

Strategic Development Plan

Proposed Plan

January 2016

Equality Impact Assessment



Glasgow and the Clyde Valley
Strategic Development Planning Authority

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PROPOSED PLAN

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

January 2016

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1 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) is to help ensure that Clydeplan (the operating name of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Planning Authority) do not discriminate and where possible utilises opportunities to promote equality of opportunity and foster good community relations. The process should help provide a well-balanced and well thought-out approach to policy development for the second Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (SDP).

1.2 An EIA involves thinking through the potential consequences of policies and functions on both the identified equality target groups and society at large, making sure that as far as possible, any negative impacts are minimised or eliminated and that opportunities for promoting equality are maximised.

Clydeplan Strategic Development Plan

1.3 The draft EIA was published alongside the Strategic Development Main Issues Report and the Environmental Report in January 2015 for an 8 week consultation period which closed on 27th March.

1.4 The Main Issues Report (January 2015) considers the big changes that will shape the city region over the next 20 years. Clydeplan identified 7 issues in terms of

- supporting economic recovery;
- supporting a low carbon economy;
- supporting positive environmental action;
- supporting sustainable travel
- strategic development planning and Community planning
- placemaking at a city region scale
- climate change adaptation.

1.5 The responses received to the Main Issues Report and associated documents, including the Draft EIA, have informed the preparation of the Proposed Strategic Development Plan for the Clydeplan city region. This EAI (January 2015) has been published alongside the Proposed Plan and representations can be made between January and March 2015.

Assessment Process

1.6 This EIA sets out a three stage process in support of the review of, and publication of, the next SDP for the Clydeplan city region.

Stage 1 (January 2014 - December 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• monitoring and review of current approved SDP (May 2012);• essential information identified and collected;• the aims of the MIR outlined;• assessment of potential impacts on equality.
Stage 2 (January 2015 - March 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ensuring a comprehensive and inclusive MIR consultation takes place that is relevant and proportionate to the strategic plan making process.
Stage 3 (March 2015 - December 2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• review of the MIR consultation in light of the EIA and its subsequent impact on the Proposed Plan.

- 1.7 The initial assessment (Stage 1) was prepared ahead of the Main Issues Report and both it and the draft Equalities Impact Assessment were published for consultation from Tuesday 15th April 2014 for just over 10 weeks until Friday 27th June 2014.
- 1.8 Consultation on the Main Issues Report and EIA itself formed Stage Two of the process.
- 1.9 Stage Three of the assessment was undertaken as the responses from Main Issues stage were being analysed and as the Proposed Plan was being prepared.
- 1.10 A further opportunity for representations to be made to this Equalities Impact Assessment (2015) will take place alongside the Proposed Plan from January to March 2015.
- 1.11 Clydeplan must submit a Proposed Plan to Scottish Ministers no later than the 29th May 2016. Scottish Ministers have the right to modify (in part or in whole) the Plan or to approve it without change or to reject it. The impact on this EIA of any modifications to the Proposed Plan made by Scottish Ministers would be for Scottish Ministers to determine.

Stage One (Carried out for the Main Issues Report January 2015)

Step 1: Identify Essential Information

Name of function or policy	Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Main Issues Report
Lead Officer for function/policy	Stuart Tait Strategic Development Plan Manager
Lead Service involved in the delivery of this function/policy	Clydeplan
Lead Service taking primary responsibility for this impact assessment	Clydeplan
Names of Officers carrying out Stage One	Stuart Tait
Officer Designation	Manager
Name of Officer carrying out Stage Two and Three	Stuart Tait
Officer Designation	Manager
Is this function or policy	New
Date of Equalities Impact Assessment	December 2014

Others involved in the delivery of this function or policy

- 1.12 Planning Services in the eight Clydeplan Local Authorities, namely East Dunbartonshire Council, East Renfrewshire Council, Glasgow City Council, Inverclyde council, North Lanarkshire Council, Renfrewshire Council, South Lanarkshire Council and West Dunbartonshire Council. In respect to the Housing Need and Demand Assessment also the Housing Services within each of the constituent Clydeplan eight local authorities.
- 1.13 The process is supported by the Treasurer and Clerk of Renfrewshire Council

How have others (listed above) been involved in the Equalities Impact Assessment process?

- 1.14 This EIA will be considered and approved by the Clydeplan Joint Committee and will be published along with the Proposed Plan forming part of a suite of consultation documents.

Step 2: Outline aims of the function or policy

What are the main aims of the function or policy?

- 1.15 The main aims of the MIR are to
- consider the strategic land use changes that will shape the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region over the next 20 years acknowledging the legacy of commitments in the most recently approved Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan (May 2012) and the terms of the National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (June 2104);
 - consider the strategic changes that are best dealt with at a city region level;
 - outline options for the scale of growth, particularly for population and households and where development should and should not be located in support of such growth and ask for views on these and other issues.

Who are the main beneficiaries of the function or policy?

- 1.16 The citizens of the eight Clydeplan Local Authorities, and those with an interest in growing the economy and improving the social and environmental well being of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region.

What are the intended outcomes of the function or policy?

- 1.17 The intended outcome is for the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region to be competitive, compact and accessible, planned on sustainability principles and responding to the key 'drivers' of long-term change.
- 1.18 This outcome is based upon a Vision which comprises
- a Spatial Vision to 2035 which emerges from the consideration of the 'drivers of change' and from 'futures' thinking; and
 - the key development principles which will shape the future geography of the city region.

1.19 The key components of this vision are set out in the table below.

Economy	Urban Fabric	Infrastructure	Environment	Energy
Low Carbon	Quality of Life Healthy Urban Planning)	Sustainable transport (including active travel)	Green Network	Renewable Energy including Wind, Biomass, Combined Heat and Power
Service based with high quality manufacturing and education sectors	Renewal and Regeneration (reuse of brownfield land)	STPR including SPT Conurbation Study	Woodland Planting	
Connected and Accessible (Internal and External)	Sustainable Development Locations	Water and Sewerage (MGSDP)	Improve environmental quality to support health improvements, economic competitiveness and enhance bio- diversity	
City Region Collaboration	Low Carbon			
	Agglomeration and Higher Densities			
	Key Role of City Centre and Urban Centres			

1.20 The above Vision compliments both the current SDP Vision and the new proposed Vision as set out in the Main Issues Report

“2035 Vision

The place we want to create:

Glasgow and the Clyde Valley will be a compact city region attracting and retaining investment and improving the quality of life for people through the creation of a place which maximises its economic, social and environmental assets ensuring it fulfills its potential as Scotland’s foremost city region”

1.21 The objectives contained in the MIR are listed below:

- support sustainable economic growth by protecting and enhancing the character and quality of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region as a key economic driver;
- encourage sustainable development as a response to the need to improve accessibility and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by locating

development which is well related to transport networks, avoiding flood risk, promoting the use of previously developed land, supports the waste hierarchy and encourages the development of renewable energy developments in acceptable locations;

- met the identified housing need and demand and encourage the development of mixed communities;
- protect and enhance the area's natural environment biodiversity and natural resources and support the creation of a Green Network;
- ensure improved accessibility to homes, jobs and services by locating new development in places which promotes the use of active travel and supports the hierarchy of accessibility especially walking, cycling and public transport;
- promote strategic transport linkages and route improvements.

Why is this function or policy being assessed?

- 1.22 This assessment will help the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan ensure that the MIR does not discriminate, and enables the eight Local Authorities to promote equalities.

Is the function of policy intended to increase equality of opportunity by permitting positive action or action to redress disadvantage?

✓ Yes

Give details

- 1.23 The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 places an obligation on Scottish Ministers and planning authorities to perform their functions in a manner which encourages equal opportunities and which observes current equal opportunity requirements. This legislation came into force in 2009.
- 1.24 The Scotland Act 1998 defines equal opportunities as: *'the prevention, elimination or regulation of discrimination between persons on grounds of sex or marital status, on racial grounds, or on grounds of disability, age, sexual orientation, language or social origin, or of other personal attributes, including beliefs or opinions, such as religious beliefs or political opinions.'*

Step 3: Gather and Consider Evidence

1.25 What evidence will you use to identify any potential positive or negative impacts?

Evidence	Details
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular discussion with Clydeplan Management Teams (Steering Group and Heads of Policy) to identify key issues and potential options; • Development Plan Scheme and Participation Statement published March 2014; • Establishment of 3 topic based forum namely 'Environmental Forum', 'Economy, Infrastructure and Place Making Forum' and 'Development Land Forum' to enable wide external stakeholder engagement and to focus debate on specific topic areas to develop those work areas in order to assist the development of the new SDP and Local Development Plans; • Presentations by key stakeholders to the Clydeplan Joint Committee including individual local authorities, Historic Scotland and University of Stirling; Glasgow City Centre Strategy team; • Establishment of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Housing Market Partnership in support of the Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2; • Publication of an annual newsletter; • SDP2 Early Engagement consultation (January 2014) including a refreshed website; • Consultation events in support of Main Issues Report publication; • EqIA will be published and made available for comment alongside other SDP consultation documents on the Clydeplan website, www.clydeplan-sdpa.gov.uk
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Need and Demand Assessment 2 incorporating demographic forecasts and projections and affordability assessment study; • Economic forecasting and projections; • Housing Land Audits and Urban Capacity Study; • Industrial and Business Land Survey and Vacant and Derelict Land Survey; • National Planning Framework 3 (June 2014) and Scottish Planning Policy (June 2104); • Clyde River Basin Management Plan; • Workshops on overall vision, forestry, transport, health, climate change, economy and related growth sectors, placemaking, retail.

Officer knowledge and experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional expertise of Local Authority officers
User Feedback (including complaints)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responses received from consultation exercises on approved SDP (May 2012) and the Early Engagement consultation (January 2014)
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Housing Needs and Demand Assessment (HNDA) 2 considered groups with particular needs.

Step 4: Assess Likely Impacts on Equality Strands

- 1.26 The Equality Act was published in 2010. The Act introduces a new duty for public sector bodies to consider, in all the strategic decisions they make, how they will tackle the disadvantage some people face because of socio-economic disadvantage.
- 1.27 In view of this, it is considered appropriate to include additional Equality Target Groups namely people with mental health illness; people in religious/faith groups; people with low income; homeless people; people involved in the criminal justice system; staff of the eight Clydeplan Local Authorities and people living in rural areas.

Which, if any, Equality Target Groups and others could be affected by this function or policy?

- 1.28 This assessment is based on the draft vision and preferred spatial strategy of the Main Issues Report.

Equality Target Group	Positive Impact (+)	Neutral Impact (0)	Negative Impact (-)
Race*		0	
Disability	+		
Gender**		0	
LGB***		0	
Belief		0	
Younger	+		
Older	+		
Mental Health Illness	+		
Religious/faith groups		0	
Homeless	+		
Low income	+		
Criminal justice system		0	
Staff		0	
Rural areas	+		
Others	+		

* Race includes Gypsies/Travellers

** Gender includes Transgender

*** LGB: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual

1.29 From the Groups you have highlighted above, what positive and negative impacts do you think the function or policy might have?

Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts
<p>Disability Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport.</p>	None identified
<p>Younger People Economic growth will increase employment opportunities. Providing a supply of mixed housing types. Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport. Reduce demand for energy from new developments will reduce living costs. Improving quality of place, reduced levels of vacant and derelict land and increased greenspace.</p>	None identified
<p>Older People Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport. Reduce demand for energy from new developments will reduce living costs and fuel poverty. Improving quality of place, reduced levels of vacant and derelict land and increased greenspace.</p>	None identified
<p>Mental Health Illness Increased access to greenspace, improving quality of place and reduced levels of vacant and derelict land.</p>	None identified
<p>Low Income Economic growth will increase employment opportunities. Providing a supply of affordable housing. Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport. Reduce demand for energy from new developments will reduce living costs.</p>	None identified
<p>Homelessness Providing a supply of affordable housing.</p>	None identified
<p>Rural Areas Increased accessibility to jobs, services and facilities.</p>	None identified
<p>Other Economic growth will increase employment opportunities especially in regeneration areas. Improving quality of place, reduced levels of vacant and derelict land and increased greenspace.</p>	None identified

If you have **not** identified any potential negative impacts go to Step 6 and detail your monitoring, reviewing and publishing arrangements.

Step 5: Apply the Three Key Assessment Tests for Compliance

1.30 Step 5 draws together all the steps of the Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment tool in ensuring that the application of a Council policy is non-discriminating and human rights compliant.



- 1.31 **Which human rights or equality rights may be directly or indirectly affected as identified in Steps 3 and 4?**
Not Applicable
- 1.32 **Legality - Where there is a negative impact is there a legal basis in the relevant domestic law?**
Not Applicable
- 1.33 **Legitimate Aim - Is the aim of the policy identified in Steps 1 and 2 a legitimate aim being served in terms of the relevant equality legislation or the Human Rights Act?**
Not Applicable
- 1.34 **Proportionality - Is the impact of the policy proportionate to the legitimate aim being pursued? Is it the minimum necessary interference to achieve the legitimate aim?**
Not Applicable

Step 6: Monitoring and Review

How will the implementation of the function or policy be monitored?

- 1.35 The MIR is not a draft Plan, and therefore does not include any policies or targets that require to be implemented.

How will the results of the monitoring be used to develop the function or policy?

- 1.36 The results of all monitoring will inform the Proposed Plan and approved SDP2 as well as the Local Development Plans of the eight constituent Local Authorities.

When is the function or policy due to be reviewed?

- 1.37 The MIR is due to be published in January 2015 and representations received will inform the subsequent Proposed Plan which is due for publication in January 2016.

Step 7: Public Reporting of Results

Summarise the results of the Equality Impact Assessment. Include any action which has been taken as a result of the Equalities Impact Assessment. You must note if you have modified or consulted on the function or policy.

- 1.38 A non-statutory consultation exercise was undertaken in January/February 2014 and provided early engagement with interested parties which has helped to identify any potential issues for the MIR.

Positive Impacts

- 1.39 There will be positive impacts for some of the quality target groups in the following ways:

Disability

Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport and access to greenspace.

Younger People

Economic growth will increase employment opportunities. Providing a supply of mixed housing types. Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport. Reduced demand for energy from new developments will reduce living costs. Improving quality of place, reduced levels of vacant and derelict land and increased levels greenspace and access to greenspace. .

Older People

Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport. Reduced demand for energy from new developments will reduce living costs and fuel poverty. Improving quality of place, reduced levels of vacant and derelict land and increased levels of greenspace and access to greenspace.

Mental Health Illness

Increased access to greenspace, improving quality of place and reduced levels of vacant and derelict land and increased levels of greenspace and access to greenspace.

Low Income

Economic growth will increase employment opportunities. Providing a supply of affordable housing. Increased accessibility to new developments by improved pedestrian routes and public transport. Reduced demand for energy from new developments will reduce living costs.

Homelessness

Proving a supply of affordable housing.

Rural Areas

Increased accessibility to jobs, services and community facilities.

Other

Economic growth will increase employment opportunities especially in regeneration areas. Improving quality of place with resulting reduction in areas of vacant and derelict land and increased levels of greenspace.

- 1.35 This assessment will be published with the MIR for consultation and will be available online or on request from the Strategic Development Planning Authority. The responses to the assessment will be reported to the Clydeplan Joint Committee and used to inform the preparation of the Proposed Plan for submission to Scottish Ministers in May 2016.

Stage Two - Consultation on the Draft Equalities Impact Assessment (2014)

- 2.1 Consultation on Stage One of the draft Equalities Impact Assessment (2014) took place alongside consultation on the Main Issues Report. This commenced on January 2015 for an 8 week consultation period which closed on 27th March 2015.
- 2.2 The consultation process was carried out in line with Clydeplan's Participation Statement included in the Clydeplan Development Plan Scheme (2014). Full details of the consultation are outlined in Clydeplan's Publicity and Consultation Statement.
- 2.3 The Equalities Act 2010 introduces a duty for public bodies to consider, in all the strategic decisions they make, how they will tackle the disadvantage some people face because of socio-economic disadvantage.
- 2.4 Stage 1, Step 4 of the draft Equalities Impact Assessment (2014) has been carried out to include additional Equality Target Groups: People with mental health illness; people in religious/faith groups; people with low income; people in rural areas; homeless people; staff (of East Dunbartonshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow City, Inverclyde, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire Councils).
- 2.5 Community engagement methods provided in the Planning Advice Note (PAN) 3/2010 *Community Engagement* were considered in developing a proportionate communication strategy for Clydeplan. The Participation Statement, contained within the Development Plan Scheme (2014) was issued to all Community Councils, the Key Agencies, Clydeplan Key Stakeholders, neighbouring local authorities and other statutory bodies.
- 2.6 In carrying out the Main Issues stage consultation during 2014 Clydeplan sought to ensure that:
 - arrangements for participation were as inclusive, open and transparent as possible;
 - information was provided early and in a format that allowed full consideration; and,
 - communication was provided in a range of formats and locations, making use of electronic means including the Clydeplan's website and social media.
- 2.7 The participation exercise sought to involve a wide range of parties including:
 - Groups representing equality target groups, including the Equality and Human Rights Commission and youth representatives;
 - Public sector groups (including key government departments and agencies);
 - Private sector groups (including business, retail and housing interests);
 - Established community groups (including community councils);
 - Voluntary and environmental organisations;
 - Community Planning Partnerships.
- 2.8 Consultation methods included the following:
 - Press notice (The Herald);
 - Letters and copy of the Main Issues Report to Community Councils, and Joint Committee Councillors
 - Letters and copy of the Main Issues Report to statutory consultees;
 - Letters to other relevant bodies;
 - Internet via Clydeplan and local authority websites; and,
 - Social media (Twitter).

- 2.9 No responses were received during the consultation on the EIA. However one of the comments received suggested that it is not clear how Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are considered in the Main Issues Report. The second comments considered that the Main Issues Report consultation had not been well advertised to local residents.

Stage 3 (Summer 2015)

- 3.1 This stage is concerned with reviewing and revising policies in the light of the assessment and public consultation, and determining whether any of the changes made through the Proposed Plan would substantially affect the results of the assessment. The nature of development planning in Scotland means that this stage is when policy ideas consulted upon at Main Issues Report stage are translated into policy. The considerations of stages 1, 2 and 3 of this Equalities Impact Assessment inform this work on developing policies.

Responses to the draft Equalities Impact Assessment

- 3.2 As highlighted on paragraph 2.9 no responses were received in respect of the draft Equalities Impact Assessment however a response was made seeking to ensure the Proposed Plan contained proposals for dealing with any needs for specialist housing provision, Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
- 3.3 The Proposed Plan will make clear that the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople have been considered through the HNDA but that there are no strategic cross boundary issues. It will be for the respective council's Local Housing Strategy and Local Development Plan to determine the appropriate action required in response to these issues.

Clydeplan Proposed Plan

- 3.4 The Vision in Clydeplan's Proposed Plan is a new Vision specifically for the Proposed Plan. The previous SDP took its Vision from the corporate Vision set out by the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Community Planning Partnership in its economic Strategy 2011-2016. The Vision in the Proposed Plan is:

'By 2036 Glasgow and the Clyde Valley will be a resilient compact city region attracting and retaining investment and improving the quality of life for people and reducing inequalities through the creation of a place which maximises its economic, social and environmental assets ensuring it fulfills its potential as Scotland's foremost city region.'

- 3.5 The approved SDP (May 2012) was supported by a series of spatial frameworks which focused upon
- competitiveness;
 - environmental action;
 - sustainable communities;
 - infrastructure; and,
 - strategic development priorities.
- 3.6 The Vision and Spatial Frameworks aim to align and support the Community Plans and Single Outcome Agreements that cover each of the four constituent council areas and Community Planning Partnerships. In addition they relate to the planning outcomes defined in National Planning Framework 3/Scottish Planning Policy (2014) and related policies. These are also consistent with the Scottish Government's 16 National Outcomes.

- 3.7 The Proposed Plan has been aligned to the 4 planning outcomes set out in National Planning Framework 3 and Scottish Planning Policy (2014). This is to support read-across between national policy and Clydeplan, namely
1. Clydeplan as a Successful and Sustainable Place;
 2. Clydeplan as a Low Carbon Place;
 3. Clydeplan as a Natural and Resilient Place;
 4. Clydeplan as a Connected Place.
- 3.8 The new Vision and outcomes focussed approach set out in the Proposed Plan more accurately reflects the role of Clydeplan in setting a strategic land use framework for the continuing sustainable growth of the city region. This new Vision does not substantially alter the results of the assessment contained in Stage1 (see above). The Proposed Plan (2015) incorporates the policy enhancements and changes proposed at the Main Issues Report stage in 2014. This is also not considered to substantially alter the assessment contained at Stage 1.
- 3.9 The specific issue raised during Stage 2 has been considered and reflected appropriately by the Proposed Plan. Clydeplan is therefore persuaded that the Proposed Plan (2015) appropriately considers and actively supports the achievement of a better quality of life, creating high quality places, including for the specific groups that this EIA focuses upon.



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