues the Plan should consider. The Consultation Document sets out three options for future housing growth and identifies, at this time, what is the Council's preferred approach. At this stage other detailed policies and site allocations are not included. These will feature later on in the Plan preparation process. Nevertheless, the Strategic Options Consultation is extremely important and we need to engage with as many local people, groups, businesses and other interested parties to ensure that as many views as possible are heard and help to inform the future direction of the Local Plan.

What outcomes do you want from this strategy?

By working with our communities and other interested stakeholders we will seek to carefully balance our development needs with those factors that limit development. We will set out in a new Local Plan a strategy for development up to 2035 and a vision as to how Elmbridge Borough is expected to evolve over the next 20 years. With sustainable development at its heart, the new Local Plan will identify those areas where development will be directed and those areas that are to be protected alongside, the infrastructure improvements required to support any new development.

Focusing on the Elmbridge Local Plan: Strategic Options Consultation, the principal outcomes are:

- to engage local people, groups, businesses and others on this consultation.
- to identify the challenges that the Local Plan needs to address in terms of housing need, economic development, habitat protection etc.,
- to identify a potential strategy to respond to these challenges.

Could the outcome be different if you are from a particular group?

Ideally, a well prepared balanced plan will achieve the best outcomes possible for our communities and other interested stakeholders. One of the major benefits will be providing our residents and / or those who work / visit the Borough with a greater range of accessible / affordable housing options; increased employment and retail opportunities; continued access to recreation and open space facilities; and the infrastructure required to support new development e.g. new schools, medical facilities and transport improvements.

Development is however an emotive subject particularly when it involves discussions on building more homes and potential releases of land designated as Green Belt. Any development will clearly have a physical impact on the Borough and on those people who live, work and visit Elmbridge. It is likely that those living closest to any potential development site may feel that they have been impacted the most.

Landowners and developers, where sites are identified, will almost certainly benefit from the Local 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, such development will need to provide the appropriate type / tenure of homes, the infrastructure required to support such development and any other mitigation measures required. It is envisaged that improvements in infrastructure will benefit any new residents of the development and also the wider community.

Impact on Specific Groups

The Elmbridge Local Plan: Strategic Options Consultation (December 2016) sets out three options for delivering new development. The purpose of this stage in the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) process is to undertake an initial scoping exercise of the potential impacts, either negative or positive, on specific groups in regard to each of the strategic options should it be implemented.

Option 1:

Maintain existing Green Belt boundaries and deliver all development by concentrating development within the urban area by:

- Significantly increasing densities on all sites in the urban areas; and
- Identifying open spaces such as allotments and playing fields for redevelopment and relocating these uses within the existing Green Belt.
- Using the Duty to Co-operate to enquire as to whether other authorities have the potential to meet some of our need.

This option seeks to meet our development needs in full within the urban areas. For example, providing 9,480 new homes, meeting the increased need for new employment & retail floorspace as well as providing any associated infrastructure needed to support the increase in development.

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	No Impact	Reason and justification
Age	✓	✓		<p>Development in the Urban Areas:</p> <p>This option would provide new development within our urban areas and thus reduce the need to travel in order to access homes; employment; shopping facilities; and other health, education and leisure services. This could be particularly beneficial for those who are less mobile. For example, younger persons who are legally not permitted to drive or where the high costs associated with driving restrict their ability to do so. This may also be particularly beneficial for older people who have had to give up driving e.g. on medical grounds.</p>

Nevertheless, whilst access to facilities may be particularly convenient for some groups, high density development and increased pressure in our urban areas may have associated negative impacts. High density living could increase the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour. This closeness and lack of space could also result in stress and / or anxiety for some people including an increased fear of crime. It could also have an impact on community cohesion as it can increase isolation particularly for older members of society. High density living could therefore reduce people's quality of life quite significantly.

Housing:

In terms of housing this option could be particularly beneficial for younger people as new development will be required to provide a mix of new homes in terms of varying types (house / flats), sizes (1 – 5+ bedrooms), and tenures (market / affordable). The provision of Starter Homes (available to first-time buyers under 40 years old) and more smaller, affordable units e.g. 2 & 3-bedrooms, could be particularly beneficial. These types of units tend to be less expensive, thus enabling younger persons increased access to the housing market or the opportunity to take the next step on the property ladder and purchase a family-home. Smaller homes in suitable locations also provide the opportunity to downsize, allowing, in most instances, older households to retain a level of independence whilst remaining in their community or, by providing the chance to move to an alternative area with improved access to local facilities in a home that is more manageable. For our older populations, this option will also seek to provide for their housing needs by making the appropriate provision of Sheltered, Enhanced Sheltered, and Extra Care Housing required within the Borough up to 2035. In addition, Care/Nursing Homes and other forms of specialist care provision would also be provided.

In reality however, there is a limited number of appropriate sites in the urban areas that are available to meet our housing needs in full. This option would therefore result in those sites that are available for redevelopment being built at very high densities e.g. over 7 storeys. Such high densities could impact on viability and the delivery of affordable housing due to the increasing costs

associated with high density development. If viability is an issue it is likely that the amount of affordable housing to be provided will be reduced. This could particularly impact on younger generations who are struggling to access the housing market.

In addition, and as stated above, high density living can led to increased issues in terms of community cohesion, anti-social behaviour and a fear of crime. It is likely that younger and older people could feel particularly vulnerable in these circumstances.

Improved Job Opportunities:

This option seeks to provide additional employment floorspace which is likely to result in an increase in employment opportunities within the Borough. Whilst it is acknowledged that not everyone will live and work in the same area, this does provide increased opportunities for this to occur and will be particularly beneficial to those who are less mobile and unable to travel as easily. As stated above, this includes younger persons whose mobility may be restricted by the high cost of using private vehicles etc. Increased employment opportunities will also be particularly beneficial to younger persons who are leaving education at 16 – 18 years old and looking to access the labour market.

Other forms of development:

A key part of the preparation of the Local Plan will be to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure required to meet an increase in population is provided alongside new development. This includes for example, the provision of new schools, leisure facilities, day centres etc. This would be particularly beneficial to younger and older persons particularly as they would be located within the urban areas and therefore more accessible. However, it should be noted that space is limited within the urban areas and the ability to provide sufficient infrastructure alongside new homes may be particularly difficult. It would also lead to increased densities, and therefore alongside the increase in housing provision, could lead to increased crime, anti-social behaviour, fear of crime and a feeling of isolation.

			<p>Access to Green Spaces:</p> <p>Land swapping would involve relocating our green spaces within the urban areas such as our parks; recreation areas; and allotments to land located within the Green Belt and building on these vacated areas providing more homes and other forms of development as required. This is likely to have a negative impact on our younger and older populations as our green spaces are likely to become less accessible. Travel distances are likely to increase and options for walking / cycling to these areas may be significantly compromised. This will particularly impact on those who are less mobile e.g. younger persons and older persons. This option will consequently impact particularly on these two groups' social activities, health and well-being. These relocated areas may also be in more isolated locations, not surrounded by other forms of development, and therefore increase the risk for potential crime and anti-social behaviour as well as the overall fear of crime which is generally felt more by older generations.</p>
<p>Disability <i>Defined as - if you have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities e.g. you may need someone to help you or you use a piece of apparatus.</i></p>	✓	✓	<p>In terms of people with a disability / disabilities, it is likely that many of the impacts both negative and positive as listed above under the assessment of 'age' will be similar. For example, in some instances those with a disability may benefit from development taking place in more accessible locations and reducing the need to travel. However, as a result of increase densities of development taking place, they could also feel more isolated and their sense of safety compromised. Furthermore, the increased concentration of development in the urban areas could be particularly harmful to those with a disability e.g. respiratory problems, due to the increase volumes of vehicles in one area adding to existing congestion and air quality issues.</p> <p>Focusing on the specific benefits to people with a disability, this option does seeks to meet the housing needs of the Borough in full. This includes meeting the needs of those requiring specific accommodation that is wheelchair accessible for example, or in the form of Care / Nursing Homes.</p> <p>Another benefit of this option will be that good design such as level access and flush thresholds to properties, a WC at entry level, door openings of a suitable width and care with the design and internal and circulation space, will be strongly</p>

				encourage. This can help to ensure that future accommodation is adaptable. Factors to also be promoted will be the consideration of a building's layout, materials and lighting which can also help people with dementia, reduced mobility or sight loss to continue to live as independently as possible.
Gender			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on gender issues.
Gender reassignment			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on gender re-assignment issues.
Marriage and civil partnership			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on marriage and civil partnership issues.
Pregnancy and maternity			✓	Additional development is likely to lead to an increased demand for key service, particularly health care in this instance. Under each of the Options the Council will be engaging its Clinical Commission Groups (CCG) and other pregnancy & maternity care providers to understand existing pressures and to explore the requirement for any additional services and facilities as a result of new development within the area. Any additional requirements will be identified in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) ¹ .
Gypsies and Travellers	✓	✓		As this option seeks to meet all the Borough's housing need, this will include the provision of pitches & plots for travelling Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople as well as providing appropriate accommodation for those non-travelling Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople as part of the wider housing need of 9,480 homes up to 2035. In reality however, there is a limited number of appropriate sites in the urban areas to meet our needs in full and also that would accommodate new pitches / plots. Needs may therefore go unmet.

¹ The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the Borough's infrastructure requirements including social, physical and green infrastructure. The IDP sets out what is needed, where it is needed and when it is needed. It then provides an update on the delivery of the required infrastructure to date. Each infrastructure type is accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Schedule table which provides further detail on delivery, funding sources, costs and identifies whether there are any funding gaps.

Option 2:

As far as possible meet development needs whilst maintaining development at appropriate densities in the urban area by:

- Increasing densities on sites in the urban area only where it is considered appropriate and does not impact significantly on character;
- Amending Green Belt boundaries where:
 - the designation is at its weakest;
 - the areas are in sustainable locations; and
 - the areas are not, or are only partially, affected by absolute constraints.

Within these areas opportunities for accommodating our development needs will be explored taking into account site constraints, land ownership, the need to support sustainable development, and compliance with other planning policies; and;

- Using the Duty to Co-operate to enquire as to whether other authorities have the potential to meet some of our need.

This option balances the Government’s directive to increase the levels of development, and in particular, housing development in the Borough whilst recognising that there are constraints on the amount of developable land which will prevent us from meeting our development needs in full.

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	No Impact	Reason and justification
Age	✓	✓		<p>Development in the Urban Areas:</p> <p>This option would continue to direct development to our urban areas ensuring that it is delivered at appropriate densities as to not negatively impact on the character of our towns and villages. Directing development to our urban areas will reduce the need to travel in order to access homes; employment; shopping facilities; and other health, education and leisure services. This could be particularly beneficial for those who are less mobile. For example, younger persons who are legally not permitted to drive or where the high costs associated with driving restrict their</p>

ability to do so. This may also be particularly beneficial for older people who have had to give up driving e.g. on medical grounds.

Key Strategic Areas

This options also looks to allocate land for development within the three Key Strategic Areas identified. These three areas are all located within the existing Green Belt, on the edge of our existing urban areas. In addition to being within reach of existing services and facilities, this option allows for the infrastructure required to support any new development e.g. new schools and community facilities, to be provided alongside any proposed scheme, thus reducing the need to travel. Again, this could be particularly beneficial for those who are less mobile e.g. younger and older persons.

Housing:

As with Option 1, new development will be required to provide a mix of new homes in terms of varying types, sizes and tenures. Starter Homes will also be a requirement alongside the continued provision of homes suitable for our aging population e.g. Sheltered, Enhanced Sheltered, and Extra Care Housing. In addition, Care/Nursing Homes and other forms of specialist care provision would also be provided. The increased provision of affordable and smaller accommodation e.g. 2 – 3-bedrooms, could be particularly beneficial to younger persons accessing the housing market and also those looking to down-size.

Under this option, the release of the three Key Strategic Areas would only be permitted where it will address the exceptional circumstance put forward to justify any amendment to the boundary. The exceptional circumstances put forwards by the Council are the need for more affordable homes and the need for 2 & 3-bedroom homes.

In comparison to Options 1 & 3, Option 2 is unlikely to meet our development needs in full e.g. the need for 9,480 homes up to 2035, in unlikely to be met. Therefore in comparison to the other options it could be considered that there is a

slightly negative impact on this specific group. For example, there will be an unmet housing need that could particularly impact on our younger and older populations. Nevertheless, Option 2 provides a balance and therefore the negatives elements associated with Options 1 of high density living and the particularly impact on our younger and older populations are eliminated.

Improved Job Opportunities:

This option seeks to provide additional employment floorspace which is likely to result in an increase in employment opportunities within the Borough. Whilst it is acknowledged that not everyone will live and work in the same area, this does provide increased opportunities for this to occur and will be particularly beneficial to those who are less mobile and unable to travel as easily. As stated above, this includes younger persons whose mobility may be restricted by the high cost of using private vehicles etc. Increased employment opportunities will also be particularly beneficial to younger persons who are leaving education at 16 – 18 years old and looking to access the labour market.

Other forms of development:

A key part of the preparation of the Local Plan will be to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure required to meet an increase in population is provided alongside new development. This includes for example, the provision of new schools, leisure facilities, day centres etc. This would be particularly beneficial to younger and older persons particularly as they would be located within the urban areas and therefore more accessible. In addition, as stated above this option allows for the infrastructure required to support any new development e.g. new schools and community facilities, to be provided alongside any proposed scheme, thus reducing the need to travel.

Access to Green Spaces:

In comparison to Option 1, this option continues to protect our green spaces within our urban areas, providing recreational and leisure facilities within reach of

				our existing communities. In addition, it is likely that new green spaces will be provided within each of the three Key Strategic Areas, providing access to new residents and increased access to our existing communities. In particular, where the land is currently not accessible to the public. This option is particularly beneficial to our younger and older populations who may have otherwise found it more difficult to access our green areas if they were moved outside of the urban areas.
Disability <i>Defined as - if you have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities e.g. you may need someone to help you or you use a piece of apparatus.</i>	✓	✓		<p>In terms of people with a disability / disabilities, it is likely that many of the impacts both negative and positive as listed above under the assessment of 'age' will be similar. For example, in some instances those with a disability may benefit from development taking place in more accessible locations and reducing the need to travel. However, Option 2 does not seek to meet our development needs in full.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as with Option 1 this option will seek to secure good design within all new developments e.g. level access and flush thresholds to properties, a WC at entry level, door openings of a suitable width and care with the design and internal and circulation space. This can help to ensure that future accommodation is adaptable. Factors to also be promoted will be the consideration of a building's layout, materials and lighting which can also help people with dementia, reduced mobility or sight loss to continue to live as independently as possible.</p>
Gender			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on gender issues.
Gender reassignment			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on gender re-assignment issues.
Marriage and civil partnership			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on marriage and civil partnership issues.
Pregnancy and maternity			✓	Additional development is likely to lead to an increased demand for key service, particularly health care in this instance. Under each of the Options the Council will be engaging its Clinical Commission Groups (CCG) and other pregnancy & maternity care providers to understand existing pressures and to explore the requirement for any additional services and facilities as a result of new

				development within the area. Any additional requirements will be identified in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) ² .
Gypsies and Travellers	✓	✓		As part of this option, and in accordance with Government policy, the Council will seek to provide pitches and plots for those Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople who meet the new definition of a traveller for planning purposes i.e. they continue to travel or have ceased to travel on a temporary basis only. The implication for Traveller households who do not travel and do not meet the planning definition of a Traveller is that their needs form part of the wider housing needs of the area as identified through the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) process e.g. the need for 9,480 homes up to 2035. Whilst this need forms part of the wider housing need identified, the provision of pitches and plots will need to be balanced against our ability to provide other types of accommodation such as affordable homes and homes for older people.

Option 3:

Deliver development needs of the Borough in full and explore opportunities to meet needs of other Boroughs and Districts in the Housing Market Area by:

- Increasing densities only on sites in the urban area only where it is considered appropriate and does not impact on character; and
- Amending Green Belt boundaries regardless of the strength of Green Belt and allocating sites in these areas for development.

² The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the Borough's infrastructure requirements including social, physical and green infrastructure. The IDP sets out what is needed, where it is needed and when it is needed. It then provides an update on the delivery of the required infrastructure to date. Each infrastructure type is accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Schedule table which provides further detail on delivery, funding sources, costs and identifies whether there are any funding gaps.

The final option considered is to meet needs in full by amending Green Belt boundaries regardless of the strength with which it was delivering against the purposes of Green Belt. Whilst such an approach would meet needs and deliver a significant amount of affordable housing it would fundamentally alter the character of our towns and villages through coalescence, urban sprawl and encroachment of new development into the countryside.

	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	No Impact	Reason and justification
Age	✓	✓		<p>Development in the Urban Areas:</p> <p>This option would continue to direct development to our urban areas ensuring that it is delivered at appropriate densities as to not negatively impact on the character of our towns and villages. Directing development to our urban areas will reduce the need to travel in order to access homes; employment; shopping facilities; and other health, education and leisure services. This could be particularly beneficial for those who are less mobile. For example, younger persons who are legally not permitted to drive or where the high costs associated with driving restrict their ability to do so. This may also be particularly beneficial for older people who have had to give up driving e.g. on medical grounds.</p> <p>Development of the Green Belt</p> <p>To meet our accommodation needs in full, this Option would look to meet our residual housing need (plus any need arising that cannot be met from within the wider Housing Market Area) on land currently designated Green Belt. As well as on land adjacent to the existing urban areas, this Option would also likely include land being allocated for development in more isolated / less accessible areas of the Borough. Unless new services and facilities are provided on-site as part of the development schemes, this could be particularly negative on our younger and older populations whose travel mobility is more restricted.</p> <p>Housing:</p> <p>As with Options 1 & 2, new development will be required to provide a mix of new</p>

homes in terms of varying types, sizes and tenures. Starter Homes will also be a requirement alongside the continued provision of homes suitable for our aging population e.g. Sheltered, Enhanced Sheltered, and Extra Care Housing. In addition, Care/Nursing Homes and other forms of specialist care provision would also be provided. The increased provision of affordable and smaller accommodation e.g. 2 – 3-bedrooms, could be particularly beneficial to younger persons accessing the housing market and also those looking to down-size.

As within Option 2, the release of Green Belt would only be permitted where it will address the exceptional circumstance put forward to justify any amendment to the boundary. The exceptional circumstances put forwards by the Council are the need for more affordable homes and the need for 2 & 3-bedroom homes. In comparison to Option 2, this Option seeks to meet our development needs in full. It could therefore be particularly beneficial as the needs for varying types of accommodation e.g. smaller units and specialist forms of accommodation, are not being balanced against other considerations e.g. the impact on the Green Belt.

Improved Job Opportunities:

This option seeks to provide additional employment floorspace which is likely to result in an increase in employment opportunities within the Borough. Whilst it is acknowledged that not everyone will live and work in the same area, this does provide increased opportunities for this to occur and will be particularly beneficial to those who are less mobile and unable to travel as easily. As stated above, this includes younger persons whose mobility may be restricted by the high cost of using private vehicles etc. Increased employment opportunities will also be particularly beneficial to younger persons who are leaving education at 16 – 18 years old and looking to access the labour market.

Other forms of development:

A key part of the preparation of the Local Plan will be to ensure that the appropriate infrastructure required to meet an increase in population is provided alongside new development. This includes for example, the provision of new

			<p>schools, leisure facilities, day centres etc. This would be particularly beneficial to younger and older persons particularly as they would be located within the urban areas and therefore more accessible. In addition, as stated above this option allows for the infrastructure required to support any new development e.g. new schools and community facilities, to be provided alongside any proposed scheme, thus reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>Access to Green Spaces:</p> <p>In comparison to Option 1, this option continues to protect our green spaces within our urban areas, providing recreational and leisure facilities within reach of our existing communities. In addition, it is likely that new green spaces will be provided within any new development scheme, providing access to new residents. Access may not however, be available to our existing communities and some of these new developments are likely to be isolated from our existing urban areas. Coupled with this there would also be decreased access to the countryside due to the loss of large areas of Green Belt and these developments would also require major extensions to the public transport network to service the new layout.</p>
<p>Disability <i>Defined as - if you have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities e.g. you may need someone to help you or you use a piece of apparatus.</i></p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>In terms of people with a disability / disabilities, it is likely that many of the impacts both negative and positive as listed above under the assessment of 'age' will be similar. For example, in some instances those with a disability may benefit from development taking place in the urban areas and this reducing the need to travel. However, this Option is also likely to see development taking place in less sustainable locations and unless the infrastructure is provided alongside the development, it could increase the need to travel to access key services and facilities. Due to the greater potential for the dispersal of development and the Option seeking to meet the entirety of our development needs, there would also be an increase in levels of road freight and congestions which is likely to have a particularly negative impact on those with a disability e.g. respiratory problems.</p> <p>Coupled with this there would also be decreased access to the countryside due to the loss of large areas of Green Belt and these developments would also require major extensions to the public transport network to service the new layout, making services more distant from people. This would probably make the provision of</p>

				<p>affordable public transport more challenging.</p> <p>Focusing on the specific benefits to people with a disability, this option does seeks to meet the housing needs of the Borough in full. This includes meeting the needs of those requiring specific accommodation that is wheelchair accessible for example, or in the form of Care / Nursing Homes. Another benefit of this option will be that good design such as level access and flush thresholds to properties, a WC at entry level, door openings of a suitable width and care with the design and internal and circulation space, will be strongly encourage. This can help to ensure that future accommodation is adaptable. Factors to also be promoted will be the consideration of a building's layout, materials and lighting which can also help people with dementia, reduced mobility or sight loss to continue to live as independently as possible.</p>
Gender			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on gender issues.
Gender reassignment			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on gender re-assignment issues.
Marriage and civil partnership			✓	It is not considered that this Option will impact on marriage and civil partnership issues.
Pregnancy and maternity			✓	Additional development is likely to lead to an increased demand for key service, particularly health care in this instance. Under each of the Options the Council will be engaging its Clinical Commission Groups (CCG) and other pregnancy & maternity care providers to understand existing pressures and to explore the requirement for any additional services and facilities as a result of new development within the area. Any additional requirements will be identified in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) ³ .
Gypsies and Travellers	✓			As this option seeks to meet all the Borough's housing need, this will include the provision of pitches & plots for travelling Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling

³ The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) identifies the Borough's infrastructure requirements including social, physical and green infrastructure. The IDP sets out what is needed, where it is needed and when it is needed. It then provides an update on the delivery of the required infrastructure to date. Each infrastructure type is accompanied by an Infrastructure Delivery Schedule table which provides further detail on delivery, funding sources, costs and identifies whether there are any funding gaps.

				Showpeople as we as providing appropriate accommodation for those non-travelling Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople as part of the wider housing need of 9,480 homes up to 2035.
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Next Steps

The purpose of this stage in the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) process is to undertake an initial scoping exercise of the potential impact, either negative or positive, on specific groups in regards to each of the strategic options should it be implemented.

Alongside the responses to the Local Plan: Strategic Options Consultation; our Local Plan Evidence Base; and sustainability appraisal, the EqIA process will aid the Council in making the decision as to which strategic option is most appropriate. At this stage, a more detailed EqIA will be undertaken of the proposed strategic approach as additional details in terms of the amount, type and location of planned future development will be known.

In addition, other draft policies will be considered in light of the EqIA process, as these start to emerge through future iterations of the Local Plan. This will include for example, policies relating to affordable housing provision.