



**Site Allocations
Development Plan Document
Publication Version**

Equality Impact Assessment

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Introduction

Planning judgement is required to ensure that development within the area is sustainable and balances demands for housing, employment and services for all. This may require the provision of one type of infrastructure over another in certain locations in order to provide for sustainable development.

An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is required to ensure that equality is placed at the centre of policy development and review, as well as service delivery. The purpose of this EqIA is to systematically analyse the likely impact of the Site Allocations Publication Version Development Plan Document (DPD) policies on different groups of people in the community, and how the needs of such groups have been taken into account in relation to the development of policies.

The EqIA can anticipate and recommend ways to avoid any discriminatory or negative consequences for a particular group, on the grounds of race, ethnicity, gender, disability, faith, sexuality or age. It provides an opportunity to demonstrate the potential benefits for equality target groups arising from a proposed policy or project.

The need for an EqIA stems from the general duty placed on public authorities to eliminate unlawful discrimination in carrying out functions, and promote equality of opportunity between men and women, different racial groups, and other equality groups. The duty to carry out an EqIA of new policy is set out in the following Acts:

- Sex Discrimination Act 1975
- Race Relations Act 1976
- Race Relations Amendment Act 2000
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995, Disability Discrimination Amendment Act 2005, and Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Act 2001
- Gender Reassignment (Regs 2002)
- Religion and Belief (Regs 2003)
- Sexual Orientation (Regs 2003)
- Age Discrimination (Regs 2006)
- Gender Equality Duty (April 2007)

This assessment approach reflects the advice in the following paragraphs of the National Planning Policy Framework:

Paragraph 50

To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should: . . .

- Plan for 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)

Paragraph 159

Local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should:

Prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries.

The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which: . .

- Addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing 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)

At the conclusion of the assessment, a small number of policies have been identified with a neutral/negligible effect which does not require any substantial change to Site Allocations DPD policies. However mitigation against any future effects should be carried forward, please see the recommendations detailed in Appendix 4.

1. Name of Policy or Service/Existing or Proposed

Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) – Publication Version.

2. Responsible Manager

Helen Hockenhill

3. Date EIA screening completed

The EqIA screening was completed on June 2012.

The Forward Planning team carried out the EqIA of the Site Allocations DPD as a desktop exercise. The team comprised individuals who have had training in the completion of Equality Impact Assessments in addition to having a thorough understanding of the main aim, objectives and intended outcomes of the Site Allocations DPD.

4. Description and Aims of Policy/Service (including relevance to equalities)

The Site Allocations DPD sets the overall strategic direction for planning the South Ribble area over the period to 2026. It draws together strategies of the Council and other organisations whose activities have implications for the development and use of land. It puts the aspirations of the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy into effect. It establishes where major development and other forms of investment should be located so as to be sustainable, meet local needs and take advantage of opportunities.

5. Who are the stakeholders?

The following groups have been identified by the Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government (IDeA) and the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) guidance and stem from existing UK legislation that covers discrimination. The following groups have been identified and representatives from each consulted with:

- Age
- Gender
- Race
- Sexual Orientation
- Religion or Belief
- Disability

6. What outcomes do we want to achieve?

South Ribble is already recognised as a highly sought after place to live, work, visit and play in the North West offering an excellent quality of life to its residents. By 2026, as part of Central Lancashire (South Ribble, Chorley and Preston boroughs), it will play a leading role in Lancashire's world class economy and have sustainable economic growth based on the area's unique assets – its central location at the hub of the transport network, its green spaces and access to open countryside – so delivering prosperity in a place with 'room to breathe'.

The Site Allocations DPD is composed of 39 individual policies. Appendix 1 lists these policies and identifies the outcomes that the successful application of these policies will bring.

7. Monitoring and Review Arrangements

A variety of indicators have been identified to monitor the implementation of the Site Allocations DPD. Policies/indicators specific to the identified equality strands are:

B2 – Village Development – Affordable Homes

B6 – Design Criteria for New Development – Building for Life rating

H1 – Protection of Health, Education and Other Community Services and Facilities – NVQ

A draft Performance Monitoring Framework has been developed which identifies the performance indicators each of these policies contributes to.

The following are suggested methods of future monitoring of the EIA process and to ensure that the equality objectives within the Site Allocations DPD are being delivered.

- Through the Annual Monitoring Report process in terms of directly related equality policy indicators, such as:
 - % of JSA claimants (age 16 to 64)
 - % of new dwellings, affordable
- When a review of the Site Allocations DPD takes place, it would be appropriate to carry out an equality impact assessment, to assess any policy changes and their potential effects.

These will be monitored and reviewed as follows:

- Future of using an indicator based on equality/related policy within the Annual Monitoring Report and the performance indicators.
- The encouraged use of Equality Impact Assessments carried out at a project/planning application level locally.
- When a review of the Site Allocations DPD takes place, it would be appropriate to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment, to assess any policies changes and their effects.

8. Summary of Research and Relevant Data

A variety of information sources were used to identify the relevant baseline data relating to each of the equality strands. Appendix 3 lists the key research findings associated with each equality strand.

The EqIA should identify sources of information which will be used to assist in the determination of whether the Site Allocations DPD is likely to have an adverse impact or discriminate against different groups in the community. In preparing the EqIA, a range of quantitative and qualitative; national and local data sources have been considered to compose a brief profile of each equality grouping.

The following data sources have been considered:

- Census 2001 (Census 2011 data was not available at the time of writing)
- Central Lancashire Strategic Housing Market Assessment
- Lancashire Sub Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Services Assessment

9. Methods of Consultation and Participation

Extensive consultation has been carried out throughout the various stages of the plan making process. An equality monitoring form has been used to collect information when consultees submit responses.

The South Ribble Partnership (LSP) includes representatives from key community and social organisations and they feed into the Sustainable Community Strategy which in turn feed into the Site Allocations DPD.

Extensive consultation has been carried out as part of the plan making process. The approach has been consistent with proposals set out in the South Ribble Consultation Guide and have adhered to requirements set out in Town and County Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Planning Act 2008, and Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) which was still applicable at the time of the consultations.

Specific consultation measures have been undertaken in order to engage with various equality groups, such as visits to schools and youth groups and working to engage the elderly through the LSP.

Community engagement on the emerging Site Allocations DPD has taken place during the following consultation stages, helping to guide the development of the document:

- Issues and Options (December 2010/January 2011)
- Preferred Options (November/December 2011)
- Preferred Options, Policy C4, BAE Systems, Samlesbury (November 2011/January 2012)
- Publication Version (July/August 2012)

The Site Allocations DPD comments form contained an equality/diversity monitoring form in order to assess whether the community engagement process was reaching all sectors of the community. Although these were not returned with all formal responses, 385 completed equality/diversity monitoring forms were returned (Issues and Options and Preferred Options combined). Not all respondents responded to every question on the form.

The completed Equality/Diversity Monitoring Forms revealed the following:-

- 208 of respondents were male
- 132 of respondents were over the age of 60, with the age group breakdown as follows:
 - 16-24: 6
 - 25-29: 9
 - 30-39: 36
 - 40-49: 82
 - 50-59: 69
 - 60+: 132
- Of the completed forms, the following racial groups were recorded
 - White: British: 367
 - Black or Black Caribbean: 1
 - Asian or Asian British – Pakistani: 1
 - Any Asian background: 1
- 68 of the respondents considered themselves disabled

The Site Allocations DPD draws on information contained within policies and strategies across a wide range of services. The South Ribble Partnership (LSP) produces the Sustainable Community Strategy for South Ribble which has been used to inform the production of the Site Allocations DPD.

The Site Allocations DPD policies have also been informed by other evidence and key data relating to particular community groups. The Central Lancashire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (August 2009) sets out statistical information and recommendations relating to the housing needs of various groups in Central Lancashire. The Community Profile Study (July 2008), the Central Lancashire Retail and Leisure Study (March 2010), and the Employment Land Review (April 2009) are key pieces of evidence that provide background information. The results of the Site Allocations DPD sustainability appraisal process have also informed policy development in relation to sustainability issues.

Extensive consultation has been carried out at each stage. This has included:

- Details included in Forward, the borough newspaper which is delivered to every household in the borough.
- Front page coverage on our website.
- Information sent to all members of our Citizens' Panel
- Press releases
- Posters in shops, doctors' surgeries, dentists' surgeries, church halls, community centres, schools, leisure centres
- Attendance by Planning Officers at Area Committee meetings
- Planning Officers holding drop-in sessions at supermarkets throughout the borough, Leyland Market, church halls and community centres.
- Documentation has been available throughout each consultation period at all libraries in the borough, the main post offices, and the Council's Civic Centre

10. Results of Equality Impact Assessment Screening

The Site Allocations DPD and Central Lancashire Core Strategy contain a strategic vision, objectives and, in the case of the Site Allocations DPD, South Ribble specific policies (which aim to deliver the vision and objectives). This assessment outlines, in Appendix 4, the key characteristics of each policy within the Site Allocations DPD and summarises whether there is potential for the policy to have an adverse impact on any of the equality strands identified.

The following questions have been considered in order to evaluate the various equality groups:

Gender – Is there any concern that this policy could cause differential impact on the grounds of gender? Including men, women and transgender people.

Race – Is there any concern that this policy could cause differential impact on the grounds of race? All ethnic groups recognised under the Race Relations Act including Asian, Black, East Asian and white minority ethnic groups, including Eastern Europeans, Irish people and Gypsy Travellers

Disability – Are there any concerns that this policy could cause differential impact on the grounds of disability? All forms of disability recognised under the Disability Discrimination Act including sensory

impairment, mental health, learning disabilities, mobility related conditions, conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, and asthma.

Age – Is there any concern that this policy could cause differential impact on the grounds of age? All age groups.

Sexual Orientation – Is there any concern that this policy could cause differential impact on the grounds of sexuality? Including heterosexual, gay, lesbian and bisexual people.

Religion or belief – Is there any concern that this policy could cause differential impact on the grounds of religion or faith? All faiths including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and non-religious beliefs such as Humanism.

The results of the screening exercise are shown in Appendix 4, including a commentary where appropriate. The majority of the Site Allocations DPD policies were screened as having a positive or potential positive effect on equality groups within South Ribble.

11. Decisions and/or Recommendations (including supporting rationale)

There have been a small number of potential negatives identified for some groups by the screening process; however these groups were also identified as having potential positives. The main reason for this was the protection of various areas of land such as Green Belt, resulting in limited availability of suitable accommodation in these areas.

There is also potential for new employment/housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level. Effort should be made to work with developers/organisations on this, to ensure this process occurs and to also encourage this as a condition through proposals and planning applications.

Appendix 1 – Outcomes we want to achieve

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
Policy A1 – Developer Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure developments contribute to particular infrastructure schemes to support the existing community and the new development by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increasing accessibility to enable both current and future communities to access the necessary jobs, homes, services and amenities ○ easing congestion and thus mitigating its impact on services and the environment, supporting economic growth • To support the provision of infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utilities and waste ○ Flood prevention ○ Sustainable drainage measures ○ Transport ○ Community infrastructure ○ Green infrastructure ○ Climate change ○ Affordable housing ○ Leyland Town Centre regeneration
Policy A2 – Cross Borough Link Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that development across the borough can be delivered sustainably, enabling both current and future communities to access the necessary jobs, homes, services and amenities • To enable economic growth, including the diversion of traffic away from the centre of Penwortham and freeing up road space for local traffic, buses, pedestrians and cyclists. • To ensure these schemes are delivered and that the land is protected to do so. • To open up land for development (Lostock Hall Gas Works). • To improve public transport and accessibility in an east-west direction through the borough, increasing community access to the range of services within the borough and help traffic flow on existing roads. • To improve the attractiveness and accessibility of Tardy Gate District Centre for its users.
Policy A3 – The completion of the Penwortham Bypass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure delivery and completion of the remaining sections of the road by protecting land from physical development.

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable improvements to the existing bypass by reserving land for this purpose. • To enable economic growth, alleviate congestion through Penwortham and divert high levels of commuter traffic accessing Preston and free up road space for local traffic, buses, pedestrians and cyclists.
Policy B1 – Existing Built-Up Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve accessibility by ensuring a better use of services and utilities • To reduce development pressures in the Green Belt, in order to protect the character of the local area. • To ensure development is in keeping with the character and appearance of the area. • To protect the amenities of nearby residents.
Policy B2 – Village Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the vibrancy of villages, and provide opportunities for local investment and growth, by allowing some development on the periphery of these areas to accommodate local needs such as new community facilities or affordable housing.
Policy B3 – Commercial and Employment Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the employment opportunities, as well as the retail offer which the South Rings Business Park provides whilst allowing flexibility for the change of use if appropriate. • To ensure a high quality development.
Policy B4 – Commercial and Employment Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage redevelopment opportunities on land at Cuerden Way, Bamber Bridge, for the following uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ offices ○ food retail ○ employment ○ leisure ○ recreation ○ tourism facilities.
Policy B5 – The Capitol Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the current uses at the Capitol Centre, whilst also allowing opportunities for further investment when redevelopment opportunities arise.
Policy B6 – Design Criteria for New Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help protect the local character and distinctiveness of the borough, and maintain and enhance its attractiveness which can increase property values and sense of pride within areas. This will be achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ encouraging the improved design of alterations, extensions and new developments ○ ensuring they are in scale and character with the building and in keeping with the surrounding area

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensuring they avoid overlooking, loss of light and a reduction in privacy and amenity space, particularly for neighbouring properties ● To minimise undue road congestion and consequent reduction in the quality of the environment ● To only permit development that does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance
Policy C1 – Pickering’s Farm, Penwortham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To make a significant contribution towards housing delivery in the borough. ● To ensure delivery of the necessary infrastructure prior to commencement of the development, using CIL contributions to provide further transport infrastructure ● To ensure green infrastructure is an integral part of the development to create a high quality attractive environment ● To ensure a high quality of development throughout the site to embrace sustainable development principles
Policy C2 – Moss Side Test Track, Leyland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To make a significant contribution towards housing delivery in the borough ● To ensure the provision of community facilities within the site, including a small local centre to serve the needs of residents ● To achieve a comprehensive and sustainable development of high quality, and ensure green infrastructure is an integral part of the development to create a high quality attractive environment ● To make a significant contribution to economic growth in the borough, delivering infrastructure and local services for the area using CIL contributions resulting from the development to support these. ● To ensure delivery of the necessary infrastructure prior to commencement of the development, reducing the impact of the development on the local highway network and increase the site’s sustainability
Policy C3 – Land between Heatherleigh and Moss Land, Farington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To make a contribution towards housing delivery in the borough. ● To make a significant contribution to the sustainable economic growth within the borough by supporting delivering of the necessary infrastructure for the wider area.
Policy C4 – Cuerden Strategic Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To attract high profile new businesses and to deliver a high quality environment and landscape, stimulating economic growth in Central Lancashire and the wider Lancashire sub region with the potential of attracting significant inward investment. ● To ensure the development of the necessary infrastructure requirements for high quality employment uses including commercial, industrial, retail and leisure uses

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
Policy C5 – BAE Systems, Samlesbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract high profile new businesses and investment, which will also help to deliver a high quality environment and landscape and bring forward new employment investment and opportunities to the local area, wider sub region and on a national level. • To bring forward the provision of the necessary infrastructure to generate strategic employment opportunities and help create a dynamic and vibrant employment location.
Policy D1 – Allocations of Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify a supply of specific, deliverable sites to provide five years' worth of housing. • To ensure the development of sites which offer the opportunity for redevelopment or re-use, the development of which will contribute towards regeneration, viability and vitality, and which are within or close to existing or proposed public transport corridors and sustainable brownfield land.
Policy D2 – Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a steady supply of housing land availability across the borough over the Plan period. • Ensure that the scale and timing of development is coordinated with the provision of new infrastructure and other services required for sustainable forms of development. • To concentrate development on previously developed sites during the first six years.
Policy D3 – Agricultural Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support rural activities. • To guide and control the construction of new agricultural workers' dwellings in the countryside.
Policy E1 – Allocation of Employment land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist and support the local economy, ensuring there are jobs and skills opportunities for local people. • To attract investment and reduce dependence on the private car for work.
Policy E2 – Protection of Employment Areas and Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect existing employment sites, ensuring a wide range and choice of employment provision in the borough thus supporting the local economy. • To encourage the redevelopment of employment and industrial land following the closure or rationalisation of existing uses.
Policy E3 – Leyland Town Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support cafés and restaurant uses and the retention of shops to enhance the vitality and viability of the Town Centre shopping area. • To ensure that planning aids the delivery of the Masterplan.
Policy E4 – District Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, improve and control the appearance and mix of uses in the existing District and Local Centres to maintain their vitality and viability. • To prevent the over-proliferation of non-retail uses at the expense of retail provision within the centres.
Policy E5 – Local Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, improve and control the appearance and mix of uses in the existing District and Local

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres to maintain their vitality and viability. • To prevent the over-proliferation of non-retail uses at the expense of retail provision within the centres.
Policy F1 - Parking Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to sustainability and health objectives. • To give visitors a choice about how they travel.
Policy G1 – Green Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the control of development in certain areas by maintaining the openness and character of the area and restricting urban sprawl.
Policy G2 – The Re-Use and Adaptation of Buildings in the Green Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce demands for new buildings in the countryside. • To strike the right balance between making full use of existing buildings which represent an asset in visual and/or financial terms, and the need to avoid extensions or changes of use which individually or cumulatively create a significant visual or other environmental impact in the Green Belt.
Policy G3 - Safeguarded Land for Future Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect Green Belt boundaries in the future by safeguarding land between the urban areas and the Green Belt to meet the borough's longer term development needs.
Policy G4 – Protected Open Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect valuable open areas of land to ensure natural breaks in the built-up areas and settlements.
Policy G5 – Areas of Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the areas of separation from inappropriate development.
Policy G6 – Central Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the creation of a new park in the borough, this will be known as Central Park. • To allow a natural break in the built environment between the areas of Lostock Hall, Walton Le Dale to the north, Bamber Bridge to the east and Penwortham to the north west. • To improve the natural environment and visual appearance of the existing built-up area of Lostock Hall and Bamber Bridge, thus attracting further investment and enhancing the health and wellbeing of both local residents and visitors.
Policy G7 – Green Infrastructure – Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across the borough and thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increase the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility and multi-use of green infrastructure facilities ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
Policy G8 – Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across South Ribble and thus:

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
and Networks – Future Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increase the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. ● To encourage further provision to extend the existing green infrastructure network. ● To join up the borough’s green and built-up areas and where possible deliver a village green approach. ● To protect the environmental character of green infrastructure surroundings including existing townscape character. ● To support the creation of well-designed green corridors which will act as development buffers to ensure a sensitive transition to adjoining areas.
Policy G9 – Worden Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To protect land for the extension to the Worden Park. ● To ensure the appropriate enhancements and maintenance is delivered. ● To ensure the delivery of the park’s extension is in line with the delivery of the residential site – P. ● To increase accessibility to the park for Leyland residents, including a new access with car parking facilities, and in turn increase the park’s use and attractiveness. ● To ensure the delivery of new cycleways and footpaths will through the extension.
Policy G10 – Green Infrastructure Provision in Residential Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across South Ribble and thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increases the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. ● To improve opportunities to access good sport, physical activity and recreation facilities, including children’s play areas. ● To ensure that all new development delivers the appropriate green infrastructure.
Policy G11 – Playing Pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across South Ribble and thus:

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
Protection and New Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increases the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. ● To improve opportunities to access good sport, physical activity and recreation facilities, including children’s play areas. ● To ensure that all new development delivers the appropriate green infrastructure.
Policy G12 – Green Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To deliver a green corridor network which performs the role of important natural buffers between all urban areas and new development ● To protect the attractiveness of the borough and enable communities to access these corridors for recreational purposes. ● To provide new green corridors to the existing/neighbouring communities and built-up areas.
Policy G13 – Trees, Woodlands and Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure the provision of native species of new trees, woodlands and/or hedgerows within developments to provide a wide range of benefits including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ health and wellbeing ○ tackling climate change ○ landscaping and noise proofing ○ protecting amenity value. ● To ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect newly planted trees. ● To protect ancient woodlands from the adverse effects of development.
Policy G14 – Unstable Contaminated Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To encourage development on unstable or contaminated brownfield land. ● To ensure that unstable and contaminated land constraints and on derelict land reclamation are not a barrier to development. ● To ensure unstable land does not have an adverse impact on the stability of surrounding areas.
G15 – Derelict Land Reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure that unstable and contaminated land constraints and on derelict land reclamation are not a barrier to development. ● To ensure development on derelict land where the reclamation of land is required and appropriate.

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide employment and residential land in the urban areas thereby reducing pressure on greenfield sites. • To maintain and improve the environment and include landscape enhancement measures.
H1 – Protection of Health, Education and Other Community Services & Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect, enhance and accommodate new health, education and other community facilities where appropriate. • To ensure appropriate health, cultural, recreational, sport and education facilities are provided either on site or in the surrounding area through CIL and/or developer contributions. • To ensure the provision of services and facilities for all members of the community including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ education, training and skills provision ranging from childcare and pre-school facilities, through to schools and further education ○ Health facilities ranging from local GP surgeries to locally based community health centres. • To ensure new facilities and services are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.

Appendix 2 – Relevant Baseline Data

Equality Group	South Ribble Summary
Age	<p>In 2007, South Ribble had a total resident population of 108,103 persons, representing a 3.0% increase since the last Census in 2001, recording a resident population of 104,936 persons.</p> <p>South Ribble is forecast to see an 8.2% population increase to 113,511 persons by 2017; an increase of 5,408. In line with national trend forecasts, the older age categories will experience the greatest increases as a proportion of total resident population. According to the 2001 Census 41.8% of the South Ribble population were above the age of 45 years. By 2017 it is expected that this proportion will increase to 48.5%, with the greatest increase of 48.1% in the 65-74 year old age group. Apart from the older age categories substantial increases are expected in the 20-34 year olds (18.4%) across South Ribble.</p>
Gender	<p>The 2001 Census identifies that within South Ribble there are slightly more females compared to males (53,253 compared to 50,614). This reflects both the regional and national position.</p>
Race	<p>The 2001 Census indicates that ethnic minorities make up only 2% of the population in South Ribble. The largest ethnic minority group are Indians, making up 0.5% of the population. 96.9% of the population were born in the UK, 1.3% was born elsewhere in the European Union, and 1.8% of the population were born outside of the European Union.</p> <p>The Lancashire Sub Regional Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Services Assessment revealed that there are no authorised caravan sites located in Chorley or South Ribble, however there are 18 Local Authority caravan sites in Preston. The survey revealed that there are also unauthorised gypsy sites located in Preston.</p> <p>In 2008/09 there were 200 registrations by foreign nationals in South Ribble. This was 100 fewer than in the previous year (a decrease of 33%). Most people (60) registering were Polish. The second largest groups (20 people in each) were Slovaks and Hungarians.</p>
Sexual Orientation	<p>The 2001 Census indicates that 0.14% of people in South Ribble were identified as living in a same sex couple, compared to 0.16% regionally and 0.19% nationally.</p>
Religion or Belief	<p>The 2001 Census indicates that 84.7% of the South Ribble population are Christians and 8.7% have no religion. The remainder of the population is composed of Buddhist (0.1%), Hindu (0.4%), Muslim (0.3%), and other (0.1%). 5.6% of respondents indicated that they have no religion.</p>
Disability	<p>The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009) identifies the housing needs arising from limiting long term illness or disability.</p> <p>In South Ribble 44% have a physical disability, 19.5% a hearing impairment and 9.8% an age related illness.</p>

Please note: Census 2011 data not available at time of writing.

Appendix 3 – Consultation Methods

Equality Group	Consultation Method
Age	<p>All documents were made available on the website, in the Council offices, local libraries and at six local Post Offices.</p> <p>A variety of media formats (newspaper advertisements and the South Ribble Council newspaper) were used to appeal to different groups of society.</p> <p>The consultation database is comprised of a broad cross section of the population, groups and individuals. These contacts were consulted as part of the plan preparation process, each receiving an individual consultation letter or email inviting comments.</p>
Gender	<p>All documents were made available on the website, in the Council offices, local libraries and at six local Post Offices.</p> <p>A variety of media formats (newspaper advertisements and the South Ribble Council newspaper) were used to appeal to different groups of society.</p> <p>The consultation database is comprised of a broad cross section of the population, groups and individuals. These contacts were consulted as part of the plan preparation process, each receiving an individual consultation letter or email inviting comments.</p>
Race	<p>All Site Allocations DPD documents were offered in a variety of different language formats on request.</p> <p>All documents were made available on the website, in the Council offices, local libraries and at six local Post Offices.</p> <p>A variety of media formats (newspaper advertisements and the South Ribble Council newspaper) were used to appeal to different groups of society.</p> <p>The consultation database is comprised of a broad cross section of the population, groups and individuals. These contacts were consulted as part of the plan preparation process, each receiving an individual consultation letter or email inviting comments.</p>

Equality Group	Consultation Method
Sexual Orientation	<p>All documents were made available on the website, in the Council offices, local libraries and at six local Post Offices.</p> <p>A variety of media formats (newspaper advertisements and the South Ribble Council newspaper) were used to appeal to different groups of society.</p> <p>The consultation database is comprised of a broad cross section of the population, groups and individuals. These contacts were consulted as part of the plan preparation process, each receiving an individual consultation letter or email inviting comments.</p>
Religion or Belief	<p>Representatives of faith groups were invited to public meetings and exhibitions. Although turnout was low, the attendance of those that did turn up participated in discussions fully.</p> <p>Faith venues were identified and used eg Gujarati Centre to publicise the various stages of the evolving Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>All documents were made available on the website, in the Council offices, local libraries and at six local Post Offices.</p> <p>A variety of media formats (newspaper advertisements and the South Ribble Council newspaper) were used to appeal to different groups of society.</p> <p>The consultation database is comprised of a broad cross section of the population, groups and individuals. These contacts were consulted as part of the plan preparation process, each receiving an individual consultation letter or email inviting comments.</p>
Disability	<p>All consultation events were held in accessible buildings or areas.</p> <p>All documents were made available on the website, in the Council offices, local libraries and at six local Post Offices.</p> <p>A variety of media formats (newspaper advertisements and the South Ribble Council newspaper) were used to appeal to different groups of society.</p> <p>All documents were offered by the Councils in audio and Braille formats on request. All documents on the website are available in large format print on request.</p>

Appendix 4 – Results of Equality Impact Assessment Screening

The appraisal will utilise the following symbols to identify the potential impact of each policy on each equality group.

Symbol	Impact
P+	Potential Positive issue
O	Neutral/Negligible
P-	Potential Negative issue
N/A	Not applicable

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
Policy A1 – Developer Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure developments contribute to particular infrastructure schemes to support the existing community and the new development by way of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increasing accessibility to enable both current and future communities to access the necessary jobs, homes, services and amenities ○ easing congestion and thus mitigating its impact on services and the environment, supporting economic growth • To support the provision of infrastructure such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utilities and waste ○ Flood prevention ○ Sustainable drainage measures ○ Transport ○ Community infrastructure ○ Green infrastructure 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has the potential for a strong positive impact. • Scope to engage with specific groups and stakeholders to inform investment, such as the South Ribble Partnership Task and Finish groups. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Climate change ○ Affordable housing ○ Leyland Town Centre regeneration 							<p>young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to services & facilities for all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income. ● Consideration should be given to

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages. • Consideration must be given to the housing requirements (including accommodation type) to meet disability needs and the needs of an ageing population. This could include setting targets for Lifetime Homes standards and/or identifying site specific opportunities for the provision of elderly accommodation.
Policy A2 – Cross Borough Link Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that development across the borough can be delivered sustainably, enabling both current and future communities to access the necessary jobs, homes, services and amenities 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable economic growth, including the diversion of traffic away from the centre of Penwortham and freeing up road space for local traffic, buses, pedestrians and cyclists. To ensure these schemes are delivered and that the land is protected to do so. To open up land for development (Lostock Hall Gas Works). To improve public transport and accessibility in an east-west direction through the borough, increasing community access to the range of services within the borough and help traffic flow on existing roads. To improve the attractiveness and accessibility of Tardy Gate District Centre for its users. 							<p>buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to services & facilities for all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication of travel options needs to be considered to generate interest and take up – car travel is almost always the easiest option.
Policy A3 – The completion of the Penwortham Bypass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure delivery and completion of the remaining sections of the road by protecting land from physical development. To enable improvements to the existing bypass by reserving land for this purpose. To enable economic growth, alleviate congestion through Penwortham and divert high levels of commuter traffic accessing Preston and free up road space for local traffic, buses, pedestrians and cyclists. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to services & facilities for all. Communication of travel options

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								needs to be considered to generate interest and take up – car travel is almost always the easiest option.
Policy B1 – Existing Built-Up Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve accessibility by ensuring a better use of services and utilities To reduce development pressures in the Green Belt, in order to protect the character of the local area. To ensure development is in keeping with the character and appearance of the area. To protect the amenities of nearby residents. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local demographic information should be used to ensure local requirements are being catered for.
Policy B2 – Village Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain the vibrancy of villages, and provide opportunities for local investment and growth, by allowing some development on the periphery of these areas to accommodate local needs such as new community facilities or affordable housing. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New properties need to be appropriately sized for the local market, and wherever possible, adaptable in their internal structure. Mixed developments, ie house, flats, bungalows promote cohesion. Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any impact on the wider community needs to be considered. • Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. • The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages.
Policy B3 – Commercial and Employment Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the employment opportunities, as well as the retail offer which the South Rings Business Park provides whilst allowing flexibility for the change of use if appropriate. To ensure a high quality development. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to employment & transport need to be considered. Individual travel plans for each employment site will need to consider equality issues, eg shower facilities. Borough profile data should be used to show the local labour market/inform the appropriateness of employment opportunities. Local residents should be engaged and informed with the locations of new sites – each should be impact assessed. Development of this employment site may reduce opportunities for special needs housing in this area. Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>public transport, particularly to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for new employment developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy B4 – Commercial and Employment Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage redevelopment opportunities on land at Cuerden Way, Bamber Bridge, for the following uses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ offices ○ food retail ○ employment ○ leisure ○ recreation ○ tourism facilities. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment & transport need to be considered. • Individual travel plans for each employment site will need to consider equality issues, e.g. shower facilities. • Borough profile data should be used to show the local labour market / inform the appropriateness of employment opportunities. • Local residents should be

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>engaged and informed with the locations of new sites – each should be impact assessed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the disabled. • There is potential for new employment developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy B5 – The Capitol Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the current uses at the Capitol Centre, whilst also allowing opportunities for further investment when redevelopment opportunities arise. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The night time economy needs to be age appropriate for the local area.
Policy B6 – Design Criteria for New Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help protect the local character and distinctiveness of the borough, and maintain and enhance its attractiveness which can increase 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that the needs of all sections of the community are considered following thorough

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
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	<p>property values and sense of pride within areas. This will be achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ encouraging the improved design of alterations, extensions and new developments ○ ensuring they are in scale and character with the building and in keeping with the surrounding area ○ ensuring they avoid overlooking, loss of light and a reduction in privacy and amenity space, particularly for neighbouring properties <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To minimise undue road congestion and consequent reduction in the quality of the environment ● To only permit development that does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance ● New properties need to be appropriately sized for the local market, and wherever possible, adaptable in their internal structure. ● Mixed developments, i.e. house, flats, bungalows promote cohesion. ● Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents / visitors. 							<p>assessment, and that presumptions are not made about community needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. ● Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. ● Opportunity to plan for the provision of community and social infrastructure to support community cohesion and the needs of the population. ● There is potential for new employment developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
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								and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy C1 – Pickering’s Farm, Penwortham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make a significant contribution towards housing delivery in the borough. To ensure delivery of the necessary infrastructure prior to commencement of the development, using CIL contributions to provide further transport infrastructure To ensure green infrastructure is an integral part of the development to create a high quality attractive environment To ensure a high quality of development throughout the site to embrace sustainable development principles 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to services & facilities for all. Communication of travel options needs to be considered to generate interest and take up – car travel is almost always the easiest option. New properties need to be appropriately sized for the local market, and wherever possible, adaptable in their internal

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed developments, i.e. house, flats, bungalows promote cohesion. • Current guidelines are that in developments of more than 15 properties, 30% should be affordable in urban areas, and up to 35% affordable in rural areas. • Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those

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		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development needs to take into account the appropriateness of the local market, e.g. in an area with an acutely ageing population, ground floor access is important. • Impact on the wider community needs to be considered. • It is important that work in this area includes all sections of the community, and that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. • Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. • The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration must be given to the housing requirements (including accommodation type) to meet disability needs and the needs of an ageing population. This could include setting targets for Lifetime Homes standards and/or identifying site specific opportunities for the provision of elderly accommodation. • There is potential for new housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
Policy C2 – Moss Side Test Track, Leyland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make a significant contribution towards housing delivery in the borough To ensure the provision of community facilities within the site, including a small local centre to serve the needs of residents To achieve a comprehensive and sustainable development of high quality, and ensure green infrastructure is an integral part of the development to create a high quality attractive environment To make a significant contribution to economic growth in the borough, delivering infrastructure and local services for the area using CIL contributions resulting from the development to support these. To ensure delivery of the necessary infrastructure prior to commencement of the development, reducing the impact of the development on the local highway network and increase the site's sustainability 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to services & facilities for all. Communication of travel options needs to be considered to generate interest and take up – car travel is almost always the easiest option. New properties need to be appropriately sized for the local market, and wherever possible, adaptable in their internal structure. Mixed developments, i.e. house, flats, bungalows promote cohesion. Current guidelines are that in developments of more than 15

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
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								<p>properties, 30% should be affordable in urban areas, and up to 35% affordable in rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income. • The development needs to take into account the appropriateness

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								<p>of the local market, e.g. in an area with an acutely ageing population, ground floor access is important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on the wider community needs to be considered. • It is important that work in this area includes all sections of the community, and that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. • Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. • The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages. • Consideration must be given to

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>the housing requirements (including accommodation type) to meet disability needs and the needs of an ageing population. This could include setting targets for Lifetime Homes standards and/or identifying site specific opportunities for the provision of elderly accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for new housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy C3 – Land between Heatherleigh and Moss Land, Farington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make a contribution towards housing delivery in the borough. • To make a significant contribution to the sustainable economic growth within the borough by supporting delivering of the necessary infrastructure for the wider area. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to services & facilities for all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication of travel options needs to be considered to generate interest and take up – car travel is almost always the easiest option. • New properties need to be appropriately sized for the local market, and wherever possible, adaptable in their internal structure. • Mixed developments, i.e. house, flats, bungalows promote cohesion. • Current guidelines are that in developments of more than 15 properties, 30% should be affordable in urban areas, and up to 35% affordable in rural areas. • Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development needs to take into account the appropriateness of the local market, e.g. in an area with an acutely ageing population, ground floor access is important. • Impact on the wider community needs to be considered.

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important that work in this area includes all sections of the community, and that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. • Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. • The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages. • Consideration must be given to the housing requirements (including accommodation type) to meet disability needs and the needs of an ageing population. This could include setting targets for Lifetime Homes standards

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>and/or identifying site specific opportunities for the provision of elderly accommodation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for new housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy C4 – Cuerden Strategic Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract high profile new businesses and to deliver a high quality environment and landscape, stimulating economic growth in Central Lancashire and the wider Lancashire sub region with the potential of attracting significant inward investment. • To ensure the development of the necessary infrastructure requirements for high quality employment uses including commercial, industrial, retail and leisure uses 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual travel plans for each employment site will need to consider equality issues, e.g. shower facilities. • Borough profile data could be used to show the local labour market / inform the appropriateness of employment opportunities. • Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that the development is sustainable,

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<p>including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the disabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for new employment/housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy C5 – BAE Systems, Samlesbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To attract high profile new businesses and investment, which will also help to deliver a high quality environment and landscape and bring forward new employment investment and opportunities to the local area, wider sub region and on a national level. • To bring forward the provision of the necessary infrastructure to generate strategic employment opportunities and help create a dynamic and vibrant employment location. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment & transport need to be considered. • A travel plan for the employment site will need to consider equality issues, eg shower facilities. • Borough profile data could be used to assess the local labour market / inform the appropriateness of different types of employment opportunities.

South Ribble Site Allocations Policy	Desired outcomes	Equalities Group						Comments/Recommendations
		Age	Gender	Race	Sexual Orientation	Religion or Belief	Disability	
								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the disabled. • There is potential for new employment developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy D1 – Allocations of Housing Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify a supply of specific, deliverable sites to provide five years' worth of housing. • To ensure the development of sites which offer the opportunity for redevelopment or re-use, the development of which will contribute towards regeneration, viability and vitality, and which are within or close to existing or proposed public transport corridors and sustainable brownfield land. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for new housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a

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								key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.
Policy D2 – Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure a steady supply of housing land availability across the borough over the Plan period. Ensure that the scale and timing of development is coordinated with the provision of new infrastructure and other services required for sustainable forms of development. To concentrate development on previously developed sites during the first six years. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income. Consideration should be given to

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								<p>the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages. • There is potential for new housing developments to be positioned in areas not served by public transport which would make them less accessible to all and could therefore have an impact particularly on the young and disabled. To mitigate against any potential negatives a key recommendation is that Equality Impact Assessments should be carried out at a localised/project delivery level.

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Policy D3 – Agricultural Workers' Dwellings in the Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support rural activities. To guide and control the construction of new agricultural workers' dwellings in the countryside. 							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a potential risk that restricting development in this way may have a detrimental impact on the availability of housing in rural areas for local young/elderly/disabled residents who wish to remain in the locality. Consideration must be given to the housing requirements (including accommodation type) to meet disability needs and the needs of an ageing population. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background.
Policy E1 – Allocation of Employment land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist and support the local economy, ensuring there are jobs and skills opportunities for local people. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough profile data could be used to show the local labour

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract investment and reduce dependence on the private car for work. 							<p>market / inform the appropriateness of employment opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to employment & transport need to be considered.
Policy E2 – Protection of Employment Areas and Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect existing employment sites, ensuring a wide range and choice of employment provision in the borough thus supporting the local economy. To encourage the redevelopment of employment and industrial land following the closure or rationalisation of existing uses. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough profile data could be used to show the local labour market / inform the appropriateness of employment opportunities. Access to employment & transport need to be considered.
Policy E3 – Leyland Town Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support cafés and restaurant uses and the retention of shops to enhance the vitality and viability of the Town Centre shopping area. To ensure that planning aids the delivery of the Masterplan. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access & transport need to be considered. The night time economy needs to be age appropriate for the local area. Development in all town/district/local centres should ensure that services and facilities are accessible, particularly to the young, the elderly and the disabled, as well as sustainable. Opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages.
Policy E4 – District Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect, improve and control the appearance and mix of uses in the existing District and Local Centres to 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access & transport need to be considered.

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	<p>maintain their vitality and viability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent the over-proliferation of non-retail uses at the expense of retail provision within the centres. 							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The night time economy needs to be age appropriate for the local area. Development in all town/district/local centres should ensure that services and facilities are accessible, particularly to the young, the elderly and the disabled, as well as sustainable. Opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages.
Policy E5 – Local Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect, improve and control the appearance and mix of uses in the existing District and Local Centres to maintain their vitality and viability. To prevent the over-proliferation of non-retail uses at the expense of retail provision within the centres. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access & transport need to be considered. The night time economy needs to be age appropriate for the local area. Development in all town/district/local centres should ensure that services and facilities are accessible, particularly to the young, the elderly and the disabled, as well as sustainable. Opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages.
Policy F1 – Parking Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to sustainability and health objectives. To give visitors a choice about how they travel. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	

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Policy G1 – Green Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the control of development in certain areas by maintaining the openness and character of the area and restricting urban sprawl. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a potential risk that restricting development in this way may have a detrimental impact on the availability of housing in rural areas for local young/elderly/disabled residents who wish to remain in the locality. Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G2 – The Re-Use and Adaptation of Buildings in the Green Belt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce demands for new buildings in the countryside. To strike the right balance between making full use of existing buildings which represent an asset in visual and/or financial terms, and the need to avoid extensions or changes of use which individually or cumulatively create a significant visual or other environmental impact in the Green Belt. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a potential risk that restricting development in this way may have a detrimental impact on the availability of housing in rural areas for local young/elderly/disabled residents who wish to remain in the locality. Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about

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								transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G3 – Safeguarded Land for Future Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect Green Belt boundaries in the future by safeguarding land between the urban areas and the Green Belt to meet the borough's longer term development needs. 							
Policy G4 – Protected Open Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect valuable open areas of land to ensure natural breaks in the built-up areas and settlements. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion.
Policy G5 – Areas of Separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect the areas of separation from inappropriate development. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion.
Policy G6 – Central Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the creation of a new park in the borough, this will be known as Central Park. To allow a natural break in the built environment between the areas of Lostock Hall, Walton Le Dale to the north, Bamber Bridge to the east and Penwortham to the north west. To improve the natural environment and visual appearance of the existing built-up area of Lostock Hall and Bamber Bridge, thus attracting further investment and enhancing the health and wellbeing of both local residents and visitors. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. Community groups need to be

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								engaged and consulted about accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G7 – Green Infrastructure – Existing Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across the borough and thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increase the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility and multi-use of green infrastructure facilities ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G8 – Green Infrastructure and Networks – Future Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across South Ribble and thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increase the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. • To encourage further provision to extend the existing green infrastructure network. • To join up the borough's green and built-up areas and where possible deliver a village green approach. • To protect the environmental character of green infrastructure surroundings including existing townscape character. • To support the creation of well-designed green corridors which will act as development buffers to ensure a sensitive transition to adjoining areas. 							<p>and the disabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G9 – Worden Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect land for the extension to the Worden Park. • To ensure the appropriate enhancements and maintenance is delivered. • To ensure the delivery of the park's extension is in line with the delivery of the residential site – P. • To increase accessibility to the park for Leyland residents, including a new access with car parking facilities, and in turn increase the park's use and attractiveness. • To ensure the delivery of new cycleways and footpaths will through the extension. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. • Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about

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								accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G10 – Green Infrastructure Provision in Residential Developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across South Ribble and thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increases the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. • To improve opportunities to access good sport, physical activity and recreation facilities, including children’s play areas. • To ensure that all new development delivers the appropriate green infrastructure. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G11 – Playing Pitch Protection and New Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the green infrastructure network across South Ribble and thus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ increases the quality of the environment ○ encourage greater accessibility ○ attract investment ○ improve quality of life ○ protect natural habitats and species ○ help to mitigate against the impacts of climate change. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. • Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. • Community groups need to be

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve opportunities to access good sport, physical activity and recreation facilities, including children's play areas. To ensure that all new development delivers the appropriate green infrastructure. 							<p>engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G12 – Green Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver a green corridor network which performs the role of important natural buffers between all urban areas and new development To protect the attractiveness of the borough and enable communities to access these corridors for recreational purposes. To provide new green corridors to the existing/neighbouring communities and built-up areas. 	P+/P-	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+/P-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally speaking, green and open spaces promote cohesion. Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about accessibility – particularly in relation to the young (parents with young children in pushchairs), the elderly and the disabled.
Policy G13 – Trees, Woodlands and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure the provision of native species of new trees, 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally speaking, green and

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Developments	<p>woodlands and/or hedgerows within developments to provide a wide range of benefits including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ health and wellbeing ○ tackling climate change ○ landscaping and noise proofing ○ protecting amenity value. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure appropriate measures are in place to protect newly planted trees. ● To protect ancient woodlands from the adverse effects of development. 							open spaces promote cohesion.
Policy G14 – Unstable Contaminated Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To encourage development on unstable or contaminated brownfield land. ● To ensure that unstable and contaminated land constraints and on derelict land reclamation are not a barrier to development. ● To ensure unstable land does not have an adverse impact on the stability of surrounding areas. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	
G15 – Derelict Land Reclamation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure that unstable and contaminated land constraints and on derelict land reclamation are not a barrier to development. ● To ensure development on derelict land where the reclamation of land is required and appropriate. ● To provide employment and residential land in the urban areas thereby reducing pressure on greenfield sites. ● To maintain and improve the environment and include landscape enhancement measures. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	●

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H1 – Protection of Health, Education and Other Community Services & Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect, enhance and accommodate new health, education and other community facilities where appropriate. To ensure appropriate health, cultural, recreational, sport and education facilities are provided either on site or in the surrounding area through CIL and/or developer contributions. To ensure the provision of services and facilities for all members of the community including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education, training and skills provision ranging from childcare and pre-school facilities, through to schools and further education Health facilities ranging from local GP surgeries to locally based community health centres. To ensure new facilities and services are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. 	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	P+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration should be given to the provision of play facilities for young in line with Policies G10 and G11 and following assessment of specific requirements on individual sites. Consideration should be given to the need to ensure that new facilities are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport, particularly to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. The need for the provision of new school, health and community facilities must be considered when required by new development. These may include facilities for religious activities. This is an opportunity to provide community and social facilities for all ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger

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								<p>people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. And, currently, there are more single mothers than single fathers and this may mean a lower income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope to engage with specific groups and stakeholders to inform investment, such as the South Ribble Partnership Task and Finish groups. • Community groups need to be engaged and consulted about transport provision and how needs are balanced, eg late night buses may promote safety, but can create noise nuisance if stopping points are inappropriate. This is particularly important to allow access for the young, the elderly and the disabled. This is an opportunity to ensure accessibility to

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								<p>services & facilities for all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local demographic information should be used to inform developments, both in terms of providing for the existing local market, and attracting new residents/visitors, to ensure that presumptions are not made about educational or working ages. Whilst low income isn't identified as an equality strand in itself, it might be highly relevant to the area being assessed. For example: older or younger people may well have a lower income than the middle aged population, and people with disabilities are more likely to be out of work or paid less than the general population, as are those from an ethnic minority background. Also, more single mothers than single fathers may mean a lower income.