

**South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2
Review 2022-2042
Equality Impact Assessment**

October 2026

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report provides an analysis of the results of the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the South Derbyshire Regulation 19 Local Plan Part 2 Review to 2042 (the Local Plan). The purpose of an EqIA is to assess the likely impact of the policies of the Local Plan on different community groups, and how the needs of such groups have been considered in relation to the development of the policies.
- 1.2 A Local Plan sets out policies for the built and natural environment, housing, infrastructure, open space, and more, and it outlines how development should occur. The Local Plan's policies and site allocations will replace the existing Local Plan Part 2, adopted in 2017. This version of the Local Plan sets out the non-strategic approach to development across South Derbyshire District through to 2042, following the 'Issues and Options' Regulation 18 consultation in 2025 which sought to address the principal, overarching issues to be considered.
- 1.3 As a public sector organisation, the Council has a duty under the Equality Act 2010 and associated Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) to ensure that the policies within the Local Plan:
 - Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it; and
 - Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.
- 1.4 The EqIA report seeks to identify and make suggestions to diminish any possible negative impacts on equalities that may result from the Publication Version of the Local Plan (Regulation 19) as well as recognising positive impacts. It is presented in the following sections:
 - Sections 1-3 set out the purpose of the document and its relationship to the local plan;
 - Section 4 presents the baseline information with regard to the population of the District including but not limited to the differences in age, gender and race of residents.
 - Section 5 assesses the proposed policies; and
 - Section 6 provides a summary and any conclusions and recommendations resulting from the assessment.

2. Purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment

- 2.1 EqIAs are required by law to consider a range of equalities issues. To incorporate EqIAs into the plan-making process other issues such as social inequality, including deprivation and rural isolation also need to be considered.
- 2.2 The need for an EqIA to be undertaken originates from the duty placed on Local Authorities to eliminate unlawful discrimination when carrying out its functions,

and promote equality of opportunity between genders, different racial groups, and other equality groups. It is important to consider who is affected by the Local Plan. In some ways, directly or indirectly everyone is affected by the Local Plan, however, some groups of people are more likely to be affected than others. This would for example include those applying for planning permission (such as individuals, business, and developers), those professionally involved in planning, the voluntary sector and other service providers. There are therefore significant differences in the level and the way different people are affected by the Local Plan, and what they expect that service to be.

- 2.3 The Local Plan has been produced through the collection of evidence and working with key partners in the public and private sector. The Publication Version of the Local Plan has undergone public consultation as outlined in the Council's Consultation Statement in accordance with the Council's Statement of Community Involvement. The policies in the Local Plan have been assessed for their relevancy to the characteristics protected by the Equality Act and the positive or negative impacts of them on these characteristics.
- 2.4 The following equality areas are used in a matrix to determine whether the Publication Version of the Local Plan to 2042 has potential implications in relation to the protected characteristics:
- Age
 - Disability
 - Gender reassignment
 - Marriage and civil partnership
 - Pregnancy and maternity
 - Race
 - Religion or belief
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
 - Other protected and/or socially excluded groups (i.e. former prisoners and low-income individuals/families)
- 2.5 The matrix as set out in Appendix 1 identifies where the Publication Version of the policies are compatible with, and/or where there might be potential conflict, or barriers, that may have a negative impact on the identified protected characteristic groups and equality areas.

3. The Publication Version of the South Derbyshire Local Plan

- 3.1 The Publication Version of the Local Plan has been prepared for the period to 2042. The Plan is currently progressing towards the Regulation 19 stage consultation which is expected to take place in October 2026.
- 3.2 This report outlines the assessment undertaken, under the Council's Equality Assessment, to evaluate the potential impacts of the Local Plan on the different groups. The assessment raised no initial recommendations that any modifications are needed to be made to the Plan.

- 3.3 The Local Plan Part 2 Regulation 19, focuses on non-strategic matters, setting out policies and allocations. These seek to support the strategic priorities for South Derbyshire set out in the Local Plan Part 1 Review which has been submitted for Examination. The Local Plan Part 2 Review includes a number of non-strategic allocations across the District including policies for the delivery of small-scale residential development, agricultural development, retail and infrastructure provision, details of the settlement boundaries, redevelopment policies, Local Green Space and other environmental policies alongside supportive policies for employment and tourism.
- 3.4 Following the Regulation 19 consultation on the Local Plan Part 2 Review, the next stage in the plan-making process will be the submission of the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Examination by a qualified Inspector. Through the Examination there may be further Main Modifications to the plan which may be subject to further EqlA. More information regarding the timeline of the Local Plan can be found on the Council's latest Local Development Scheme.
- 3.5 The main groups on whom the policies in the Publication Version of the Local Plan will impact include:
- Existing residents;
 - Service users;
 - People wishing to move to South Derbyshire;
 - Tourists and Visitors;
 - Business owners; and
 - Developers.

4. Baseline Information

- 4.1 Data has been gathered to create a baseline of information and evidence from which to determine how the Publication Version of the Local Plan may affect people in South Derbyshire District.
- 4.2 Data is based on a range of sources, including from the Office of National Statistics (ONS)¹, Nomis² and the latest Derbyshire County Council Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF)³. Much of the data is based on the most recent Census (2021).

Age (and Population)

- 4.3 It is estimated that South Derbyshire currently has a population of 119,400 (based on mid 2025 data)⁴, a 1.9% increase since mid-2024 and a 10.5% increase since mid-2021. By age category, the South Derbyshire population is made up of;
- 22,173 people aged 0-15 years (18.6%)
 - 74,600 people ages 16 to 64 (62.5%)

¹ Office of National Statistics: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/>

² Nomis: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

³ Population and Households - Derbyshire Observatory

⁴ Population estimates for England and Wales - Office for National Statistics

- 22,668 people aged 65 years and over (19%)

This is broadly in-line with England and Wales averages.

- 4.4 There is a larger than national average population cohort aged between 55 – 65 years old and significantly lower than average cohort aged between 20 – 30 years old. The population projections show that the age profile of the District is aging with a significant increase of people aged 75 years or over by the end of the plan period.

Table 1: Population Data for South Derbyshire District⁵

South Derbyshire Population projection	Census data	ONS projected data (2022 based)	Percentage change Projected (ONS)
Age Group	2021	2042	
0-4	5,800	6,879	+18.6
5-9	6,400	7,097	+10.9
10-14	6,700	7,438	+11
15-19	5,700	6,961	+22.1
20-24	5,200	5,516	+6.1
25-29	6,900	8,398	+21.7
30-34	7,200	9,983	+38.7
35-39	6,900	10,239	+48.4
40-44	6,700	10,549	+57.5
45-49	7,300	11,060	+51.5
50-54	8,400	11,140	+32.6
55-59	7,800	9,839	+26.1
60-64	6,300	8,692	+38
65-69	5,700	7,782	+36.5
70-74	5,600	8,280	+47.9
75-79	4,000	7,148	+78.7
80-84	2,500	5,079	+103.2
85+	2,300	5,227	+127.3
All Ages	107,200	147,304	+37.4

Disability

- 4.5 The Equality Act, 2010, states that a person has a disability if he or she ‘has a physical or mental impairment’ which has ‘a substantial and long-term adverse effect on [his or her] ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities’⁶. According to disability figures taken from the ONS⁷, in South Derbyshire, approximately 7% of the population have a disability, a decrease from 9.1% in 2011.

Gender Reassignment

- 4.6 The 2021 Census for the first-time asked adults (16+): ‘is the gender you identify with the same as your registered sex at birth?’ It was determined that

⁵ Nomis - Query Tool - Subnational population projections for England: 2022-based

⁶ Equality Act 2010: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/section/6>

⁷ How life has changed in South Derbyshire: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)

95.1% of South Derbyshire residents responded affirmatively to this question. No more than 0.05% of residents selected a definitive category, with 4.63% not answering the question.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

- 4.7 The ONS figures also state that South Derbyshire District Profile recorded that 49.2% of all people 16 and over in South Derbyshire were married or in a civil partnership. This is a decrease from 52.9% in 2011. This proportion is similar to regional and national averages, with those who had not been married or in a civil partnership increasing from 34.6% to 37.9% nationally.

Other protected and/or socially excluded groups

- 4.8 The District is ranked 210th out of 317, (where 1 is the most deprived) by the Indices of Deprivation 2025⁸ with levels of social deprivation focusing largely around Swadlincote and Hartshorne. The district scores the highest in deprivation terms for health and disability in comparison to other deprivation categorifies. South Newhall (008D) has the highest levels of social deprivation in relation to health and disability in the district with only 4% of neighbourhoods in England being classed as more deprived, this is also the most deprived neighbourhood in the district in relation to income. The villages in South Derbyshire being generally less deprived than the more urban areas.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 4.9 South Derbyshire had 1,191 births in 2025⁹. The birth rate is 10.0 per 1,000 of the population¹⁰, this has decreased from 10.7 but is higher than the Derbyshire average.
- 4.10 Teenage conception rates per 1000 women, under the age of 18 (between 15 to 17 years old) have increased from 1.0 in 2022 to 2.3 in 2025 against a national average of 13.5.

Race and Ethnicity

- 4.11 White ethnic people make up 93.1% of the population in South Derbyshire as of 2021¹¹, a slight decrease from 95.7% in 2011. This is comparable to Derbyshire at 96.3%, and much higher than the national average of 81%. In South Derbyshire, 1.8% of the population are of mixed ethnicity, 3.6% are Asian, 0.8% are black and 0.7% are from other ethnic groups.

Religion or belief

- 4.12 At the time of the 2011 Census, the majority of South Derbyshire residents (64.7%) classified themselves as Christian. This figure had decreased to 47.4%

⁸ [Local Authority \(Lower Tier\) IMD2025 \(OSGB1936\) | CommunitiesOpenData](#)

⁹ [Births in England and Wales: birth registrations - Office for National Statistics](#)

¹⁰ [Nomis - Query Tool - Live births in England and Wales: birth rates down to local authority areas](#)

¹¹ [Census Maps - Census 2021 data interactive, ONS](#)

in 2021, with those reporting no religious affiliation having increased from 26.8% to 43%. Sikh is the second largest group, increasing from 1.5% to 2.1%. This is followed by Islam (0.7%), Hindu (0.5%), Buddhist (0.2%) and Other (0.5%). A further 5.5% did not state their religion¹². When compared with national statistics, the proportion of those reporting no religious affiliation is 36.7%, somewhat lower than locally. Conversely, South Derbyshire has a higher concentration of Sikhs and lower number of Muslims than are observed across England (0.9% and 6.7% respectively).

Sex (Gender)

- 4.13 Male residents in South Derbyshire make up 49% of the population and female residents 51%¹³. This essentially mirrors from the Derbyshire average where males account for 49.1% and females 50.9% of the population. Nationally the breakdown is similarly 49% and 51%.

Sexual orientation

- 4.14 As of the 2021 Census¹⁴, the number of people identifying as non-heterosexual is 8.2% of the population. 5.85% did not answer, 1.3% were gay or lesbian and 0.9% were bisexual.

5. Publication Version of the Local Plan 2042 Policy Assessment

- 5.1 The Publication Version of the Local Plan Part 2 Review 2042 (Regulation 19) focuses on non-strategic matters. This EqIA assesses the proposals and policies in the Local Plan.
- 5.2 Policies, including the non-strategic policies, within the Plan are subject to assessment to identify any potential impact on different equality target groups. The potential impact could be negative, positive or neutral, or it may be considered that there will be no impact on the groups. The full assessment is provided at Appendix 1.
- 5.3 This section firstly provides context regarding the protected characteristics and target groups and how, in principle, they might be impacted by local plan policies. Secondly, the key elements of the plan are assessed in terms of the potential impact on the protected groups.

Age

- 5.4 How and where new development is located may affect different age groups in varying ways. The accessibility of new development may have implications for some people more than others and some age groups might be impacted more (or less) than others. For example, for older age groups, proximity of new

¹² [How life has changed in South Derbyshire: Census 2021 \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

¹³ [Census 2021 - Derbyshire Observatory](#)

¹⁴ [Sex - Census Maps, ONS](#)

housing and other development to services, such as health and social care, convenience shopping and community facilities may be especially important and/or the means to access these provisions safely and easily via public transport. Conversely, accessing quality jobs, training and education opportunities, as well as establishing a place on the property ladder, is more likely to be a key issue for younger people. Access to pre-school provisions, play areas and healthcare is likely to be more important to households with young families. Although all age groups are likely to be impacted, the potential exists for some age groups to be impacted by local plan policies more than others.

- 5.5 Provision of appropriate and more flexible accommodation types, in the right locations to meet needs, is important to all in the community and can be influenced by local plan policies. However, this issue tends to be magnified at either end of the age spectrum. For the older age groups, the provision and location of suitable lifetime homes, retirement, sheltered housing and/or extra care housing may be much more important than for other age groups. At the younger end of the age range, access to affordable housing can be key to enabling young people to live independently from family and in establishing their own home in the area.

Disability

- 5.6 The Local Plan 2042 will guide the location and shape of future development in the District. For disabled people, isolation from services, public transport options and/or communities as well as an undersupply of more specialist or flexible types of housing can be a barrier to living independently and to health and wellbeing. There are a wide range of needs within this category, and it is recognised that the Plan can play a role in helping to meet specific specialist needs, in providing an accessible, healthy and inclusive communities, open spaces, facilities and a public realm that is appropriate and accessibly for all who want to use them.

Gender Reassignment

- 5.7 The Equality Act provides protection for transgender people, defined as people who propose to, has started, or completed a process to change their gender. Local Plan policies should seek to respond to the needs of all in the community, avoid discrimination and support inclusivity.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

- 5.8 Married or civil partnership couples could potentially face barriers through the size of homes, access to suitable facilities and services. A lack of local economic opportunities could potentially force longer commutes to economic opportunities outside of the District.

Other protected and/or socially excluded groups

- 5.9 These can include those experiencing higher than typical levels of social ostracization and/or economic difficulties. Often formerly institutionalised

individuals such as former prisoners and those who earn lower than average incomes face challenges not experienced by those not falling under such categories.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 5.10 A proportion of the population will be pregnant at any time and/or looking after babies and very young children. They may have health, socialisation and childcare requirements, including around access to pre- and post-natal care, childcare and health services. They may be more likely to be seeking affordable accommodation that is suitable for a young or growing family, with access to facilities, schools, and open spaces. These needs have implications for how our environment, infrastructure, housing and communities are planned and are relevant to the scope and policies of the Local Plan.

Race and ethnicity

- 5.11 For the purposes of the Act 'race' can mean your colour, or your nationality (including your citizenship). It can also refer to your ethnic or national origins and heritage, which may not be the same as your current nationality.
- 5.12 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are often undercounted in official censuses, due in part to their nomadic lifestyle. The Derby, Derbyshire, Peak District National Park Authority and East Staffordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (July 2023) addressed such concerns. This ethnic minority group have specialist needs in terms of spatial planning and access to services and sites.

Religion or belief

- 5.13 People of different religions and faiths may face barriers to accessing suitable places of worship, which may have requirements in terms of location, space and built form/function. The Local Plan can influence the protection and location of community facilities and services and can therefore influence opportunities for religious groups to practice their religion and worship.

Sex (Gender)

- 5.14 The pattern and location of development may have some impacts with regard to gender. The lives of older women are often different to those of older men. On average, women live longer and are more likely to be working later in life. These factors will also impact on how the Local Plan can have regard to other protected characteristics (including Age and Disability).
- 5.15 Traditionally, working-age women have been more likely to have varied working patterns compared to men, with one or more part-time jobs, and may leave the labour market earlier, perhaps to care for children. Therefore, the need for access to public transport, proximity to workplaces and the avoidance of isolated locations are all considerations in planning to meet the needs of women.

Sexual orientation

- 5.16 The Act seeks to protect bisexual, gay, heterosexual and lesbian people. Known barriers for these groups may include isolation in rural areas, which can be stronger for minority groups, the effect of hate crime and a lack of good support networks, especially for older people.

Assessment of Proposals and Policies on Equality Groups and Characteristics

- 5.17 The policies of the Local Plan Regulation 19 are assessed in Appendix 1 to this report, with regard to any potential impact on the different equality target groups described above.

6. Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1 This Equality Impact Assessment demonstrates that, the local plan policies identified within the Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan Part 2 Review are considered to have a positive impact upon protected characteristics, as well as on the population of the District as a whole. There are some positive impacts identified within the matrix for certain age groups, the elderly, disabled, pregnant women and racial/ethnic groups. Many of the policies within the Plan will benefit the wider community in South Derbyshire and not specifically those with protected characteristics.
- 6.2 It should be noted that where policies are judged to have a neutral impact, this is because the policy will have a positive impact on the community, across all groups, rather than any specific group. None of the Local Plan policies have been found to have a negative impact on any specific characteristic or group, or to introduce barriers to the target groups. Therefore, no modifications to any of the policies are required or recommended at this stage. Where an unknown impact has been identified, this is in relation to the type of development that is likely to take place on the site, however it is expected that the redevelopment of previously developed land is likely to lead to a neutral or positive outcome overall.

Equality Impact Assessment Matrix

South Derbyshire Local Plan Part 2 Review

Code/Colour	Impact identified across equality groups
Positive	Any impact likely to be positive, to an identified group or groups
Neutral	There is a comparable or positive impact across all groups, with no differential impact identified
Negative	The likely impact on a specific group or identified groups would be negative
Uncertain	The impact is uncertain at this stage

Policy	Equality Groups									
	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Race and Ethnicity	Religion and Belief	Sex (Gender)	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Other protected and/or socially excluded groups
Policy SDT1: Settlement Boundaries and Development										
	Policy SDT1 includes amended settlement boundaries to define settlements within the District, this supports the efficient and effective use of land, ensuring sustainable growth and supporting the urban concentration of development. The concentration of services and facilities supports different age groups through better access to employment opportunities and an aging population as services are easier to access, the concentration of urban areas also supports the provision of public transport and the delivery of active modes of travel and access to public open space which assists with keeping people active and healthy, reducing hospitalisation and provides opportunities for pregnant women and those with families.									
Policy H23: Non-Strategic Housing Allocations										
	Policy H23 establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23A: North of Linton Road, Castle Gresley										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23B: Southwest Swadlincote										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23C: Swadlincote Lane, Church Gresley										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									

Policy	Equality Groups									
	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Race and Ethnicity	Religion and Belief	Sex (Gender)	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Other protected and/or socially excluded groups
Policy H23D: Land south of Walton Road, Drakelow										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23E: Land off Peregrine Avenue and Willington Road, Etwall										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23F: Land south of Etwall										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23G: Land East of Hatton										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23H: Land East of Hilton										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23I: Land South of Primula Way, Littleover										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23J: Jawbone Lane, Melbourne										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									

Policy	Equality Groups									
	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Race and Ethnicity	Religion and Belief	Sex (Gender)	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Other protected and/or socially excluded groups
Policy H23K: Kings Newton Lane, Melbourne										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23L: Land off Old Etwall Road, Mickleover										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23M: Land off Mount Pleasant Road, Repton										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23N: William Nadin Way, Swadlincote, Site D										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23O: Land north of Willington										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H23P: Land off Kingfisher Way, Willington										
	The housing allocations are the expression of the earlier policies (particularly H23). The Policy establishes the commitment to provide additional housing over the Plan period, accounting for the needs of all demographics in the District including those requiring specialist housing and affordable dwellings. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H24: Replacement Dwellings in Rural Areas										
	Policy H24 supports the replacement of dwellings outside of settlement boundaries subject to certain design and heritage criteria. The requirement for a replacement dwelling may be as a result of a need to provide more appropriate accommodation to meet a specific need which could be related to age, disability or the need for additional accommodation to support a family. Accommodating this in a location of an existing dwelling supports the retention of existing social									

Policy	Equality Groups									
	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Race and Ethnicity	Religion and Belief	Sex (Gender)	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Other protected and/or socially excluded groups
	connections and culture. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H25: Rural Workers' Dwellings										
	Policy H25 supports the delivery of specialist rural workers dwellings where an essential need can be demonstrated. This policy supports those in agricultural and rural profession to live in close proximity to their work providing better access to jobs and relatively affordable accommodation which is of particular importance to younger people who have more limited access to rural housing due to the cost. Access to affordable housing also supports the formation of families. Increasing employment and prosperity will also contribute to improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H26: Residential Gardens within Rural Areas										
	Policy H26 supports the change of use of land to residential gardens in rural areas. This policy supports better access to outside space which is beneficial for those of all ages and the disabled as this can support physical and mental wellbeing and reduce inequalities in access to nature.									
Policy H27: Residential Extensions and other Householder Development										
	Policy H27 supports the development of extensions and alterations to dwellings (including the provision of annexes) subject to a number of design and amenity criteria. The requirement for an extension or annex may be as a result of a need to provide more appropriate accommodation to meet a specific need which could be related to age, disability or the need for additional accommodation to support a family. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H28: Residential Conversions										
	Policy H28 supports the conversion of a building, outside a settlement boundary, to provide residential accommodation. The requirement to convert a building to residential accommodation may be as a result of a need to provide more appropriate accommodation to meet a specific need which could be related to age, disability or the need for additional accommodation to support a family. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									
Policy H29: Extensions to and intensification of authorised Gypsy and Traveller Sites										
	Policy H29 supports the extension or intensification of existing authorised gypsy and traveller sites subject to a number of criteria. The policy supports developments within reasonable travelling distance of a settlement which offers local services and community facilities, including a primary school, which is beneficial for children. The policy also requires pitches to ensure adequate provision for on site storage, recreation space, amenity provision and utility services which is beneficial for those of all ages and the disabled as this ensures accessibility of services. Safe, serviced sites support maternal health and family stability. Access to healthcare and sanitation is particularly important for pregnant individuals. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. This policy is expected to have a positive impact on Gypsies, Roma, and Irish Travellers who are recognised as ethnic minority groups with a shared history and culture, which is why they are protected under the race characteristic.									
Policy BNE5: Development in Rural Areas										
	Policy BNE5 supports development for essential rural based activity, infill housing development and development that is unavoidable outside of settlement boundaries subject to certain criteria. Increasing employment and prosperity contributes to improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities for all age groups. Increased housing supply supports family formation and access to suitable homes for pregnant individuals and families. Increased housing supply can reduce overcrowding and improve access for racially diverse communities.									

Policy	Equality Groups									
	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Race and Ethnicity	Religion and Belief	Sex (Gender)	Sexual Orientation	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Other protected and/or socially excluded groups
Policy BNE6: Agricultural Development										
	Policy BNE6 supports agricultural development subject to certain criteria. Increasing employment and prosperity contributes to improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities for all age groups.									
Policy BNE7: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows										
	Policy BNE7 supports the retention and appropriate consideration in development design of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Enhancing proximity to such Green Infrastructure can support physical and mental wellbeing, promote social inclusion, and reduce inequalities in access to nature and services for all age groups.									
Policy BNE8: Local Green Space										
	Policy BNE8 seeks to protect Local Green Spaces from inappropriate development and seeks to ensure that related development supports access to biodiversity or improve community cohesion. Local Green Space has been identified as those of particular importance to the communities they are within proximity to and this is particularly beneficial for older people, families with young children, pregnant women and those with a disability who may face additional barriers to mobility and access. Enhancing proximity to such infrastructure can support physical and mental wellbeing, promote social inclusion, and reduce inequalities in access to nature and services for all age groups.									
Policy BNE9: Enhancement of Local Green Spaces										
	Policy BNE9 seeks to support enhancements to Local Green Spaces to improve access to biodiversity or improve community cohesion. Local Green Space has been identified as those of particular importance to the communities they are within proximity to and this is particularly beneficial for older people, families with young children, pregnant women and those with a disability who may face additional barriers to mobility and access. Enhancing proximity to such infrastructure can support physical and mental wellbeing, promote social inclusion, and reduce inequalities in access to nature and services for all age groups.									
Policy BNE10: Advertisements and Visual Pollution										
	Policy BNE10 seeks to control the level of visual pollution within the public realm and ensure that the public realm is safe and accessible for highways users. This is beneficial for older people, families with young children, pregnant women and those with a disability who may face additional barriers to mobility and access.									
Policy BNE11: Shopfronts										
	Policy BNE11 seeks to ensure that shopfronts are designed in a way that are appropriate for their setting. It is not considered that this policy has any specific impact on any group with a protected characteristic.									
Policy BNE12: Former Power Station Land										
	Policy BNE12 seeks to support the redevelopment of the former Willington Power Station. Depending on the development that is proposed for the site it is considered that it will have positive benefits for the protected characteristics including access to jobs during development and potentially afterwards, increasing employment and prosperity across the social gradient will also contribute to improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities for all age groups. Depending on the type of redevelopment there is likely to be other positive outcomes however, as these are currently unknown, they have been assessed as such.									
Policy RTL1: Retail Hierarchy										
	Policy RTL1 details the hierarchy of centres and sets out the plan to improve the quality, vitality and vibrancy of the town and local centres to ensure they can operate effectively in the long term. This policy ensures that wider economic activity occurs in locations that are accessible in terms of travel time and access by public transport. This is particularly beneficial for young and older people and those with a disability who may face barriers to mobility and access to buildings and public spaces. Supporting retail centres assists with integration and social engagement which is beneficial for all equality groups.									

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Policy RTL2: Swadlincote Town Centre Potential Redevelopment Locations										
	Policy RTL2 supports the redevelopment of locations within Swadlincote Town Centre to improve the vitality and viability of the centre. Similar to Policy RTL1 this policy ensures that wider economic activity occurs in a location that is accessible in terms of travel time and access by public transport. This is particularly beneficial for young and older people and those with a disability who may face barriers to mobility and access to buildings and public spaces. Supporting the redevelopment of the main retail centre within the District will assist with integration and social engagement which is beneficial for all equality groups.									
Policy INF11: Telecommunications										
	Policy INF11 supports the development of telecommunications infrastructure required to improve connectivity subject to a number of design criteria. This is particularly beneficial for young and older people and those with a disability who may face mobility and access barriers. Increasing telecommunications coverage across the District will contribute to reducing inequalities and access to employment.									
Policy INF12: Provision of Secondary Education Facilities										
	Policy INF12 details the secondary education facilities required to be delivered as part of the Local Plan Part 1 Review Strategic Allocation at Infinity Garden Village (STRA1). This is particularly beneficial to young people and people who are expecting a family / have a family who may need to take account of access to local Schools. New infrastructure will also be delivered to modern standards which are likely to be more accessible to those with disabilities.									
Policy INF13: Infinity Garden Village										
	Policy INF13 details the extent of the Infinity Garden Village project. This project has been considered through for equalities impact through the Local Plan Part 1 Review, and this is simply rolling forwards the extent of the site that was adopted in the previous Part 2 Local Plan. It is not considered that this policy in isolation has any specific impact on any group with a protected characteristic.									
Policy INF14: Burial Grounds										
	Policy INF14 supports the delivery of new burial space subject to a number of environmental and design criteria. This is beneficial to those of specific religions and beliefs to ensure that they are able to bury their deceased in a way that is appropriate to their beliefs.									
Policy INF15: Public Art										
	Policy INF15 supports the provision of public art on residential sites providing 50 or more dwellings. This is likely to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not through the provision of opportunities for artists, organisations and communities. It encourages shared experience and outcomes, increases engagement and may help to integrate history and identity between groups with protected characteristics and/or socially excluded groups.									
Policy INF16: Mercia Marina										
	Policy INF15 supports the development of Mercia Marina for tourism including residential overnight accommodation, moorings and visitor attractions. This is likely to have a positive impact on older adults who benefit from social engagement and will support social inclusion for pregnant individuals, parents and boat dwellers through inclusion and representation.									
Policy INF17: Toyota										
	Policy INF16 supports employment development within the Toyota site to recognise their importance as a local employer. The policy seeks to support accessibility enhancements to the site which is particularly important for groups with potential mobility difficulties including certain age groups, the disabled and women who can face safety concerns in transport systems. The policy supports opportunities for training and skills development which can assist in developing a skilled labour									

	Equality Groups									
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	pool, better able to access new jobs, especially within the knowledge-based sector across the District. Increasing employment and prosperity across the social gradient will also contribute to improving health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities.									