



## Form to be used for the Full Equalities Impact Assessment

Service Area: Planning Services	Section: Planning Policy	Date of Initial assessment:Key Person responsible for assessment:Joseph Sorrell		Date assessme	ent commenced:	
Name of Policy to be assessed:		Oxford Local Plan 2040				
1. In what area are there concerns that the policy could have a differential impact		Race Gender reassignment Sex		Disability Religion or Belief Pregnancy and Maternity		Age Sexual Orientation
						Other strategic/ equalities considerations
<b>2. Background:</b> Give the background information to the policy and the perceived problems with the policy which are		Oxford. The Loc (including afford	cal Plan will have lable housing); th	a material effec	t on the amount a /pe of jobs; the lo	framework for the city of nd type of housing cation and nature of future nong other aspects.

the reason for the Impact Assessment.	The scope of the Local Plan and the 20-year time span mean that this document will have a significant impact on the lives of those who live and work in or visit the city. Important choices will be made between competing demands and limited resources will be allocated. The Local Plan will seek to address inequalities but the policies will need to be assessed for unintended consequences for equality issues.
	To allow for the best use of resources and ensure that Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) effectively influences policy development, it was proposed to take a two-phase approach to assessing the Local Plan. The first phase comprised the initial assessment of the policy areas within the Preferred Options Document. Views on this assessment were sought as part of the Regulation 18 Part 1 Consultation, which took place in October/November 2022.
	The second phase of the Assessment is to look at the policies as they are drafted in the Proposed Submission Document (draft Local Plan). Consultation on this phase of the EqIA will be combined with the next round of public engagement in November 2023. After this stage, changes to the policies should only be minor and not materially alter the policies. If significant changes are needed a further phase of the EqIA may be required.
<ul> <li>3. Methodology and Sources of Data:</li> <li>The methods used to collect data and what sources of data used.</li> </ul>	The policies of the draft Local Plan are based on an evidence base comprised of studies on topics such as housing and employment (e.g. the Housing and Economic Needs Assessment and Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment), transport (e.g. the Central Oxfordshire Travel Plan and advice from the County Council as the Highway Authority), site analysis (e.g. the Green Infrastructure Assessment and the Green Belt Study update) and others including conversations with, and the strategic plans of, infrastructure and service providers.
	In addition, the most up-to-date available demographic information was taken from sources such as the Census data 2011 and 2021 releases, population estimates (Office for National Statistics), 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG), Experian data, Oxford City Council Housing Information System Database and other national, regional, and local sources of data.

	The process for producing a Local Plan places great weight on the quality of the evidence supporting policy decisions. The evidence base will be tested through public examination by a Planning Inspector before the Local Plan can be adopted.
<ul> <li>4. Consultation</li> <li>This section should outline all the consultation that has taken place on the EIA. It should include the following: <ul> <li>Why you carried out the consultation.</li> <li>Details about how you went about it.</li> <li>A summary of the replies you received from people you</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Oxford City Council intends that all sectors of the community have the opportunity to have their say in how their community is planned and developed, irrespective of race; disability; age; religion or belief; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; sex and sexual orientation. Efforts have been made to ensure that the consultation process should be an inclusive one that involves a wide range of community groups. The Local Plan preparation process has consisted of two consultation exercises thus far. First, a non-statutory early consultation exercise (the Issues consultation) took place during the summer of 2021. This process was carried out in accordance with the Statement of Community Involvement in Planning that was approved by Cabinet in June 2021. As Covid- 19 restrictions were still in place at this time, opportunities to hold events in public were limited, which meant that methods of communication such as social media were particularly
<ul> <li>consulted.</li> <li>An assessment of your proposed policy (or policy options) in the light of the responses you received.</li> <li>A statement of what you plan</li> </ul>	important. A leaflet was delivered door-to-door to residents with an attached questionnaire that could be returned using Freepost, though responses could also be submitted via email or an online version of the questionnaire. The consultation was open to anyone to make comments; at the close of the consultation, 1,143 responses had been received. The outcomes from this Issues consultation (as summarised in the Consultation Statement) helped the City Council to prepare the Preferred Options Document.
to do next.	Upon publication of the Preferred Options document, a second consultation exercise was undertaken in the autumn of 2022. This consultation exercise involved a similar practice of outreach and engagement to that of the Issues consultation, with a short leaflet questionnaire delivered door-to-door across the city (approximately 46,000 properties). An online version of this short questionnaire was also made available for those who preferred to use this method. Due to some delays in receiving completed questionnaires caused by postal distribution problems, the deadline for responses was extended until the first week of January 2023. A variety of methods of public engagement were undertaken and aimed to reach residents, workers, employers, students and visitors to Oxford, as well as stakeholders

and service providers. This included publicising information through various traditional and social media channels and meeting with the local communities at a number of 'drop-in' sessions at various locations across the city, attended by members of the Planning Policy team. At that stage in the Local Plan project the material that was published was focused on introducing the project (the scope and timetable) and on providing background information and asking questions on the policy proposals developed following the previous consultation. In order to make this information accessible and to engage with a wide range of parties/people and levels of interest, a range of materials were produced with different audiences in mind, including leaflets, booklets, topic papers, reports and evidence base documents. At the close of comments, 1,427 responses had been received to this questionnaire.
In addition to the short questionnaire, stakeholders and members of the public were also invited to complete a more in-depth structured online questionnaire if they preferred.
Organisations that represent equalities groups were contacted and invited to comment at both consultation stages, along with residents' organisations and statutory consultees.
Both consultation stages highlighted matters that are important for the future development of Oxford. These included concerns about high housing costs, the need to build well-designed homes that enable us to achieve net zero, ensuring our city and district centres remain vibrant and ensuring that people have access to employment opportunities, public open space and community, cultural and social facilities. The consultations also brought into focus the importance of ensuring Oxford's resilience to threats such as climate change, through the maintenance of biodiversity and green space. The draft Local Plan aims to address these issues through its vision and policies which seek to make Oxford a healthier, more inclusive, and more resilient place for those living and working here.
A further technical consultation focusing on the issue of Local Plan housing need was organised in the spring of 2023. This was considered a necessary approach in the light of the decision taken not to progress with the Oxfordshire Plan 2050. Those who responded to the first Preferred Options consultation (and consented to be contacted with further updates)

	report summarising the res The proposed policies will be commencing in November 20	Itation was also advertised through ponses to this consultation is cur consulted upon as part of a final co 23. This EqIA will be subject to that nitted as part of the Oxford Local Pla	rrently being prepared. nsultation exercise consultation exercise as
<b>5. Assessment of Impact:</b> Provide details of the assessment of			
the policy on the six primary equality	Race	Disability	Age
strands. There may have been other groups or individuals that you considered. Please also consider	Neutral	Positive	Positive
whether the policy, strategy or	Gender reassignment	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation
spending decisions could have an impact on safeguarding and / or the	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
welfare of children and vulnerable adults.	Sex	Pregnancy and Maternity	Marriage & Civil Partnership
	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	<ul> <li>Race: No equalities impact identified.</li> <li>Disability: The thrust and ambition of the draft Local Plan strives to focus development in locations which are accessible by public transport &amp; non-car modes to make the city more accessible to people of all abilities. This ambition forms one of the overarching threads within the document, which seeks to foster a liveable city in which residents have access to the basis of their daily needs within an easy walking distance of their homes. In doing so, the document works to protect provision of to community and recreational facilities.</li> <li>In the preparation of the draft Local Plan, the Council has considered the need for accessible and adaptable dwellings, and the need to ensure that services and facilities are accessible to</li> </ul>		

all. Chapter 6 on design includes Policy HD14 - Accessible and Adaptable Homes - which adopts optional Building Regulations requirement M4(2) to provide enhanced accessibility and adaptability for all new affordable dwellings and for a minimum of 15% of new general market dwellings. This policy also adopts Building Regulations requirement M4(3) for dwellings for wheelchair users, for a minimum of 5% of all dwellings for which the City Council is responsible for allocations or nominations on sites of more than 20 dwellings. It is considered that this policy will result in some positive effects for housing quality for people with disabilities. Furthermore, the policies contained in Chapter 7 focus on movement and work to support a range of sustainable transport modes, which will provide residents and users of Oxford with a greater range of movement options and make the city more accessible to people of all abilities. Overall, the effect of the draft Local Plan on the disability equality strand is considered to be positive.

**Age:** Several of the policies throughout Chapter 2 (which specifically deals with housing) of the draft Local Plan explicitly address the diverse needs of the different age groups in Oxford. In the preparation of the draft Local Plan, the Council has considered the housing requirements of many different age groups (students, young people, families, adults, elderly people, etc.). Chapter 2 includes specific policies relating to student accommodation (H9 and H10), boarding school accommodation (H16), shared housing/Houses in Multiple Occupation (H8), family-sized housing (H6) and older persons and other specialist accommodation (H13), as they relate specifically to different age groups. These policies are considered to have positive impacts upon the cohorts for which they are relevant, without costing others or negatively affecting other demographic groups, as they all strive to contribute towards establishing a mixed and balanced community which facilitates a healthy environment for the success of all people at all stages of their lives.

Whilst policies H6, H8 and H9 include restrictions upon the free-market proliferation of specific housing types, it is not considered that these restrictions negatively impact the relevant target groups (particularly young adults/students through policies H8 and H9), as the aim and function of the restrictions is to ensure mixed and balanced communities in which all cohorts of age groups benefit from a healthier social mix. The potential self- segregation/selection of

communities by age group through the unfettered forces of market demand is considered to be more likely to have a negative effect on specific age groups than ensuring their healthy mix throughout the city as a whole.
Chapter 7 focuses on movement and specifically works to facilitate sustainable transport modes as alternatives to private car use; which will make the city more accessible to people of all ages.
Further policies in Chapter 7 of the draft Local Plan relating to communities, facilities, and the vibrancy of Oxford's city and district centres, are specifically targeted at protecting, retaining, and encouraging facilities needed for the general health and wellbeing of all age demographics (policies C2, C3, C4 and C5).
Overall, the effect of the draft Local Plan on the age equality strand is considered to be positive.
Gender reassignment: No equalities impact identified.
<b>Religion or Belief:</b> It is considered that the draft Local Plan will have a neutral effect on people due to their religious beliefs.
The main issue is considered to be the likely implications of the draft Local Plan for the completion and provision of religious buildings in Oxford, as well as the protection of existing community facilities that may be used as places of worship.
Chapter 7 in the draft Local Plan chapter relates to communities, facilities, and the vibrancy of Oxford. The chapter includes Policy C4, which specifically refers to non-residential institutions, including places of worship. The policy sets out to protect and retain non-residential institutions, including places of worship, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that they are no longer required to meet the community's needs. In addition, this policy supports the expansion and improvement of such facilities. The Local Plan more broadly supports social infrastructure to meet the needs of the population, including that for religious and other broader community activities.

	Beyond that, the draft Local Plan does not provide any greater benefit for any specific religion or for any beliefs system compared to none, so in this sense it is considered to be neutral.			
	Sexual orientation: No equalities impacts identified.			
	Sex: No equalities impacts identified.			
	Pregnancy and Maternity: No equalities impacts identified.			
	Marriage & Civil Partnership: No equalities impacts identified.			
6. Consideration of Measures: This section should explain in detail all the consideration of alternative approaches/mitigation of adverse impact of the policy.	The draft Local Plan has been informed by the separate Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan. The Sustainability Appraisal considers the social, economic, and environmental effects of the Local Plan, and ensures that, as far as possible, it accords with the principles of 'sustainable development'. A number of the sustainability objectives relate to relevant social issues, such as meeting local housing needs by ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable home; improving health and well-being and reducing inequalities in health; reducing poverty and social exclusion; reducing disparities in education, developing opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work; reducing crime and the fear of crime; and creating and sustaining vibrant communities.			
	The final policies included in the Proposed Submission Local Plan are present after having due regard, as required by section 149 of the 2010 Equality Act, to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic <sup>1</sup> and persons who do not share it.			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The relevant protected characteristics are race; age; disability; religion or belief; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; sex; sexual orientation

Outline systems which will be put in place to monitor for adverse impact in the future and this should include all relevant timetables. In addition, it could include a summary and		the Propo impact of In additio (e.g. thro provide a	I monitoring framework to chec osed Submission Document. T the Local Plan through the An n, on-going community engage ugh developer engagement at greater understanding of the gn options and details.	he Council will monitor the nual Monitoring Report. ement through the impleme pre-application/application	implementation and entation of the Local Pl stages) will help to	an
7. Date reported and signed off by Cabinet:						
8. Conclusions: What are your conclusions drawn from the results in terms of the policy impact.		such, the groups. E users/wor control ov Overall, c equality s is not ant reassignr result of t the policie	I Plan will seek to deliver spec re is the potential for the polici Development at any site could rkers within the site, and for co ver these potentially different in draft Local Plan policies have b strands where possible, and to icipated that there will be a dire ment, sex, sexual orientation, p the policies and development p es and resulting development effect on the age and disability	es to have differential impa have equality implications ommunities in adjacent are npacts can be exercised v otherwise have a neutral i ect impact on equality issu oregnancy and maternity, c oroposed in the Local Plan patterns of the Local Plan	acts on different equalit both for new residents as. The extent to which aries. o improve the relevant mpact. More specificall es related to gender or religion and beliefs as ; whilst it is considered	ies and ly, it s a that
9. Are there implications for the Service Plans?	YE	S/NO	10. Date the Service Plans will be updated		11. Date copy sent to Equalities Lead Officer	

.13. Date reported to Scrutiny and Executive Board:	14. Date reported to Cabinet:	12. The date the report on EqIA will be published
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Signed (completing officer)

Signed (Lead Officer)

## Please list the team members and service areas that were involved in this process:

Assistant Planner Planning Policy Joseph Sorrell