

As a public authority we need to ensure that all our strategies, policies, service and functions, both current and proposed have given proper consideration to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.

A **screening** process can help judge relevance and provides a record of both the **process** and **decision**. Screening should be a short, sharp exercise that determines relevance for all new and revised strategies, policies, services and functions. Completed at the earliest opportunity it will help to determine:

- the relevance of proposals and decisions to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.
- whether or not equality, diversity, cohesion and integration is being/has already been considered, and
- whether or not it is necessary to carry out an impact assessment.

Directorate: City Development	Service area: Forward Planning and Implementation
Lead person: Nasreen Yunis	Contact number: 0113 2478133

1. Title: Site Allocations Plan & Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan – Site Allocation Proposals

Is this a:

Strategy / Policy

Service / Function

Other

If other, please specify

2. Please provide a brief description of what you are screening

The Site Allocations Plan and Aire Valley Leeds Area Action Plan (AVLAAP) are Development Plan Documents (DPD) being prepared by the City Council, as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The scope and purpose of the Site Allocations Plan and AVLAAP is to set out the detailed location of new housing, retail, employment, and protected green space for the whole of the District and AVLAAP plan area, these documents needs to be in conformity with the associated site specific policies over the plan period to 2028. It directly builds on the parameters for growth including the broad distribution across the District as set out in the Core Strategy (adopted on 12th November 2014), and its key focus is to deliver on the Core Strategy's principles of sustainable development. Following consideration by the Development Plan Panel, the site allocations material is being presented to Executive Board, to seek agreement in principle, in advance of preparing draft Plans for formal public consultation later in2015.

The Core Strategy has undertaken Equality Impact Assessment Screenings at appropriate stages, which demonstrate that equality has been an integral consideration of policy formulation. Set within this context, as the SAP & AVLAAP helps to outline in detail the broad approach of the Core Strategy, it is not appropriate to screen the overall impact of the allocations District wide or the quantum of allocations in each housing market characteristic area. In addition, planning applications for development on specific sites will need to demonstrate how proposals meet the objectives and policies of the Core Strategy. The SAP & AVLAAP screening therefore concentrates on decisions about specific sites and judgements in choosing between sites in the same area. It should be noted that a Sustainability Appraisal has also been undertaken which is an integral element and justification for which sites have been chosen for allocations.

This screening sets out how equality has been considered at this stage of the Site Allocations process.

3. Relevance to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration

All the council's strategies/policies, services/functions affect service users, employees or the wider community – city wide or more local. These will also have a greater/lesser relevance to equality, diversity, cohesion and integration.

The following questions will help you to identify how relevant your proposals are. When considering these questions think about age, carers, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation. Also those areas that impact on or relate to equality: tackling poverty and improving health and well-being.

Questions	Yes	No
Is there an existing or likely differential impact for the different equality characteristics?	X	
Have there been or likely to be any public concerns about the policy or proposal?	X	
Could the proposal affect how our services, commissioning or procurement activities are organised, provided, located and by whom?		X
Could the proposal affect our workforce or employment practices?		X
Does the proposal involve or will it have an impact on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating unlawful discrimination, victimisation and harassment • Advancing equality of opportunity • Fostering good relations 	X	

If you have answered **no** to the questions above please complete **sections 6 and 7**

If you have answered **yes** to any of the above and;

- Believe you have already considered the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration within your proposal please go to **section 4**.
- Are not already considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration within your proposal please go to **section 5**.

4. Considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration

If you can demonstrate you have considered how your proposals impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration you have carried out an impact assessment.

Please provide specific details for all three areas below (use the prompts for guidance).

• **HOW HAVE YOU CONSIDERED EQUALITY, DIVERSITY, COHESION AND INTEGRATION?**

(think about the scope of the proposal, who is likely to be affected, equality related information, gaps in information and plans to address, consultation and engagement activities (taken place or planned) with those likely to be affected)

Equality characteristics to consider

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

Other excluded communities – for example, people who are excluded because of: socio-economic status, social class, income, unemployment, residential location or family background, education or skills levels.

A useful way of mapping inequalities and defining priorities:

- Longevity, including avoiding premature mortality.
- Physical security, including freedom from violence and physical and sexual abuse.
- Health, including both well-being and access to high quality healthcare.
- Education, including both being able to be creative, to acquire skills and qualifications and having access to training and life-long learning.
- Standard of living, including being able to live with independence and security; and covering nutrition, clothing, housing, warmth, utilities, social services and transport.
- Productive and valued activities, such as access to employment, a positive experience in the workplace, work/life balance, and being able to care for others.
- Individual, family and social life, including self-development, having independence and equality in relationships and marriage.
- Participation, influence and voice, including participation in decision-making and democratic life.
- Identity, expression and self-respect, including freedom of belief and religion.
- Legal security, including equality and non-discrimination before the law and equal treatment within the criminal justice system.

Alongside consideration of equality and integration through this Screening, the Council is required to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of a Development Plan Document (DPD) under section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which incorporates the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive'). A Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken on each site (included within the site proposals for the SAP & AVLAAP) in order to help determine which should be allocated for development. Therefore to a certain extent the equality screening requirements are included within this as a specific planning process. The SA takes into account factors directly relevant to equality and integration such as access to local services including education and health facilities, community participation and cohesion, and the transport network.

Key elements of the SA relating to equality and integration:

- *Employment – location, existing use*
- *Health - accessibility of site to existing primary health facilities*
- *Culture and Leisure - proximity to cultural and leisure facilities*
- *Community cohesion - Consider the relationship of the site to the existing area, e.g. scale of site in relation to the scale of the existing settlement and loss of existing community facility (e.g. sports club, allotments)*
- *Green space - accessibility of sites to existing green space. Increase in quantity and quality, delivery mechanism (Community Infrastructure Levy /Section 106 Agreements) and detailed site considerations. Negative score if would be building on an existing green space use.*
- *Flood risk*
- *Transport and accessibility including by public transport, and locally met facilities.*

The choices made in determining the allocations have also been informed by the preparation of a wide ranging evidence base, including the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), as well as information and responses derived through a series of informal and formal stages of public consultation.

In relation to **housing**, the SAP needs to identify land to accommodate a total requirement of 66,000 new dwellings, plus the need to identify safeguarded land, for longer term development needs (10% of the total land identified for housing). Within this overall target Policy SP5 of the Core Strategy sets a requirement to provide for a minimum of 6,500 dwellings in AVL. The SAP process started out with 1092 housing, 521 employment and 2902 green space sites being identified. It is clearly therefore difficult to identify specific equality issues for each site in this Screening. Initial criteria were used for this process which included such aspects as flood risk, conservation designation, and tree cover, but crucially in relation to equality and integration this included removing sites that do not fall within the settlement hierarchy (a division of settlements in rank according to population, services and size), as these have less access to local services and employment.

At the last stage of the preparation 'Issues and Options' stage, a wide range of sites have been identified and assessed. At this stage of the Site Allocation process officers have considered representations, assessed and appraised these, to include Member consultation.

Sites potentially to be allocated as **employment** were also assessed, particularly the need to maintain and/or provide local employment, which has a positive impact on all equality groupings. AVL has a separate target to provide at least 250 ha of land for employment uses.

Sites for potential **retail** were identified through a slightly different process as national policy has a sequential approach (consideration of centre sites first, then edge of centre, before out of centre sites), based on a 300m radius around the centres identified in the Core Strategy. Opportunities for allocations within these areas were considered and this fully aligns with the overarching principles in the Core Strategy of sustainability in terms of grouping facilities together and retaining vitality and viability of centres. These locations generally have the best access by public transport which allows for the best access by all sectors of society including those with less access to private cars which is more likely to be women, excluded communities, people with disabilities, and elderly people.

In 2008/09 the Council undertook an audit of **open space, sport and recreation** facilities and an open space, sport and recreation needs assessment, across the District (which forms part of the LDF evidence base). These were combined into the final 'Open Space Sport and Recreation Assessment' (2011) which outlined the proposed local standards for green space, compared them to the existing provision, and identified areas of deficiency and surplus. If the needs and expectations of local communities are fully understood, provision of appropriate local green space and sport and recreation facilities can act as a catalyst for regeneration and help to reduce social inequalities and address issues of deprivation as well as of community cohesion and integration and improving both physical and mental health outcomes. The Study identified 11 types of open space; parks and gardens, natural, green corridors, amenity green space, outdoor sports facilities, provision for children and young people, allotments, cemeteries, private gardens open to the public, indoor sport and recreation, and civic spaces.

It is critical that green space of the correct type, with the required facilities is provided in the right locations if the positive benefits towards people's physical and mental health and well being are to be secured. Adequate green space is also essential to adapt and mitigate the effects of climate change.

Consultation Procedures

Various consultations have been held to include an 8 week period of District Wide consultation (3rd June- 29th July 2013) at the 'Issues and Options' Stage. This related to Housing, Employment, Green space and Retail allocations. The preparation of site allocations proposals follows a review of representations previously received (over 7000). In addition to this consultation there has been joint working across Council services, extensive dialogue with Development Plans Panel and ward members. Members have been involved in a series of site visits and workshops for each of the 11 housing market characteristic areas (HMCA's)

The Consultation was carried out in accordance with the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). Collectively, the measures set out in the SCI ensure that a wide range of people and businesses were made aware of the progress of the Site Allocations Plan, so that a broad range of views can be taken into account as progress is made towards adoption. All relevant stakeholders on the Council's LDF mailing list were notified when the Publication Draft was made available for consultation, alongside publication on the website and in all libraries and One Stop Centres to raise awareness of the consultation. Stakeholder events were also held during the consultation process. All comments received during consultation on the Issues and Options have been considered and reported, with a response given, and changes made where appropriate. The same process will occur after Publication Draft, followed by Public Examination. A separate Consultation Strategy has been produced that addresses these issues more fully.

The AVL AAP has been subject to a separate consultation process over a number of years, including consultation on Alternative Options in 2006, Preferred Options in 2007 and an informal consultation relating to proposed boundary changes, the Urban Eco Settlement proposals and proposed site allocations in 2011. Subsequent to the informal consultation, there has been further dialogue with local ward members on proposed site allocations.

• KEY FINDINGS

(think about any potential positive and negative impact on different equality characteristics, potential to promote strong and positive relationships between groups, potential to bring groups/communities into increased contact with each other, perception that the proposal could benefit one group at the expense of another)

In progressing to the current stage of suggested allocations the position has been updated through:

- a review of consultation responses;
- consideration of new sites either submitted during consultation or subsequently added to the SHLAA;
- the SHLAA review 2014;
- further technical information, including highways and transportation issues and

the need for schools; and

- information on planning permissions and completions to 30th September 2014
- on going technical work via the City Council's Aire Valley Board

As outlined above, consultation will be undertaken according to the criteria in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement.

Progressing with the SAP & AVLAAP, will assist the authority to achieve the vision for sustainable development that is set out in the Core Strategy. Equality considerations have been part of the process in the preparation of the Core Strategy, with which the SAP & AVLAAP has to be in conformity, and will be monitored as part of an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) as set out in the 'Actions' section at the end of this document.

In summary, officers have considered all of the protected characteristics. This initial review does not raise any particular equality issues or differential impact on groups with equality characteristics. For instance, there is no obvious evidence that the allocation of specific sites will have a different impact on different age groups, as it is policies set out in the Core Strategy which address such factors as lifetime homes, affordable housing, and housing mix.

The section below examines in more detail equality considerations in relation to the protected characteristics. In identifying sites at this Pre publication stage key criteria included public transport accessibility and access to services. The following points are therefore key findings in relation to these broad parameter and the impact on the equality characteristics and are similar to those identified in the Core Strategy (as a consequence of the Core Strategy being the overarching policy framework for the SAP & AVLAAP). Transport has been given the greatest consideration as set out below as it has an overarching impact on other topic areas as accessibility is one of the key considerations for equality.

Transport

Race

Differential access to the transport system and the effect of transport policies, particularly for Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BME) people are around impacts on access to employment, education and training, which are important issues for BME communities as a means of overcoming known disadvantages in the job market. One of the reasons for this is greater reliance of BME communities on public transport, and a consequent difficulty accessing more remote employment locations. People from BME groups often have increased safety concerns about using public transport, particularly at night, yet BME groups are more likely to be involved in shift work or making journeys to non-mainstream venues at unsocial hours. Effects on cultural resources of particular significance for ethnic minority groups (e.g. places of worship, community facilities, etc.). The ways that public transport is organised and operated frequently does not meet the needs of some BME communities. Focusing on particular peak periods and winding down services on specific religious holidays may not reflect the needs of an increasingly diverse population

Age

Young people rely very much on public transport, although many have personal security concerns when using public transport and this is coupled with the fact that in terms of actual risk they are the age group which are most likely to be the victims of violence and/or assault. Many older people are not able to drive because health conditions related to their age or find the cost of running a car prohibitive. Consequently, public transport often plays a vital role in enabling participation in community life for older people. Planned improvements to strategic connectivity and the reliability of public transport will benefit people in both these younger and older age groups. Older people are disproportionately more likely to be living in poverty and suffering the associated effects of low quality and inappropriate housing. Older people require access to a range of facilities and services within their local area. Older people also have a higher incidence of long-term ill health. It is important therefore that they are able to gain access to healthcare facilities and preventive health and well being services by public transport accessible within walking distance.

Gender

Fewer women drive than men, and women drivers are likely to have less access to the use of a car. Consequently, women often have a greater reliance on walking on footpaths and local roads. Women more frequently have primary responsibility for the care of their children, which often exacerbates problems regarding access to travel, as they may need to combine escorting children to school or childcare with travel to work, shopping or other activities, involving trip chains to multiple destinations.

Despite men (particularly young men) being the most frequent victims of violent crime and assault, women have greater concerns regarding personal safety. Although broad measures to increase public transport use may increase informal surveillance and deter acts of violence, in determining planning applications for sites, good quality urban design principles would be adhered to.

Disability Discrimination

Differential access to the transport system and the effect of transport policies, particularly (but not restricted to) those with physical and sensory impairments, mental health issues or learning disabilities. Disabled people travel more frequently by bus than others, so public transport plays a vital role in ensuring that they can participate in community life and avoid social exclusion. Overcrowding and disruption of services on public transport is a deterrent to travel for disabled people. Taxis also are used disproportionately by disabled people, so ensuring good road connectivity is vital.

Discrimination on grounds of sexuality or gender identity; (Neutral)

Equality Effects; Members of the lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and trans-gender (LGBT) community typically have greater concerns about personal safety when using public transport due to fear of victimisation or harassment.

Proposals to improve strategic connectivity and the reliability of public transport services may increase informal surveillance and deter acts of violence. However, there is little in the Core Strategy that is likely to specifically improve personal safety of LGBT people when travelling.

Equality Effects; Young people rely very much on public transport, although many have personal security concerns when using public transport and this is coupled with the fact

that in terms of actual risk they are the age group which are most likely to be the victims of violence and/or assault.

Many older people are not able to drive because health conditions related to their age or find the cost of running a car prohibitive. Consequently, public transport often plays a vital role in enabling participation in community life for older people. Planned improvements to strategic connectivity and the reliability of public transport will benefit people in both these younger and older age groups.

Religious Discrimination; (Neutral)

Equality Effects; Differential access to the transport system and the effect of transport policies, particularly (but not restricted to) Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, Sikhs and Hindus (e.g. cultural or religious requirements for travel at particular times). Effects on cultural resources of particular significance for religious groups (e.g. places of worship).

There is a lack of transport planning for major religious festivals and at Christmas especially non-Christians may be left without transport while still needing to work or make other vital journeys. There are few proposals of the Core Strategy that address existing inequalities, but also no specific measures that will exacerbate these. However, placement of employment sites may help mitigate this.

Social Deprivation/Exclusion; (Slight Benefit)

Equality Effects; The key issue here is the extent that the Site Allocations will have a positive effect on the number of jobs and the general functioning of the economy. On balance, this is likely to work towards reducing deprivation and exclusion, although the effect of this is likely to be slight. The early prioritisation of employment especially in the context of linking new employment to sustainable travel will increase employment opportunities for those currently unemployed.

The increased emphasis on walking and cycling has the potential to benefit people on low incomes and identifying new housing sites which are well located in relation to existing settlements and the main urban area will enable best access to employment and facilities.

RETAIL

Identifying centre boundaries in order to implement Core Strategy policies (especially Policy P1 and P8) and protect the centres increases accessibility for all but in particular those more reliant on local facilities such as the elderly, disabled people, and those on lower incomes. Identifying sites at the edge of the Centre as part of the site Allocations process provided opportunities for all the protected characteristics, as good accessibility benefits all groups. All people benefit from the co-location of uses, facilities and services. By grouping them together it could lead to groups/communities coming into increased contact and therefore increasing community cohesion and integration.

The retail allocations are not considered to give preference to any one group and that all people benefit from the co-location of uses, facilities and services, accessibility of local centres is important. By grouping them together it could lead to groups/communities coming into increased contact and improved accessibility for all. Use of the sites for retail would preclude them being brought forwards for housing or employment.

HOUSING

In identifying site options for housing, it is important that sites avoid areas of flood risk which would present a concern for all the community, including but particularly the most vulnerable. Sufficiency of supply of housing will be of greater importance to the young who are more likely to form new households and generate a need for new housing and issues of affordability. Housing schemes particularly aimed at elderly people should be located within easy walking distance of town or local centres or have good access to a range of local facilities or good transport links. Increasing provision for an ageing population and for the young. Policy H4 of the Core Strategy on Housing mix in particular creates more appropriate mixes. By the publication stage of the SAP land will be identified where possible, which would be particularly appropriate for sheltered or other housing aimed at elderly people. Draft Plans will also need to identify suitable allocations for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, consistent with Policy H7 of the Core Strategy. These requirements will be identified on an equal basis with the accommodation needs of the house occupying population and the subsequent criteria for site selection should not be over-restrictive.

People with disabilities could be disadvantaged if the required densities are too high and make it difficult to accommodate features of housing design necessary to enable accessibility to all. It is important that new housing avoids areas of flood risk which would present a greater concern to disabled people.

CITY CENTRE

Age – growth in jobs will be particularly helpful for young people to promote equality in terms of a high youth unemployment rate and helping younger people to become increasingly 'up-skilled' to take advantages of employment opportunities in later life.

Age, gender, race and sexual orientation. The city centre needs to be designed to be and to feel safe and secure. New pedestrian routes and spaces, including the City Centre park, will be needed for managed events that can promote a sense of community cohesion.

Housing sites in regeneration areas / areas of social deprivation

The policy will have a positive impact in the named deprived neighbourhoods which are often made of those who are socially and economically disadvantaged because of their age, gender, ethnicity or disability, and therefore are unable to access in their area a choice of quality housing which is affordable. The policy will also seek to improve access to employment and skills development opportunities, enhance green infrastructure, and improve local facilities and services. Proactive communication maybe required to counter possible negative perceptions from communities in other 'deprived' areas who feel their needs are being ignored. AVLAAP aims to improve regeneration and to reduce social deprivation. The AVLAAP identifies key regeneration projects for Leeds, which are set out in Policy SP5. In terms of equality the policy and its implementation tackle deprivation and job creation, and so benefit all but in particular those on lower incomes and the young. Other initiatives such as the eco urban settlement also aim to improve regeneration and equality.

EMPLOYMENT

Identifying sites for employment seeks to aid the growth and diversification of the Leeds' economy which should improve job prospects, availability and increase skills/training opportunities for a range of businesses and groups/residents. Improving prospects and

diversity of jobs should help to reduce unemployment which in turn should result in an increase of opportunities for all ages, including different ethnic groups. Training and skills opportunities can also be promoted locally to assist groups who are more reliant on public transport to access employment.

Positive impacts for all ages, people with disabilities, gender and BME. The overall policy promotes in and edge of centre sites with good access to facilities and public transport links. It seeks to better meet the needs of employers and potentially could increase jobs to meet local need and to improve mental well being and economic outcomes. The provision of office development in main centres provides a sustainable location for workers to access local facilities and public transport networks and may improve increase safety within the public realm as well as contributing to regeneration.

Safeguarding existing industrial & warehouse employment sites & premises (EC3)

The industrial and warehousing employment sectors are considered to be one of the key local economic drivers needed to support the retention of existing businesses and to drive future job creations, particularly in the low skilled job sector. The purpose of this policy is to help deliver an appropriate local balance between potentially competing uses of land for example housing and employment, for the market alone will not deliver that balance. Provision or retention of jobs may support people from different communities to mix together at work which is beneficial to overall community cohesion. However the restriction of other development uses within existing areas that have been safeguarded for industrial and warehouse purposes only may prevent other beneficial developments for example affordable housing, health services and sports/leisure facilities being built in these areas.

GREEN SPACE

In some instances, disadvantaged communities have lower levels of access to green space, further away, or inaccessible by public transport. By promoting city wide green space standards, access for disadvantaged communities without private vehicle access and the disabled will be improved. Priority will be given to those areas with little or no access to green space. The protection and enhancement of green space provides a positive amenity improvement to all groups. Low income and disadvantaged communities also tend to have lower levels of access to natural habitats which will be important in identifying specific types of green space allocations.

Disadvantaged communities tend to have lower levels of access to Green Infrastructure and green space. By promoting city wide green space standards, access for disadvantaged communities without private vehicle access and the disabled will be improved. The natural green space standards at Policy G3 are lower in the urban developed area than undeveloped areas. The implication is that there will be less natural green space in the developed areas than undeveloped areas, thereby disadvantaging those in the most densely developed parts of Leeds. To mitigate this implication the Site Allocations promotes links and improved access to existing spaces for example by improved transport links. The protection and enhancement of green space provides a positive amenity improvement to all protected characteristics.

• ACTIONS

(think about how you will promote positive impact and remove/ reduce negative impact)

How to mitigate issues on specific sites e.g. through requirements on density, design,

access, provision of on-site facilities etc.

Phasing

Site phasing is an outstanding issue and will need further consideration as the Site Allocations Plan progresses to the next stages through Development Plans Panel prior to Deposit.

The following points refer to specific equality groups as a record of current or potential future actions, where groups are not referenced it is considered that no specific actions are necessary as no or neutral equality impacts have been identified.

Age

- Consideration has been given to the housing requirements (including accommodation type) of an ageing population. This will in future stages of the SAP & AVLAAP include identifying site specific opportunities for the provision of elderly accommodation to reflect the increasing need for elderly accommodation indicated by demographic changes.
- Consideration has been given to the provision of play facilities through the development of the Open Space Framework and standards, and translating this into identifying green space sites. Specific requirements on individual sites will be developed in future stages of the Plan.
- The need for new school provision has been considered alongside new development and again this will be drawn out more fully in future stages of the Plan.

Low income

Positive

- Consideration has been given to the need to ensure that new developments are sustainable, including being accessible by public transport. This ensures accessibility to services and facilities. This has been an integral element of classifying sites red / amber / green and also in the Sustainability Appraisal Planning for the provision of infrastructure and affordable housing to meet housing needs
- The allocation of sites for development contributes to maintaining and enhancing employment opportunities.
- Sites allocated for housing will also contribute an element of affordable housing which benefits all groups but in particular those on lower incomes.

Negative

- If housing and/or open space is provided for on existing/previous employment sites then this will minimise the opportunities for jobs in that area.

Race, Religion

There are no sites allocated specifically for the provision of community and cultural/religious uses. However these may be identified as necessary on larger site allocations, or would not be precluded as part of larger allocations. Housing sites for Gypsies and Travellers will be identified at a later stage of the Plan.

Consultation

As set out above, the Council is required to carry out various rounds of formal public consultation prior to the adoption of the Site Allocations Plan, and consultation will be undertaken according to the criteria in the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). It is considered that there will be no negative impacts to mitigate, but that any lessons learnt in this regard as a result of early stages of consultation will be applied to later stages. Such factors will also be considered at the Examination which will be held on

the SAP and AVLAAP, to ensure there has been fair and appropriate consultation.

Representations received as part of the consultation process have been taken into account under the statutory process. Some more detailed targeted consultation may be undertaken where policy proposals may affect a particular user group or individuals specifically, this is usually location specific. Although it is not considered that at this stage there will be any negative impact on young people, it is often difficult to engage with younger members of the community and officers will need to consider how young people can become involved in the policy making process.

Review

Once adopted, the SAP and AVLAAP will be subject to an annual review through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The AMR will use a series of indicators to determine whether the Plan is being implemented appropriately in delivering its objectives and seek to identify if it is having its intended effect. The AMR offers an opportunity to gauge whether the Plan (and other documents in the LDF e.g. the Core Strategy) are being implemented appropriately and that the anticipated effect of implementation is being achieved.

This equality screening has identified that there are a number of areas where a negative impact might be expected due to the implementation of the Core Strategy. It is important that the monitoring framework assess these issues, and where appropriate, link the reporting back to the EIA.

Specifically the framework notes that there was a negative impact relating to:

- housing density for disabled groups,
- site selection was possibly too onerous for gypsy and traveller sites, and that
- access to green space and infrastructure might be limited to disabled groups and those reliant on public transportation.

An area of concern is the relationship between the site allocations and the infrastructure needs this requires. Site selection has been informed by infrastructure providers, however as the Site Allocations process progresses to next stages, to include phasing more detail will be required for provision.

Monitoring of the provision of lifetime homes (as discussed in text preceding policy H8) might address the issues raised regarding housing density. Policy H4 of the Core Strategy aims to ensure appropriate mixes and densities of development. Site delivery, as compared to the provision of new homes, might also identify whether Policy H7 can be effectively delivered to meet needs. Measuring accessibility of green space and green infrastructure could help to address whether these areas are appropriately served by public transport or whether some areas of the District do not have appropriate access to green space/green infrastructure.

A final area which seemed to be quite prevalent without scoring poorly was the notion of safety as it relates to use of public transportation for a number of groups designated as protected characteristics. The provision of and improvements to public transport therefore must be accompanied by investments into measures which address concerns regarding safety. This is an area that LDF monitoring will need to monitor.

The Core Strategy policies set the standard for good quality development and development control and will to a large extent influence the design of sites which are allocated in the SAP & AVLAAP.

5. If you are **not already considering the impact on equality, diversity, cohesion and integration you **will need to carry out an impact assessment.****

Date to scope and plan your impact assessment:	
Date to complete your impact assessment	
Lead person for your impact assessment (Include name and job title)	

6. Governance, ownership and approval
Please state here who has approved the actions and outcomes of the screening

Name	Job title	Date
Date screening completed		

7. Publishing

Though **all** key decisions are required to give due regard to equality the council **only** publishes those related to **Executive Board, Full Council, Key Delegated Decisions or a Significant Operational Decision.**

A copy of this equality screening should be attached as an appendix to the decision making report:

- Governance Services will publish those relating to Executive Board and Full Council.
- The appropriate directorate will publish those relating to Delegated Decisions and Significant Operational Decisions.
- A copy of all other equality screenings that are not to be published should be sent to equalityteam@leeds.gov.uk for record.

Complete the appropriate section below with the date the report and attached screening was sent:

For Executive Board or Full Council – sent to Governance Services	Date sent:
For Delegated Decisions or Significant Operational Decisions – sent to appropriate Directorate	Date sent:
All other decisions – sent to equalityteam@leeds.gov.uk	Date sent: