



*Knowsley Council*

# **Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy**

## **Equality Impact Assessment**

Submission Document

November 2012



# Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	2
2. Methodology.....	4
3. Diversity Profile for population of Knowsley.....	8
4. Equalities Impact Assessment - Potential Impacts.....	15
5. Summary and Conclusions of Equalities Impact Assessment.....	32
6. Pro-forma for Equalities Impact Assessment.....	33
7. Bibliography/sources.....	365

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) is required to be undertaken for all services and policies delivered by Local Authorities, including the Local Plan.
- 1.2.1 Equalities Impact assessments originated from the Race Relations (Amendment) Act (2000). However, the Equality Act (2010) has brought previous laws together with the intention to make them stronger, clearer, easier to understand and implement.
- 1.3.1 An impact assessment is a way of finding out whether a decision, policy, procedure, strategy, programme or function affects different groups of people in different ways.

### 1.2 Why do we need to undertake these assessments?

1.2.1 By undertaking an impact assessment, we are able to:

- Take into account the needs, experiences and circumstances of those groups of people who will be affected by our activities.
- Identify the real and possible inequalities people will experience if the Council goes ahead with new policies and procedures without giving full consideration to equalities issues.
- Think about the other ways in which we can achieve the aims of our policy driven activities, which will not lead to inequalities.
- Increase transparency in all that we do and improve the public's confidence in the fairness of our policies.
- Generally, develop better policy-making, procedures and services.
- Become more accountable to the people that we serve.

### 1.3 What are protected characteristics?

- 1.3.1 The Equality Act (2010) requires that people be treated fairly at work or when using services. It protects people from discrimination on the basis of certain characteristics. These are known as protected characteristics. They vary slightly according to whether a person is at work or using a service.
- 1.3.2 Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. There are nine protected characteristics that provide protection from discrimination for employees. These are: Race, Disability,

Age, Gender, Gender Identity, Sexual Orientation, Religion and Belief, pregnancy and maternity and marriage and civil partnerships.

1.3.3 Based on localised information Knowsley has extended these to include offending past and carers' status.

## 1.4 Overview of Proposal to be assessed

1.4.1 This Equality Impact Assessment is for the **Knowsley Local Plan- Core Strategy** document.

- The Local Plan Core Strategy contains policies which will guide new development and investment, and has a central role in decisions on planning applications.
- It contains borough-wide and area-specific policies relating to a diverse range of issues.
- Its central focus is on delivering sustainable communities so the document is strategically linked to the adopted Sustainable Communities Strategy for Knowsley<sup>1</sup>.

1.4.2 The purpose of this EQIA is therefore to assess the impact of the Local Plan policies on different population groups in terms of age, race, gender, gender identity, disability, religion, sexual orientation, carer's status, offending past and social economic status.

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<sup>1</sup> Knowsley – The Borough of Choice, Sustainable Communities Strategy (2008-2024).

## 2.1 Methodology

2.1.1 When starting on an EQIA, it is important to identify the aims, objectives and outcomes of the proposal being assessed. The following questions have provided the basis for undertaking this assessment.

- What is the main aim of the proposed decision, policy or service?
- How does it fit into KMBC wider aims?
- What outcomes do you want to achieve with this decision, policy or service?
- Who is intended to benefit from the decision, policy or service and in what way?
- Is there reason to believe that different protected characteristics have different needs, experiences, issues and priorities?

## 2.2 Who has been involved in the EQIA Process?

2.1.2 Officers from Knowsley Council have contributed to different elements of the EQIA process. As some of the policies are technical, specialists in that particular policy area have been involved to explain what the policy sets out to do and how this might impact on the different protected groups.

2.1.2 Alongside these technical officers, policy officers have been involved to ensure the EQIA is as thorough and impartial as possible, and so that different perspectives could be captured.

## 2.3 What available information and data has been considered?

2.3.1 The best way to find out if a decision, policy or service is likely to impact on protected characteristics is to gather relevant information and data. This will help to form an opinion on any implications for equality and diversity.

2.3.2 The following are examples of the data sources used in undertaking this EQIA

- Feedback from consultations
- Demographic data and other statistics, including census findings
- Health impact assessment findings
- Wider Council strategies

2.3.3 Additionally, the Local Plan has an extensive evidence base. The following documents have therefore been considered:

- Strategic Housing Market Assessment
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

- Housing needs assessment
- Employment Land and Premises Study
- Flood Risk Study
- Town Centres and shopping study
- Knowsley and Sefton Green Belt Study
- Delivering a new future for Knowsley Industrial Park – Strategic Framework
- Knowsley Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Options Study
- The Knowsley Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Options Study
- Knowsley Open Space, Recreation and Sports Needs Assessment and Strategy
- Knowsley Core Evidence Base

2.3.4 Where appropriate, sub-regional evidence has been considered including:

- Liverpool City Region Renewable Energy Capacity Study (Stage 1 and 2)
- Liverpool City Region Housing and Economic Development Evidence Base Overview Study
- Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment
- The Evidence Base for Minerals Planning on Merseyside

2.3.5 The Local Plan Core Strategy is also strategically linked to a number of other Council policies, and thematic areas such as housing, environment, transport and economy. To ensure a holistic view the following strategies have also been taken into account when considering equalities impacts:

- Knowsley Housing Strategy (2011-14)
- Economic Regeneration Strategy (2012-15)
- Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside (2011-2024)
- Knowsley Climate Change Strategy (2009)
- Knowsley Green Space Strategy (2010-14)

## 2.4 What does 'impact' mean?

2.4.1 There are 2 possible impacts within an equality impact assessment:

**A negative impact** - An impact that could disadvantage one or more of the protected characteristics. This disadvantage may be differential, where the negative impact on one particular group is likely to be greater than on another.

**A positive impact** - An impact that could be positive on one or more protected characteristics, or improves equal opportunities and/or relationships between groups. This positive impact may be differential, where the positive impact on one particular group is likely to be greater than on another.

## **2.5 Identifying negative impacts**

2.5.1 There are no statistical tests available for identifying a negative impact, and therefore the question of negative impact is a matter of professional judgment.

2.5.2 The following questions have been used to help reach a decision on the potential impact:

- Is there a lower participation rate for particular protected characteristics compared to others?
- Do eligibility criteria disadvantage certain groups, either overtly or unintentionally?
- Do particular protected characteristics face increased difficulty or indignity as a result of a policy or the way the service is delivered?
- Does the decision, policy or service reduce benefits disproportionately for one or more equality groups?
- Is the service directly or indirectly discriminatory?

## **2.6 What if negative impacts are identified?**

2.6.1 It is possible that in limited cases, a negative impact is justifiable. If so, it must be made transparent and clear why this is the case.

For example, if the document or service addresses the needs of a specific group through Positive Action. These can include policies or services, which are directly targeted at people from underrepresented groups.

2.6.2 If the assessment shows that there is likely to be a negative impact on a particular group, you should consider different ways of delivering the service in order to reduce this impact.

If a negative impact on a particular group is unavoidable then you will have to show that this can be justified.

## **2.7 Structure of this report**

2.7.1 The following sections of this report will consider in detail how the Local Plan policies might impact on different population groups in terms of age, race, gender, gender identity, disability, religion, sexual orientation, carer's status, offending past and social economic status.

2.7.2 In order to understand the possible impacts of the Local Plan policies, it has been necessary to consider the diversity of Knowsley's population. A



short overview of each of the nine specific population groups in Knowsley is provided to give an indication of how diverse the population is, and to demonstrate the number of people who might be affected by Local Plan policies.

### 3.0 Diversity profile for the population of Knowsley

#### 3.1. Age

3.1.1 The latest official estimate of Knowsley’s population is 149,116<sup>2</sup>. This is taken from the 2010 Office for National Statistics (ONS) midyear estimates (MYE) of population.

The population can be broken down into the following age profiles -

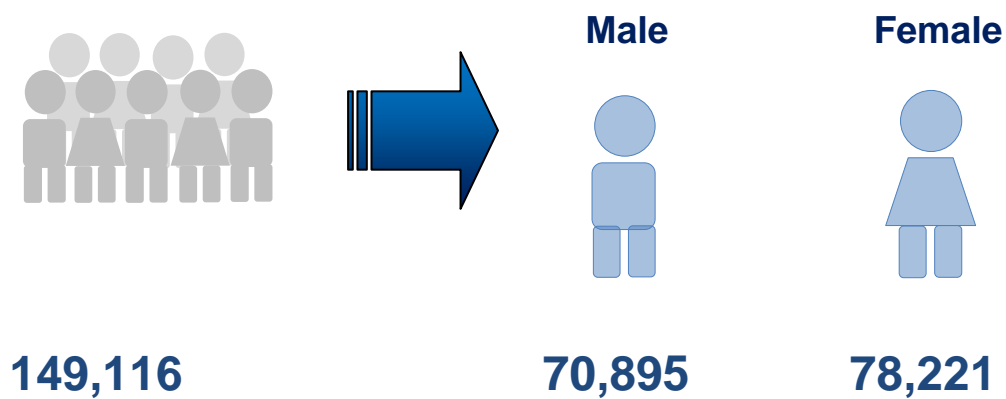
The table below gives an indication of the **age profiles** of residents living in Knowsley

Age Range	Count	%
0-4	9,435	6
5-15	20,030	13
16-64	96,376	64
65+	23,275	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,116</b>	<b>-</b>

#### 3.2 Gender

3.2.1 The **gender** split of the Borough’s population has remained fairly stable

- 70,895 of the Borough are males (48%)
- 78,221 of the Borough are females (52%)



<sup>2</sup> All data extracted from ONS 2010 Mid Year Estimates

### 3.3 Ethnicity profile

- 3.3.1 The ethnicity profile of Knowsley shows the vast majority of residents as of 'White' background. At the time of the 2001 Census 1.6% (2,377) of the population were classified as ethnic groups.
- 3.3.2 The ONS has updated statistics on this calculated using the 2009 MYE of population<sup>3</sup>. The estimates are published but seen as experimental, and as with many aspects of population analysis requires the 2012 Census to provide a more accurate update.

Ethnicity	Knowsley	North West	England
White	96.5	91.7	87.5
Mixed	1.3	1.4	1.8
Asian/Asian British	1.1	4.7	6.1
Black/Black British	0.5	1.2	2.9
Other	0.6	1.1	1.6

The table shows the data for Knowsley, North West and England.

- 3.3.3 The data estimates the majority of the local population are of 'White Background' and at 96.5% this is higher than the North West and England
- 3.3.4 These estimates also suggest an increase in the proportion of ethnic groups in the Knowsley population – rising from 1.6% of the population in 2001 to 3.5% based on 2009 MYE data (national levels estimated to be 12.4%).

The 2012 Census will provide a more accurate and in-depth figure.

### 3.4 Gypsy and Travellers

- 3.4.1 Evidence on the number of gypsy and traveller families living in Knowsley is limited. The Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (February 2008)<sup>4</sup>, estimated that there were 396 gypsy and travellers residing in Merseyside.

<sup>3</sup> ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group based on 2009 MYE data

<sup>4</sup> The Merseyside Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2008)

<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/Merseyside%20%20GTAA%20Final%20Report%20-%20February%202008.pdf>

- 3.4.2 The local population consists almost entirely of Irish Travellers (60%) and Romany Gypsies (English 31%), with much smaller numbers of others who described themselves as Welsh Gypsies/Travellers, Scottish Gypsies/Travellers or the more generic 'Traveller'.

### 3.5 Religion and belief

- 3.5.1 The most recent data available on the religious beliefs of Knowsley residents can be found from the 2001 Census.

The table below demonstrates that the majority of residents living in Knowsley (86%) state Christian as their religious belief. However, a number of people did not state any religion.

Religion Variable	Knowsley	North West	England
All People (Persons)	150,459	6,729,764	49,138,831
Christian (Persons)	128,834	5,249,686	35,251,244
Buddhist (Persons)	111	11,794	139,046
Hindu (Persons)	173	27,211	546,982
Jewish (Persons)	41	27,974	257,671
Muslim (Persons)	257	204,261	1,524,887
Sikh (Persons)	20	6,487	327,343
Any other religion (Persons)	65	10,625	143,811
No religion (Persons)	8,791	705,045	7,171,332
Religion not stated (Persons)	12,167	486,681	3,776,515

**(April 2001 – Source: Office for National Statistics: Census)**

### 3.6 Disability

- 3.6.1 In order to gain an understanding of how many disabled people live in Knowsley we have collated data for Persons in the Borough recorded as economically inactive due to being 'Permanent Sick / Disabled'.

In March 2012, 8,800 persons (35.9%) in the borough were recorded as economically inactive due to being permanently sick or disabled<sup>5</sup>.

3.6.2 This figure must be treated with caution as a number of disabled people are employed, or not in receipt of any benefits.

**3.7 Sexual Orientation**

3.7.1 Although there is no hard data on the number of lesbians, gay men and bisexuals in the UK, as no national census has ever asked people to define their sexuality, government actuaries estimate that 6% of the population is lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB). <sup>6</sup>This represents around 3.6 million people – or 1 in 16 Britons.

3.7.2 The most recent local data available on the sexual orientation of Knowsley’s residents can be found in the Knowsley General Practice Survey <sup>7</sup>(July 11-March 12).

Out of a survey of 2830 people the following data can be sourced:

Sexual orientation - total responses	Heterosexual	Gay / Lesbian	Bisexual	Other	Prefer not to say
<b>2,830</b>	2,722 (96.2%)	16 (0.6%)	9 (0.3%)	14 (0.49%)	69 (2.4%)

**(Data source: Knowsley GP Survey July 2011-March 2012)**

3.7.3 The sample size is relatively small compared to the total population of Knowsley, however, within this sample; a high proportion (96.2%) of residents reported their sexual orientation as heterosexual.

3.7.4 Recent ONS statistics on civil partnerships (numbers): by area of formation, year and sex can be found below:

Year	Partnership of Males	Partnership of Females	Total
<b>2008</b>	2	4	6
<b>2009</b>	1	1	2
<b>2010</b>	1	6	7
<b>2011</b>	0	6	6

**(Data Source: ONS Civil Partnerships (numbers): by area of formation, year and sex)**

<sup>5</sup> (Data source: Nomis April 2011)

<sup>6</sup> **Government Actuary** Department

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.knowsley.nhs.uk/assets/uploaded/documents/25329\\_PH%20Stats%20Compendium%20Complete%20v4.pdf](http://www.knowsley.nhs.uk/assets/uploaded/documents/25329_PH%20Stats%20Compendium%20Complete%20v4.pdf)

### **3.8 Gender Identity**

3.8.1 At the time of writing, no data on the gender identity of residents could be sourced.

### **3.9 Carer's status**

3.9.1 The most recent data available on carer's status can be drawn from the Department for Work and Pensions claimant rates for benefits specific to those with caring responsibilities.

3.9.2 In February 2012, there were 2,340 residents claiming carers' allowance in Knowsley<sup>8</sup>.

3.9.3 This figure must however be treated with caution as not all residents with caring responsibility will necessarily claim any benefits for performing these caring duties. Therefore, it is likely that a greater number of people in the Borough do have caring responsibilities.

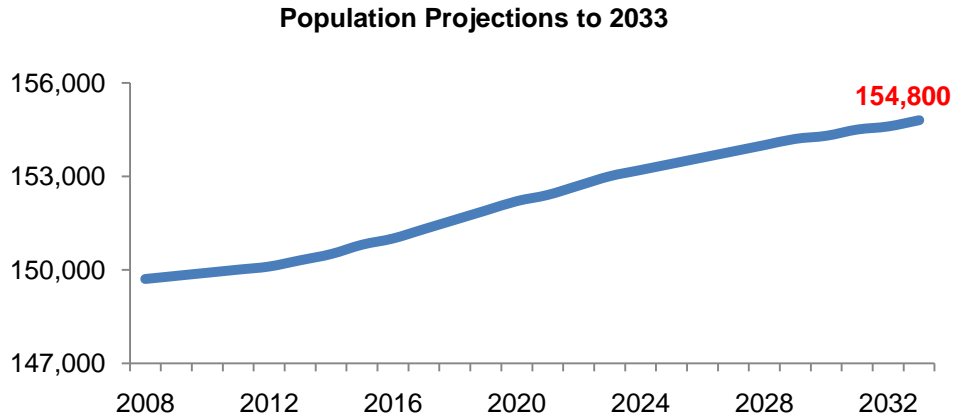
### **3.9 Future Population Trends**

3.9.1 Understanding the demographic breakdown of future populations is vital in planning for the future. There are a range of issues influenced either directly, or indirectly, by not only the overall population level but how that population is constituted – especially the age profile. This might be important when considering equalities for the Local Plan which spans until 2024.

3.9.2 The Office for National Statistics provides regular population projections and the chart below shows projections up to 2033. The chart shows that over the next 20 years Knowsley is projected to see a gradual increase in population levels reaching a peak in 2033 of 154,800. It is important to remember that projections assume that current conditions remain the same for the foreseeable future. Factors such as the recession or social changes are not considered in these projections.

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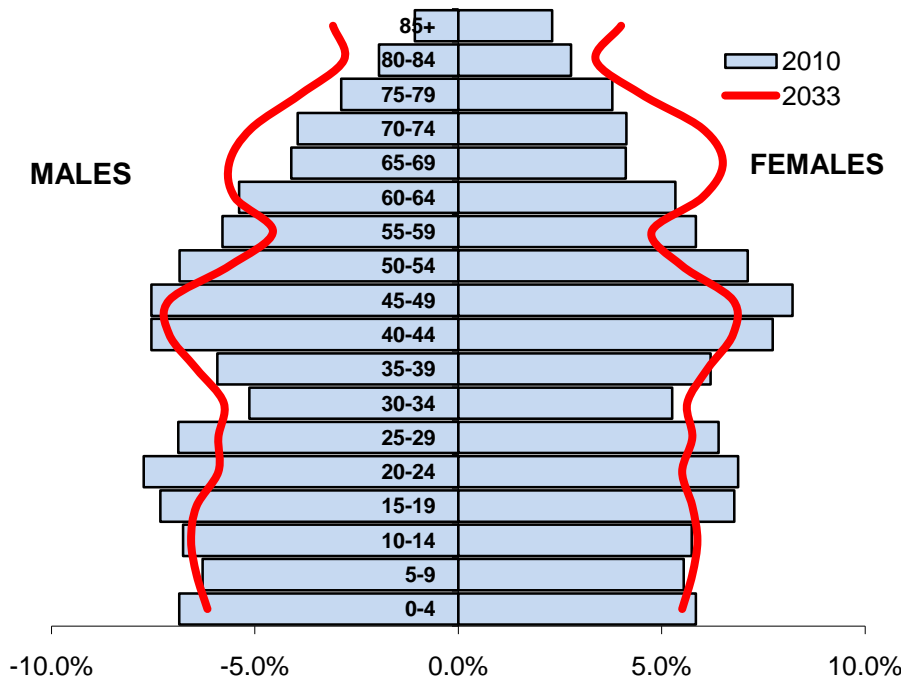
<sup>8</sup> Department for Work and Pensions (2012) Claimant rates for benefits specific to those with caring responsibility



- 3.9.3 These projections will be revised when revised population projections based upon the 2011 census results are published.
- 3.9.4 Within this general increasing projected trend line there are some specific patterns about our changing demographic profile.
- 3.9.5 Over the last few years the overall fertility rate for the Borough has remained relatively steady. At the same time, life expectancy levels have improved in Knowsley and this follows the broad pattern nationally leading to an ageing population. The chart below looks at how Knowsley’s population is projected to change in structure.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Based on ONS MYE data 2010 & 2033 and also extracted from Public Health Annual report 2010

Knowsley Population Structure Pyramid - 2010 v 2033



This pyramid chart shows the differences in Knowsley’s population structure between 2010 (shown in blue boxes) and 2033 (shown by red line). There are a couple of specific contrasts throughout the chart worthy of note.

- The red line showing a higher proportion of elderly residents(60+) in 2033 compared to 2010
- Certain key younger age groups lower in 2033 in the 15 – 30 and 40 to 54 age bands

3.9.6 The population pyramid shows the ageing population Knowsley is projected to have grown by 2033 and also how certain other key demographic groups (some younger age band groups often seen as the most economically mobile and viable) change over time. This is important, as an older population may have differing needs and we need to plan for this through the planning processes.



## 4.1 EQIA Potential Impacts

- 4.1.1 This chapter identifies the possible impact of core strategy policies on the protected groups.
- 4.1.2 Please note that a hyperlink to the EQIA template can be found by clicking on the policy number.

### 4.2 [Policy SD 1:](#) **Sustainable Development**

- 4.2.1 In short, the Core Strategy proposes an overarching policy to ensure that all future development is sustainable. When considering development proposals, a positive approach to sustainable development will be taken, which reflects the National Planning Policy Framework.

#### **EQIA outcome**

- 4.2.2 This policy is very broad and is generally positive with a commitment to sustainable development. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy. However, it is considered as the policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley that it is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups.

### 4.3 [Policy CS1:](#) **Spatial Strategy for Knowsley** **Knowsley's Spatial Development**

- 4.3.1 The Core Strategy highlights that the spatial development of Knowsley (up to 2028) will be achieved by:
- A focus on development within existing urban areas, with emphasis upon areas that are within or easily accessible from areas in need of regeneration;
  - Maintenance of the existing settlement hierarchy, including the role of Huyton / Stockbridge Village, Kirkby, Prescot / Whiston and Halewood as larger suburban centres, and of Cronton, Tarbock and Knowsley Village as rural villages
  - Maximising Knowsley's contribution to the development of the Liverpool City Region and key sub-regional projects;
  - An efficient and sustainable use of land and infrastructure, including the reclamation and reuse of brownfield land; and
  - A review of Green Belt boundaries to meet longer term needs for housing and employment development, and maintaining the openness of remaining Green Belt areas.
- 4.3.2 A series of spatial development priorities are also suggested which include:

- Re-balancing the housing stock by providing a wide choice of new market sector and affordable housing with supportive services and facilities appropriate to needs
- Regenerate and enhance existing residential neighbourhoods, particularly in areas with higher levels of deprivation, through neighbourhood management initiatives, improvements to public realm, and appropriate investment in service provision and in the existing housing stock;
- Enhance existing employment areas and provide a suitable range of sites and premises for new employment development;
- Maintain and enhance the borough's town and district centres;
- Maintain and enhance networks for passenger and freight transportation, prioritising the use of sustainable modes of travel;
- Maintain and enhance the Green Infrastructure network, areas of environmental importance and heritage assets.

4.3.3 Additionally, opportunities for regeneration and development within the following Principal Regeneration Areas will be maximised (in no order of priority):

- North Huyton and Stockbridge Village;
- Kirkby Town Centre;
- Tower Hill, Kirkby;
- Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks;
- Prescot Town Centre; and
- South Prescot.

### **EQIA outcome**

4.3.4 This policy is very broad and encompasses many themes (e.g. housing, town centres, transport, greenspace, employment etc). Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the other policies included in the core strategy.

4.3.5 Each of the above themes are explored in more detail when considering specific policies within this document. We have considered the EQIA's undertaken on each of those policies to help formulate an opinion on equalities impact of CS1.

4.3.6 When considering the spatial development and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups.

4.3.7 The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principal Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. The Principal Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14. An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principal

Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.

- 4.3.8 Having undertaken impact assessments on all core strategy policies and reviewed the findings, it is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.
- 4.3.9 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential to mitigate negative impacts, and this must be explored in further detail. Specific details on mitigation measures are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for the EQIA on each policy.

#### 4.4 **Policy CS2:** **Development Principles**

- 4.4.1 The Core Strategy proposes an overarching policy to ensure that all development is sustainable. This policy will establish a series of key criteria covering range of social, economic and environmental objectives, against which all development proposals will be considered. It is considered that this approach could benefit protected groups.
- 4.4.2 In a similar way to CS2 this policy is very broad and encompasses a number of principles. Consequently, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the other policies included in the core strategy. Each principle is considered in turn below:

##### **4.4.3 Principle 1:**

Promote sustainable economic development, tackle the causes of deprivation and disadvantage and narrow the gap between the richest and poorest neighbourhoods by:

- Improving business productivity and employment levels in Knowsley;
- Reducing economic, environmental, education, health and other social inequalities between Knowsley and other parts of the UK; and
- Providing opportunities for positive lifestyle choices and health improvement for people of all ages.

At this stage, there is no strong evidence to suggest that the above principles included in policy CS2 will have a negative impact on any of the protected equalities groups.

There is evidence to suggest that the above principles will bring positive benefits to some of the protected groups.

#### **4.4.4 Principle 2:**

Reduce carbon emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change by:

- Contributing to reductions in carbon dioxide emissions from all sources, in line with national targets;
- Ensuring an ability to adapt to future changes to national targets for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, including recognising the role of new technology;
- Identifying and applying measures offering effective mitigation and adaptation to likely environmental, social and economic impacts of climate change; and
- Meeting appropriate minimum standards for sustainability.

At this stage, there is no strong evidence to suggest that the above principles included in policy CS2 will have a negative impact on any of the protected equalities groups. There is evidence to suggest that the above principles will bring positive benefits to some of the protected groups

#### **4.4.5 Principle 3:**

Reduce the need to travel and increase accessibility by:

- Selecting locations that reduce the need to travel, especially by car, and enable people as far as possible to meet their needs locally;
- Assisting the Council in achieving a shift towards more sustainable modes of transport for people, goods and freight; and
- Encouraging safe and sustainable access for all, particularly by promoting the use of public transport, walking and cycling between homes and employment and providing a range of local services and facilities (such as retail, health, education, and leisure).

At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any of the protected equalities groups.

#### **4.4.6 Principle 4:**

Recognise environmental limits, protect and enhance environmental assets, enhance local character and promote quality of place by:

- Understanding and respecting the character and distinctiveness of places and landscapes;
- Protecting and enhancing the historic environment;
- Promoting good quality design and ensuring that development respects its setting taking into account relevant design requirements, and best practice;
- Maximising opportunities for the regeneration of derelict or unsightly areas to improve the image of Knowsley and use land resources efficiently;
- Mitigating potential negative impacts of traffic growth and road traffic on highway safety, air quality, noise and health;

- Supporting policies relating to Green Infrastructure and the greening of towns and cities;
- Maintaining or enhancing the tranquillity of open countryside and rural areas;
- Maintaining or enhancing the quantity and quality of biodiversity and habitats, including potential impacts on European sites;
- Recognising and managing Knowsley's legacy of minerals extraction; and
- Minimising negative impact upon flood risk, air quality, water quality, land quality, soil quality, and noise or vibration levels and ensuring any negative impacts are appropriately mitigated.

Principle four encompasses a number of issues which are broad and consequently it is difficult to assess the likely impacts on equalities groups. When reviewing the principles each relates to more detailed policies included in the Core Strategy. These policy links are demonstrated below:

Policy content	Relevant policy numbers
Protecting and enhancing the historic environment;	<a href="#">CS20</a>
Promoting good quality design and ensuring that development respects its setting taking into account relevant design requirements, and best practice	<a href="#">CS6</a> , <a href="#">CS15</a> , <a href="#">CS16</a> , <a href="#">CS17</a> , <a href="#">CS18</a> , <a href="#">CS19</a> , <a href="#">CS22</a> ,
Maximising opportunities for the regeneration of derelict or unsightly areas to improve the image of Knowsley and use land resources efficiently	<a href="#">CS9</a> , <a href="#">CS10</a> , <a href="#">CS11</a> , <a href="#">CS12</a> , <a href="#">CS13</a> , <a href="#">CS14</a>
Mitigating potential negative impacts of traffic growth and road traffic on highway safety, air quality, noise and health	<a href="#">CS7</a>
Supporting policies relating to Green Infrastructure and the greening of towns and cities; Maintaining or enhancing the tranquillity of open countryside and rural areas	<a href="#">CS5</a> , <a href="#">CS8</a> , <a href="#">CS21</a> ,
Maintaining or enhancing the quantity and quality of biodiversity and habitats, including potential impacts on European sites;	<a href="#">CS5</a> , <a href="#">CS8</a> , <a href="#">CS21</a>
Recognising and managing Knowsley's legacy of minerals extraction;	<a href="#">CS25</a>
Minimising negative impact upon flood risk, air quality, water quality, land quality, soil quality, and noise or vibration levels and ensuring any negative impacts are appropriately mitigated	<a href="#">CS24</a> , <a href="#">CS26</a> ,

Therefore, when considering equalities impacts we have evaluated the more detailed policies listed above as opposed to the broad principles contained in CS2. [All EQIA documentation for the above policies can be sourced within this report.](#)

On this basis we have drawn a broad conclusion on principle 4 - Clear positive benefits can be found in relation to road traffic/highway safety and accessibility for certain equalities groups. However, when considering green spaces it was

considered that poor green spaces and the associated fear of crime/anti-social behaviour which can be attributed to them can have a negative impact on some equalities groups. In this case it is thought that mitigation measures including good quality design principles could be implemented to reduce the negative impacts.

#### **4.4.7 Principle 5:**

Make the most efficient use of available resources and infrastructure by prioritising locations consistent with the spatial strategy, which:

- Do not require major investment in new infrastructure, including transport, water supply and sewerage, or where this is unavoidable, incorporate appropriate development phasing and delivery assistance;
- Ensure environmental protection is enhanced through the phasing of new development and delivery of supporting infrastructure, including working with neighbouring authorities and key partner agencies where appropriate;
- Support prudent and efficient management of natural and man-made resources; and
- Promote sustainable construction and efficiency in resource use (including reuse and recycling of materials).

Having reviewed principle 5 it is difficult to undertake an EQIA as this principle is more technical and concerned with land, development and infrastructure as opposed to people. Taking this into consideration it was decided that an EQIA was not necessary on this principle.

#### **4.4.8 Application of the Development Principles**

- The development principles are not in order of priority, will be applied equally alongside other Local Plan policies, and will be implemented using development assessment tools including:
  - Environmental Impact Assessment and associated legislative requirements;
  - Health Impact Assessment;
  - Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;
  - Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;
  - Design and Access Statements.

#### **EQIA Outcome**

4.4.9 Having reviewed the application of development principles it is difficult to undertake an EQIA as this principle is more technical and concerned with procedures as opposed to people. Taking this into consideration it was decided that a full EQIA was not necessary on this principle; however, by nature the principles are positive to all groups.

4.4.10 This policy is very broad and encompasses many themes (e.g. housing, town centres, transport, greenspace, employment etc). Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the other policies included in the core strategy.

- 4.4.11 Having undertaken EQIA's on all core strategy policies and reviewed the findings, it is likely Policy CS2 could have positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society.
- 4.4.12 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design.
- 4.4.13 In most cases there is the potential to mitigate negative impacts, and this must be explored in further detail. Specific details on mitigation measures are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.

4.5 [Policy CS3:](#)  
**Housing Supply, Delivery and Distribution**  
**New Housing Provision in Knowsley**

- 4.5.1 This policy is concerned with the provision of new housing in Knowsley. The distribution of new housing, supply and phasing of land for new housing development and housing sizes, tenures and densities are also detailed.
- 4.5.2 In line with local needs, this policy seeks to increase the numbers of houses built within Knowsley and ensure that a five-year supply of housing land is available. The policy also recognises that the size, tenure and type of housing should reflect local population need so this could be beneficial to all groups of people including protected groups.
- 4.5.3 It must be noted that this approach to housing supply, delivery and distribution may result in the release of Green Belt land for housing which will potentially have health impacts and associated equalities impacts in terms of reduction of and access to natural habitats. This might have a negative impact on some equalities groups such as older people and young people who may use green belt land for recreation purposes, however, this impact is likely to apply to the general population and is not specific to equalities groups. It is thought that the negative impacts identified could be mitigated by having a phased approach to land release which is detailed within the core strategy.
- 4.5.4 Another potentially negative impact for age groups can be found where densities of higher or lower than 30 to 40 dwelling per hectare are accepted, as there might be health issues to consider. Higher densities could lead to overcrowding and noise issues, whilst lower densities could lead to social isolation and the increased need to travel. This is more likely to have an impact on older residents and younger people who are most likely to be affected by accessibility issues. It is the expectation that design standard policies and the planning application process would help mitigate any potential negative impacts to these groups.

4.6 **Policy CS 4:**  
**Economy and Employment**

4.6.1 This policy seeks to provide sufficient land to meet employment development needs to 2028. Additionally it seeks to improve accessibility to an appropriate range of jobs, address skills and educational barriers to employment, encourage local recruitment, and to improve transport linkages between housing and employment areas.

4.6.2 At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on equalities groups.

4.7 **Policy CS 5:**  
**Green Belts**

4.7.1 This policy will release land in the Green Belt when required for employment and housing needs. Land that will remain in the Green Belt will be protected from inappropriate development.

4.7.2 This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. However, the following points are relevant:

4.7.3 The policy aims to provide sufficient employment land, to meet employment needs therefore ensuring sustainable employment opportunities for the working aged cohort (16-64) and older groups (65+) in Knowsley. Successful achievement will enable residents to maximise income and avoid poverty, which is positive for all groups.

4.8 **Policy CS 6:**  
**Town Centres and Retail Strategy**

4.8.1 This policy seeks to enhance the vitality and viability of Knowsley's town, district, and local centres and maintain appropriate local service provision. The Town Centre Shopping Study forms the basis of much of the evidence relating to this policy.

4.8.2 At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any of the equality and diversity groups.

4.9 **Policy CS 7:**  
**Transport Networks**

4.9.1 This policy seeks to support a sustainable and integrated transport system that will support the economy by facilitating efficient movement of people and goods, enhance road safety, and ensure that people can get to where they need to by a choice of walking, cycling and public transport.



- 4.9.2 When reviewing the policy a few concerns have been raised about the suitability of cycling and walking for certain equalities groups for example, previous studies have shown fear to be a significant barrier to women when choosing whether to cycle. As this policy is closely related to the Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside and recent Government Policy (which also have been subject to Equalities Impact Assessments), it is thought that any negative impacts can be mitigated for example through safety measures such as lighting and signage.
- 4.9.3 It is thought that equalities impact assessments carried out at individual scheme levels will help to mitigate against negative aspects.

4.10 [Policy CS 8:](#)  
**Green Infrastructure**

- 4.10.1 This Policy seeks to protect the Borough's existing Green Infrastructure which is thought to be generally positive for all groups. However, some concerns have been raised about how poor green spaces can contribute to cycles of decline in neighbourhoods which can have a negative effect on some equalities groups.
- 4.10.2 It is likely that any negative impacts on equalities groups can be minimised by good quality design and by maintaining/developing spaces which can respond to changing community needs.
- 4.10.3 Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management of greenspaces which will help to minimise any negative impacts in the future.

4.11 [Policy CS 9:](#)  
**Principal Regeneration Area - North Huyton and Stockbridge Village**

- 4.11.1 This policy supports the comprehensive regeneration of North Huyton and Stockbridge Village. This includes new housing development in North Huyton and Stockbridge Village which are suitable for local needs, and the replacement of existing unpopular stock.
- 4.11.2 While relevant to a number of equality themes this policy ties together elements from other core strategy policies and looks to apply them to a large regeneration area. As a consequence, the policy is very broad which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.
- 4.11.3 Overall it is likely that this policy will have positive effects on all groups. At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact which cannot be mitigated on any of the equalities groups.
- 4.11.4 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning. As

regeneration programmes are developed (within the policy framework of CS9) each project/proposal will be required to undertake an equalities impact assessment to assess the impacts of that specific project. It is thought that this will be a way of mitigating any negative impacts which might arise in the future.

4.12 [Policy CS 10:](#)  
**Principal Regeneration Area - Kirkby Town Centre**

4.12.1 This policy supports the comprehensive regeneration of Kirkby Town Centre to enhance its viability and vitality. This includes encouraging a wider mix of town centre uses, retail-led regeneration south of Cherryfield Drive, and improved facilities for sustainable transport.

4.12.2 While relevant to a number of equality themes this policy ties together elements from other core strategy policies and looks to apply them to a large regeneration area. As a consequence, the policy is very broad which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.

4.12.3 Overall it is likely that this policy will have positive effects on all groups. At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact which cannot be mitigated on any of the equalities groups.

4.12.4 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning. As regeneration programmes are developed (within the policy framework of CS10) each of the project/proposals will be required to undertake an equalities impact assessment to assess the impacts of that specific project. It is thought that this will be a way of mitigating any negative impacts which might arise in the future.

4.13 [Policy CS 11:](#)  
**Principal Regeneration Area - Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks**

4.13.1 This policy supports the regeneration of Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks. This includes identifying the area as a "Priority Zone" to promote the production of renewable, low carbon and decentralised energy, and support for improved facilities for sustainable transport.

4.13.2 While relevant to a number of equality themes this policy ties together elements from other core strategy policies and looks to apply them to a large regeneration area. As a consequence, the policy is very broad which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.

4.13.3 Overall it is likely that this policy will have positive effects on all groups. At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact which cannot be mitigated on any of the equalities groups.

4.13.4 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning. As regeneration programmes are developed (within the policy framework of CS11) each of the project/proposals will be required to undertake an equalities impact assessment to assess the impacts of that specific project. It is thought that this will be a way of mitigating any negative impacts which might arise in the future.

4.14 [Policy CS 12:](#)  
**Principal Regeneration Area - Tower Hill**

4.14.1 This policy facilitates comprehensive redevelopment and improvement of the Tower Hill area by providing a wider choice of housing accommodation to meet local housing needs, improvements to Green Infrastructure, and enhanced public transport provision.

4.14.2 While relevant to a number of equality themes this policy ties together elements from other core strategy policies and looks to apply them to a large regeneration area. As a consequence, the policy is very broad which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.

4.14.3 Overall it is likely that this policy will have positive effects on all groups. At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact which cannot be mitigated on any of the equalities groups.

4.14.4 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning. As regeneration programmes are developed (within the policy framework of CS12) each of the project/proposals will be required to undertake an equalities impact assessment to assess the impacts of that specific project. It is thought that this will be a way of mitigating any negative impacts which might arise in the future.

4.15 [Policy CS 13:](#)  
**Principal Regeneration Area - South Prescot**

4.15.1 Policy CS 13 supports the comprehensive redevelopment of the South Prescot area for housing and employment uses. It also includes Green Infrastructure improvements, enhanced public transport provision, and maximising opportunities for walking and cycling.

4.15.2 While relevant to a number of equality themes this policy ties together elements from other core strategy policies and looks to apply them to a large regeneration area. As a consequence, the policy is very broad which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.

4.15.3 Overall it is likely that this policy will have positive effects on all groups. At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact which cannot be mitigated on any of the equalities groups.

4.15.4 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning. As regeneration programmes are developed (within the policy framework of CS13) each of the project/proposals will be required to undertake an equalities impact assessment to assess the impacts of that specific project. It is thought that this will be a way of mitigating any negative impacts which might arise in the future.

4.16 [Policy CS 14:](#)  
**Principal Regeneration Area – Prescott Town Centre**

4.16.1 This policy supports the viability and vitality of Prescott Town Centre by encouraging a wider mix of town centre uses, improving linkages and integration to Cables Retail Park, utilising heritage and visitor assets, and supporting improved facilities for sustainable transport.

4.16.2 While relevant to a number of equality themes this policy ties together elements from other core strategy policies and looks to apply them to a large regeneration area. As a consequence, the policy is very broad which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.

4.16.3 Overall it is likely that this policy will have positive effects on all groups. At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact which cannot be mitigated on any of the equalities groups.

4.16.4 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning. As regeneration programmes are developed (within the policy framework of CS14) each of the project/proposals will be required to undertake an equalities impact assessment to assess the impacts of that specific project. It is thought that this will be a way of mitigating any negative impacts which might arise in the future.

4.17 [Policy CS 15:](#)  
**Delivering Affordable Housing**

4.17.1 This policy seeks to ensure that a minimum of 25% affordable housing is provided on housing developments which have a capacity of 15 dwellings or more and that affordable housing should be provided on site and must be fully integrated.

4.17.2 It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on any of the protected groups and is likely to have a positive impact for some equalities groups.

4.18 [Policy CS 16:](#)  
**Specialist and Supported Accommodation**

4.18.1 This policy has a commitment to work with partners to meet the needs of households requiring specialist housing or supported accommodation. This includes making better use of the current housing stock through improvements to its quality and remodelling or replacing existing accommodation. In addition provision is made for new specialist and supported residential accommodation.

4.18.2 The approach encourages specialist housing or supported accommodation which is well located near to local amenities and it is thought that this will have a positive benefit on equalities groups, particularly groups with mobility needs.

4.18.3 It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on any of the protected groups.

4.19 [Policy CS 17:](#)  
**Housing Sizes and Design Standards**

4.19.1 This policy sets out the requirements that on individual residential developments of 15 dwellings or more, developers must be able to demonstrate how their scheme contributes towards the re-balancing of Knowsley's housing market in terms of the size of the dwellings provided.

4.19.2 Having reviewed this policy it is difficult to undertake an EQIA as the policy is more concerned with the development of housing as opposed to affects on people. However, it is thought that by preparing in advance for meeting the housing requirements of an increasing number of households while noting the imbalance between needs/demands and supply in the housing market in terms type, tenure, and size can be seen good practice.

4.19.3 It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on any of the protected groups.

4.20 [Policy CS 18:](#)  
**Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**

4.20.1 This policy requires proposals for the development of sites for the accommodation of Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople to demonstrate suitability of the site in terms of accessibility, and ease of access to local centres, health services, education facilities, public transport nodes and employment opportunities. Sites should be served by adequate electricity, water, sewerage and other utilities connections, and physical environmental conditions should be suitable.

4.20.2 This approach is positive as it aims to ensure that accommodation is located in appropriate areas for a recognised disadvantaged group within society. The policy also seeks to ensure that any sites are as sustainable as possible, making reference for the need to be well located with easy access to local shops and facilities.

4.20.3 On the other hand, it could be suggested that sites may be perceived as having a negative impact on surrounding communities, therefore leading to possible community cohesion issues which may negatively affect the wellbeing of all communities. At present, there is very little evidence available to suggest that this policy will definitely have a negative impact; however, we will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase.

4.21 [Policy CS 19:](#)  
**Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development**

4.21.1 This policy sets out what is expected of new development to utilise opportunities to enhance local distinctiveness, identity and accessibility of places in Knowsley.

4.21.2 It details how developments should maintain a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. They should also address the challenges of climate change and future changes in social, economic and environmental priorities.

4.21.3 When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.

4.21.4 At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact. Reference to new development which integrates the positive characteristics of surrounding areas and the recognition that well designed places have an impact on social integration is welcomed and positive.

4.21.5 It is considered that there could be a number of uncertain effects from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning

4.21.6 It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development Supplementary Planning Document. An EqlA will be needed on this SPD policy - it will be at this point that a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken.

4.22 [Policy CS 20:](#)  
**Managing the Borough's Heritage**

4.22.1 This policy seeks to preserve or enhance the Borough's historic and architectural assets.

4.22.2 Physical access to historical buildings can often pose a challenge for people with a physical disability or mobility problems. This policy is supportive of retaining or introducing public access to buildings which will be beneficial. The Design Quality in New Development Supplementary Planning Document can be utilised to ensure buildings will be fit for purpose.

4.22.3 Overall the policy is positive for all groups, and it is unlikely that it will have a negative impact on any of the protected groups.

4.23 [Policy CS 21:](#)  
**Urban Greenspaces**

4.23.1 This policy supports the wider Green Infrastructure functions of urban greenspace by committing the Council to provide and maintain quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards for different types of public open space. The standards will be set out in further documents.

4.23.2 CS21 is seen as having an overall positive impact on health by encouraging greenspace protection and recognising the need for all members of the community to access it. Maintenance and conservation of natural features are also seen as positives

4.23.3 Some concerns have been raised about how poor green spaces can contribute to cycles of decline in neighbourhoods which can have a negative effect on some equalities groups.

4.23.4 It is likely that any negative impacts on equalities groups can be minimised by good quality design and by maintaining/developing spaces which can respond to changing community needs.

4.23.5 Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management of greenspaces which will help to minimise any negative impacts in the future. Knowsley Councils Green Space Strategy is an important document to consider alongside this policy.

4.24 [Policy CS 22:](#)  
**Sustainable and Low Carbon Development**

4.24.1 This policy requires new development to minimise carbon emissions, and encourages nationally recognised sustainability standards to be met.

4.24.2 The policy will reduce carbon emissions and reduce the impacts of future climate change which is positive to all groups.

4.24.3 It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact any of the protected groups.

4.24. [Policy CS 23:](#)  
**Sustainable and Low Carbon Development**

4.24.1 This policy covers sustainable construction principles, sustainable construction targets, priority zones and decentralised energy networks, carbon compensation fund and planning application requirements.

4.24.2 It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on any of the equalities groups.

4.25 [Policy CS 24:](#)  
**Managing Flood Risk**

4.25.1 This policy details how it is expected that new development will reduce the extent and impact of flooding and not cause an unacceptable risk of flooding elsewhere.

4.25.2 People's vulnerability to flooding is determined not only by their likely exposure to specific climate hazards and individual characteristics or sensitivity, but also by differences in their ability to cope with these - for example, a flood may prevent people from getting to work, if they cannot get their children to school or, if their business is flooded and has to close, may have a knock-on effect in relation to their income and ability to manage their bills. Therefore this policy can be seen as positive as it is about reducing the impacts of flooding.

4.25.3 It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups. By nature this policy is positive to all people including protected groups.

4.26 [Policy CS 25:](#)  
**Management of Mineral Resources**

4.26.1 This policy seeks to ensure that the Borough contributes to the sub-regional apportionment of the supply of minerals. It also seeks to minimise the need for mineral extraction.

4.26.2 This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community but at this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.

4.26.3 There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.

4.27 [Policy CS 26:](#)  
**Waste Management**

4.27.1 This policy promotes sustainable waste management in accordance with the specified waste hierarchy (less waste going to landfill).

4.27.2 The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.



- 4.27.3 The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley, but at this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.
- 4.27.4 The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. indicates that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.
- 4.27.5 There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.

4.28 [Policy CS 27:](#)  
**Planning for and Paying for New Infrastructure**

- 4.28.1 This policy requires developers, subject to environmental viability, to provide on-site or directly ancillary infrastructure required to make the development acceptable in planning terms. Developers will also be required to make financial contributions towards the provision of strategic infrastructure that will support strategic development.
- 4.28.2 It was considered that a Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure only which should not impact on any of the protected groups.

## **5. Summary & Conclusions of Equality Impact Assessment**

- 5.1.1 The EQIA has examined whether the Core Strategy policies may have negative or beneficial impacts on, or will discriminate against any of the protected equality & diversity groups.
- 5.1.2 The assessment has shown that the policies of the Core Strategy will generally benefit all people who live, work and visit the borough.
- 5.1.2 Many policies are identified as having a positive impact for particular equality and diversity groups, but some policies might have an uncertain impact, but at the time of writing, the impacts are unknown. This is partly due to the fact that the core strategy is a strategic document, and impacts will be dependent on implementation.
- 5.1.3 Taking the above into account, it will be a necessity to monitor the implementation of the policies regularly to measure how well the policies deliver on their aims and to make necessary amendments to the policies if required. It is thought that Local Plan Monitoring framework will be an important supporting document in this process.

## 6. PRO-FORMA FOR THE EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

<b>Directorate:</b>  CED	<b>Service area:</b>  PII	<b>Responsible Officer:</b>  Jonathan Clarke	<b>Completed by:</b>  Input by several officers – collated by Pam McGuinness	<b>Date:</b>  October 2012
<b>Name and brief description of Policy/Decision/Function/Project/Service to be reviewed:</b>		<b>Knowsley Local Plan: Core Strategy Submission Document</b>  <p>The Core Strategy will set the strategic framework for the growth and development of Knowsley up to 2028 and beyond, forming the central part of the Borough's Local Plan. The Local Plan will promote, guide and manage the future development of Knowsley and make important choices about how and where new development and regeneration will take place. The Local Plan will shape the investment plans of the Council and other public, voluntary and private sector organisations, and will act as a delivery strategy for the Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS).</p> <p>The Core Strategy will contain policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the scale of new housing, employment and retail development;</li> <li>• the areas which will undergo strategic regeneration;</li> <li>• the design and sustainability of new development;</li> <li>• environment, waste and resources management; and</li> <li>• transport and other new infrastructure.</li> </ul> <p>The Core Strategy will also set the framework for subsequent documents relating to development management policies, site allocations and specific areas of Knowsley which will be subject to most change. Some Core Strategy policies will replace those contained within the current adopted development plan for Knowsley.</p> <p>The Core Strategy is structured to include a spatial vision, a set of strategic objectives, and a series of policies. The policies are ordered in several groups: spatial strategy, principal regeneration areas, and thematic policies.</p>		

<p>Give details, with evidence, of the impact of the function on each of the protected characteristics in relation to the general duty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation</li> <li>b. Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share protected characteristics and those who don't share it</li> <li>c. Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't</li> </ul> <p>Please give special consideration to, (this list is not intended to be exhaustive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Accessibility</li> <li>b. Community Cohesion</li> <li>c. Delivery of contracts</li> <li>d. Human Rights Act</li> <li>e. Positive action</li> <li>f. Procurement</li> <li>g. Reasonable adjustments</li> </ul>		
Does the Policy/Decision/Function/Project/Service have a direct impact on people?	Yes	√
<p>If yes, please complete the grid below. If no, consider whether or not an Equality Impact Assessment is necessary, if not state why not and exit process:</p>		
<p>Have you conducted a consultation? Yes/No (if yes please attach evidence or include link)                  The Knowsley Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document Preferred Options: Report of Consultation (December 2011) can be found at <a href="http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/Report%20of%20Consultation%20-%20Full%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf">http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/Report%20of%20Consultation%20-%20Full%20Report%20-%20FINAL.pdf</a></p>		
Who did you consult with? Residents and statutory consultees.	How and when did you consult? 27 June 2011 to 5 September 2011. Methods of consultation included events and presentations,	What was the feedback? 973 individual responses and 1412 responses by petition

	<p>information dissemination and web-based consultation. Leaflets were delivered to every dwelling in the Borough.</p>	
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**Policy SD 1: Sustainable Development** reflects the Strategy’s commitment to a presumption in favour of sustainable development. This is a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework. Work will be undertaken pro-actively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible.

	<p><b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b></p>	<p><b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b></p>	<p><b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b></p>
<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p>The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental</p>	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this broad approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available as the policy is so broad; however, evidence supporting other core strategy policies can feed into this.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA’s of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	conditions in Knowsley can be improved.	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on a particular age group. The policy is inclusive of all age groups.			
<b>Carer's Status</b>	The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be	This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.  At this stage	No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.	When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.

	improved.	there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this particular group. The policy is inclusive of all groups.			
<b>Disability</b>	The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.	This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.  At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will	No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.	When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.

		have a negative impact on this group. The policy is inclusive of all groups.			
<b>Gender</b>	The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group. The policy is</p>	No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.



		inclusive of all gender groups.			
<b>Gender Identity</b>	<p>The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.</p>	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group. The policy is inclusive of all gender identity groups.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

<p><b>Offending Past</b></p>	<p>The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.</p>	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group. The policy is inclusive of all groups.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>
<p><b>Sexual Orientation</b></p>	<p>The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and</p>	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to</p>	<p>No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.</p>	<p>sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group. The policy is inclusive of all groups.</p>	<p>closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	
<p><b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p>The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental</p>	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it</p>	<p>No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.</p>	<p>can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group. The policy is inclusive of all groups</p>	<p>below.</p>	<p>feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits</p>	<p>This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this</p>	<p>No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	for all sections of society, including protected groups if economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.	point as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.  At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group. The policy is inclusive of all religion/belief groups		through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	The policy seeks to encourage sustainable development and positive future growth which can improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley. It is likely that the policy will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups if	This policy is very broad with a positive with a commitment to sustainable development. However, due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point as much will be dependent upon	No specific evidence available but evidence for the policies which are closely related to this one can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.	When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.

	<p>economic, social and environmental conditions in Knowsley can be improved.</p>	<p>implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this particular group. The policy is inclusive of all socio economic groups.</p>			
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**Policy CS 1: Spatial Strategy for Knowsley** is the central policy of the Local Plan. It highlights development priorities and areas which will be of strategic importance. It seeks to make an efficient use of land and including the reuse of previously developed land urban areas before land that is currently within the Green Belt. It seeks to maximise opportunities for regeneration and development in Principal Regeneration areas and, subject to funding, in other areas of high deprivation.

	<p><b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>What evidence do you have?</b> (E.g. complaints,</p>	<p><b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact?</b> Please state if</p>	<p><b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the</b></p>
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			statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and	This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.	No specific evidence available as the policy is so broad; however, evidence supporting other core strategy policies can feed into this.	When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.

	<p>enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new</p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential to mitigate any adverse effects, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	<p>Documents such as principles of inclusive design etc will be explored for inclusion in the additional planning policy documents.</p>
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	<p>equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14.</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and</p>	<p>developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>			
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	<p>facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of</b></p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of</p>	<p>Documents such as principles of inclusive design etc will be explored for inclusion in the additional planning policy documents.CS19 (also captures some of principles).</p>
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	<p>specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14.</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of</p>	<p><b>uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which is does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. . Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p>		<p>design. In most cases there is the potential to mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p>	<p>equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	
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	<p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14..</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which is does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential to mitigate against any adverse effects, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	<p>Documents such as principles of inclusive design etc will be explored for inclusion in the additional planning policy documents. CS19 (also captures some of principles).</p>
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	<p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being</p>				
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	benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.				
<b>Gender</b>	When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential	This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.	No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.	When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.

	<p>neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which is does not necessarily capture all aspects</p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can</p>	<p>Documents such as principles of inclusive design etc will be explored for inclusion in the additional planning policy documents. CS19 (also captures some of principles).</p>
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	<p>as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14..</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of</p>	<p>of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>		<p>be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of</b></p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of</p>	<p>Documents such as principles of inclusive design etc will be explored for inclusion in the additional planning policy documents. CS19 (also captures some of principles).</p>
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	<p>specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14..</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of</p>	<p><b>uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which is does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>		<p>design. In most cases there is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
<p><b>Offending Past</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point,</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p>	<p>as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	
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	<p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on this particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation</p>				
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	facilities.				
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the	This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.	No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.	When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.  We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach	The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.

	<p>boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on this particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which is does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc.</p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14.</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities.</p> <p>Protection of the</p>	<p>Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>			
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	<p>built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
<p><b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b></p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there</p>	
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	<p>regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14..</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment,</p>	<p>from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which is does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>		<p>is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has</p>	<p>implementation of the policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence</p>	<p>below.</p>	<p>throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p> <p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may</p>	
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	<p>proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14.</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core</p>	<p>to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>		<p>have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities.</p> <p>Protection of the built and natural environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
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<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>When considering the spatial development of Knowsley and the spatial development priorities, they have a tendency to be expressed in fairly broad terms and are positive by their very nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon their implementation. It is considered that most of the priorities, such as regeneration of residential neighbourhoods, enhancing employment areas and</p>	<p>This policy is very broad. Due to this approach, it can make the assessment of equality issues difficult at this point, as much will be dependent upon implementation of the policy.</p>	<p>No specific evidence available, but EQIA supporting evidence for the policies which are closely related to this CS1 can be drawn from the EQIA pro-forma below.</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA's of the other policies which make up the local plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>

	<p>enhancing the boroughs town and district centres will have positive benefits for all sections of society, including protected groups</p> <p>The Core Strategy has proposed five specific Principle Regeneration Areas which will enable the Council to respond more effectively to the specific regeneration needs of each of those areas. It is considered that the Principle Regeneration areas are largely a policy tool and as such they will not in themselves have a direct impact on</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy <b>will have</b> a negative impact on a particular group. However, it is considered that there <b>could be a number of uncertain effects</b> from this policy, but this in part reflects the fact that the core strategy is a high level strategy document which does not necessarily capture all aspects of detailed planning i.e. such as specific accessibility criteria for new</p>		<p>In some cases, whether policies or proposals may have a positive or negative effect will depend upon how the policy is implemented, and the exact location and design of any new development, for example whether it incorporates inclusive principles of design. In most cases there is the potential mitigate, and this must be explored in further detail.</p> <p>An EQIA for each of the policies specific to Principle Regeneration Areas has been undertaken and can be examined within this document.</p>	
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	<p>equality objectives, as it is the policies that are applied within those boundaries that may have an impact i.e. CS9-14.</p> <p>It is likely the emerging Core Strategy could have major positive effects for protected groups as well as the wider society including the provision of employment, housing and improved retail/ town centres. Improvements to transport and could assist protected groups in accessing a wide range of services and facilities. Protection of the built and natural</p>	<p>developments etc. I. Specific details on mitigation are suggested in more detail on the respective pro-forma for EQIA on each policy.</p> <p>.</p>			
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	<p>environment may also have many benefits in terms of the health and well-being benefits associated with open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>				
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<p><b><a href="#">Policy CS 2: Development Principles</a></b> outlines the principles that new development will be expected to support. This includes promotion of sustainable economic development, a reduction in carbon emissions, reducing the need to travel, and protecting environmental assets.</p>					
	<p><b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>What evidence do you have?</b> (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</p>	<p><b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact?</b> Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</p>	<p><b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b></p>



<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Improving business productivity and employment levels in Knowsley will have positive impacts on age. Sustainable employment opportunities for the working aged cohort (16-64) and older groups (65+) are needed in Knowsley. Successful achievement will enable residents to maximise income and avoid poverty.</p> <p>The loss of young people from the area is a key issue. Diversifying the economy and improving access to education for</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that principle 1 will have a negative impact on a particular age group.</p>	<p>Unemployment is higher in the age group 16-24 in Knowsley, LCR, NW and GB. However, the 25-49 age group has seen the highest % increase in unemployment compared to 2004 levels. The increase has been higher in Knowsley than the LCR, NW and GB's.</p> <p>No figures for Knowsley or LCR unemployment for 65yrs+. Because estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or for confidentiality reasons can not be disclosed, Therefore we use NW figures (similar levels to GB) for reference.</p> <p>NW unemployment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16+: 8.2%</li> <li>• 50-64: 4.5%</li> <li>• 65+: 2.2%</li> </ul> <p>Levels of unemployment are much lower in older adults and outside the perimeter of working age (16-64). This is likely due to residents choosing to retire.</p> <p>Knowsley's skill levels are below</p>		<p>The Local Plan will have a monitoring framework.</p>
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	<p>young people seeks to address this.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p>The principle is concerned with a reduction in carbon emissions and the impacts of future climate change. This is likely to be positive for age as:</p> <p>Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding as stated in the report <b>The</b></p>		<p>the national average with the 38% of Borough's school leavers 5 A* - C GCSEs (inc English and Maths) compared to 54% nationally. Similarly NVQ 1-4 levels are below the City Region and National averages.</p> <p>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>		
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	<p><b>impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).</b>          Therefore, this policy could have positive implications for these equality groups.</p> <p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects elderly people. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with help people out of fuel poverty. Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding.</p>		<p>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p> <p>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>		
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	<p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b>                  Is concerned with accessibility and reducing the need to travel. This is likely to have positive effects on age as:</p> <p>Seven out of ten single people over the age of 65 do not have access to a car. Therefore, ensuring people can get to the places where they want to go by walking, cycling and public transport is very important. This principle and the policy CS7 are supportive of this.</p> <p>Additionally, CS7 proposes to</p>		<p><i>National Travel Survey 2005,</i>                  Department for Transport, 2006</p>		<p>Accessibility and travel will be monitored via the Local Transport Plan process.</p> <p>Accessibility and travel will be monitored via the</p>
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	<p>ensure people can get to where they need to by a choice of walking, cycling and public transport. Age UK has suggested that without accessible transport, older people experience greater social isolation, which is likely to result in an increased demand on adult social care services. In contrast, studies have shown that access to public transport helped older people to stay socially connected and active, which in turn helped them keep mentally alert.</p> <p>Young people in Knowsley highlighted that accessibility to</p>		<p>T. Knight et al., <i>Understanding the Travel Needs, Behaviour and Aspirations of People in Later Life</i>, Department for Transport, 2007</p> <p>Knowsley Young People</p>	<p>It is hoped that KMBC can work with bus operators</p>	<p>Local Transport Plan process.</p> <p>Accessibility and travel will be monitored via the</p>
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	<p>opportunities is limited. CS7 is supportive of improving walking/cycling and public transport to improve accessibility.</p> <p>Children, the elderly and those with pre-existing respiratory and cardiac conditions are the most susceptible to the adverse impacts of transport on health.</p> <p>Elsewhere, car use is strongly associated with a sedentary lifestyle. We aim to promote a more active and less polluting use of transport through increased cycling</p>		<p>Commission - <i>Unlocking the potential of young people in Knowsley (2010)</i>.</p>	<p>via the Merseyside Bus Board, to develop solutions that help to make bus travel affordable to all, which may be in the form of new ticketing products. Currently KMBC or Merseytravel are not able to influence fare structures on commercial services directly, although Merseytravel can lead the development of multi-operator and multi-mode tickets.</p>	<p>Local Transport Plan process.</p>
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	<p>and walking in CS7</p> <p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p> <p>Green spaces are open to all people regardless of age. Therefore, this policy has a positive impact on different age groups.</p>	<p>Good green spaces can offer many benefits to local communities but poor green spaces can contribute to cycles of decline in neighbourhoods. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>A decline in the quality of public space can contribute to the onset or acceleration of vandalism, antisocial behaviour and even serious crime. Some age groups can be</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).This can be seen as a positive aspect of this policy.</p> <p>Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).Again</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs.</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them.</p>	<p>(Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>(Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>Good green spaces offer many benefits to local communities including health benefits, to which older people and younger people can benefit.</p>	<p>affected more than others by these factors. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>this reinforces that this policy is important to residents living and working within the borough.</p> <p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime can prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p> <p>Data suggests that high levels of deprivation in Knowsley and issues connected to the lifestyles that some residents lead have some significant consequences for health.</p>		
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	<p>Green spaces have the potential to contribute significantly to the improvement of both physical and mental health.</p> <p>As we get older, many people increasingly rely on local public services to help continue to live active and fulfilled lives. Parks are age proof and bring opportunities for physical activity, volunteering and social interaction all of which provide a sense of achievement and purpose. This policy will be supportive of age.</p>				
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	<p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> </ul>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>				
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Improving business productivity and employment levels in Knowsley could have a positive impact on carers. Carers would benefit from the policy through the creation of a more thriving and diverse economy with increased choice of products and services.</p> <p>It is also evidenced that a</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p>	<p>Knowsley has a higher percentage of carers compared to the LCR, NW and GB.</p> <p>The majority of carers are not actively seeking work (figures for JSA claimants are nil or negligible for Knowsley, LCR, NW and GB). They claim a mixture of Income Support, Pension credit, and or Carers allowance.</p> <p>In the GB women are twice as likely to be a carer then men are. But in Knowsley the percentage of male carers and female carers are approximately equal.</p> <p>The split of carer allowance claimants by age groupings are all</p>		<p>Monitoring will be undertaken under the economic regeneration strategy.</p>

	<p>reduced unemployment rate positively impacts on social factors such as crime levels. Therefore all Knowsley residents will benefit from factors of economic growth.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects lone parents. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with helping people out of fuel poverty. Supporting principle 2 is therefore positive towards carer's status.</p>		<p>approximately equal.</p> <p>(ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>		
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	<p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p>			<p>Accessibility and travel will be monitored via the Local Transport Plan process.</p>
	<p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p> <p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley.</p> <p>Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Knowsley values the active involvement of residents and volunteers. This involvement contributes towards the quality of green spaces by providing a ‘site presence’,</p>

				<p>attracting further funding that is not available to the Council and adding to the management of green spaces.</p> <p>Knowsley currently has 'Friends of' groups, several Trusts and a number of residents and user groups involved in the management of green spaces.</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and</p>
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	<p>Green spaces have the potential to contribute significantly to the improvement of both physical and mental health – carers may make use of the green spaces for both recreation and health purposes, so this policy is supportive</p>		<p>Studies have shown that a brisk walk every day, in your local park can reduce the risk of heart attacks by 50%, strokes by 50%, diabetes by 50%, fracture of the femur by 30%, colon cancer by 30%, breast cancer by 30% and Alzheimer’s by 25%. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>		<p>promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and</li> </ul>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>			
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	<p>Access Statements.</p> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>				
<b>Disability</b>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>The policy recognises its role in creating economic opportunities so that people with disabilities and those that care for them are able to seek work. Achievement of this outcome will also reduce the risk of social exclusion and discrimination.</p> <p>Encouraging mix use of employment/residential schemes and improving</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p> <p>Although it is recognised that Disabled people require greater support into employment and the Equality Act 2010 allows for action which gives them preferential treatment.</p>	<p>The Knowsley employment rate for disabled 16-64's is lower than all 16-64's employment rate (this is a regional and national trend).</p> <p>Knowsley's employment rate for disabled residents is currently 36.1% which is lower than the LCR rate and behind the National rate of 40.5%. (Knowsley's overall employment rate is lower than the LCR and National rate also)</p>	<p>The focus on creating jobs for all within Knowsley, connecting all residents seeking work to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment is welcomed.</p>	

	<p>transport linkages between housing and employment areas may increase people with disabilities opportunities to work</p> <p>Accessibility is a key policy objective</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p>The policy will reduce carbon emissions and reduce the impacts of future climate change.</p> <p>People with existing health problems are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heat</p>		<p>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).</p>		
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	<p>waves and flooding as stated in the report "<b>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW</b>".</p> <p>Therefore, this policy could have positive implications for these equality groups.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p> <p>The recommendations of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) on creating the right conditions for encouraging movement by cycling and walking includes getting the</p>		<p>Local Transport Plan 3, Goal 3, 3.6.</p>		<p>Accessibility and travel will be monitored via the Local Transport Plan process.</p>
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	<p>location of key facilities right and ensuring easy access by all modes of transport. It says; „Those responsible should ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads (this includes people whose mobility is impaired).CS7 seeks to ensure that walking and cycling will be <i>supported through the planning process.</i></p> <p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p>				
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	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p> <p>Green spaces that have on site staff can be particularly useful environments for people with additional needs. They can provide a safe, risk-managed environment, often. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>	<p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Carry out consultation with</p>
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	<p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p>	<p>of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley. Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the</p>		<p>highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged</p>	<p>users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular</p>	<p>principle will have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>			
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	group.																				
<b>Gender</b>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Men and women will benefit from achievement of the economic and social outcomes of the policy.</p> <p>Diversifying the local economy should ensure a good range of job opportunities.</p>	<p>There is no direct impact of the policy's actions on females. There is currently no specific evidence that target males or females.</p>	<p>The split of worklessness (out of work claimants) by gender is almost similar (slightly more male worklessness in Knowsley and NW).</p> <p>Both genders have much higher ESA and Incapacity claimants compared to the NW and GB.</p> <p>Only females have higher levels of lone parent benefit claimants compared to regional and national figures</p> <p>Knowsley has a history of dependency on the public sector for employment jobs. The latest figures (2010) show:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">% of total employee jobs</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Knowsley</th> <th>NW</th> <th>GB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Public</b></td> <td>26.7</td> <td>24.2</td> <td>22.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Private</b></td> <td>73.4</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>77.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% of total employee jobs					Knowsley	NW	GB	<b>Public</b>	26.7	24.2	22.7	<b>Private</b>	73.4	75.8	77.3	<p>Aims of the policy will improve conditions for residents. In turn this can impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• family</li> <li>• more appropriately skilled and qualified residents</li> <li>• less children and young people in poverty</li> <li>• more residents have the life skills to fulfil their potential.</li> </ul> <p>The policy will also help to mitigate against the impact that public sector redundancies will have on women through rebalancing the local economy and supporting the creation of jobs.</p>	<p>Economic Regeneration strategy.</p>
% of total employee jobs																					
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<b>Public</b>	26.7	24.2	22.7																		
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	<p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p>A Women's Environmental Network paper</p>		<p>The statistics can no longer be split by gender ,however to offer some insight in 2008 (the old method of displaying the statistics) showed that public admin, education and Health sector counted for 50% of Knowsley female employment (compared to 19% of males). Therefore we can make an assumption that females will feel the decline of the public sector more than males. Although its Males unemployment that has increased dramatically when compared to the NW and GB:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3"><b>Unemployment rate % INCREASE compared to 2007 levels</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Knowsley</b></td> <td>+2.9</td> <td>+8.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>NW</b></td> <td>+2.4</td> <td>+3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GB</b></td> <td>+2.5</td> <td>+3.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><a href="http://www.wen.org.uk/your-wen/climate-change/gender-and-">http://www.wen.org.uk/your-wen/climate-change/gender-and-</a></p>	<b>Unemployment rate % INCREASE compared to 2007 levels</b>				Female	Male	<b>Knowsley</b>	+2.9	+8.4	<b>NW</b>	+2.4	+3.8	<b>GB</b>	+2.5	+3.3		
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	<p>suggests that Globally, women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to different and unequal social roles and status. The report suggests that poverty and climate change are interlinked - , in the UK, poverty rates are 19% higher for women than men. Six times more single female pensioners live in poverty than their male counterparts. Any policy that considers climate change could therefore be beneficial to this equality group.</p>		<p><a href="#">the-climate-change-agenda/</a>                  Woman’s Environmental Network (2010),                  The impacts of climate change on women and public policy.</p>		
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	<p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects lone parents – who are mainly female. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with help people out of fuel poverty.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p> <p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be</p>	<p>Numerous studies have shown fear to be a significant barrier to cycling woman. The Department for Transport Active Travel study (2010) reported on perceived barriers such as cycling being Dangerous.</p> <p>Community safety is essential in order to</p>	<p>(ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p> <p>(British Medical Association 1992; Davies <i>et al</i> 1997; Gardner 1998; Gardner and Riley 1997; Pearce <i>et al</i> 1998; Riley 2004).</p> <p>Evidence in Knowsley demonstrates more male cyclists reported in secondary school than female.</p> <p>There has been relatively little</p>	<p>Continue to monitor cycling data – promote safer cycling through cycling campaigns such as Pedal Away (rides for woman only), cycle training, maintenance and social marketing campaigns</p>	<p>Continue to monitor via LTP3.</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users</p>
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	<p>accessible to the whole community.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	<p>realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>previous research in the UK into woman and their use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘women are put off more than men by dog mess, vandalism and safety fears’.</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>		<p>and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>Impact Assessment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>				
<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider employment</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact</p>	<p>No local data is available to analyse 'Self-employment', 'Employment' or 'Business start ups' by Gender identity.</p> <p>There is no LBG&amp;T, forum in Knowsley to consult with. Therefore to offer some insight,</p>	<p>Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	

	<p>market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment.</p> <p>Actions identified within the policy are open to all residents.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p> <p>Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) in their report Trans Research review suggest that</p>	<p>research statistics from Greater Manchester's survey among LGB&amp;T will be used. 743 LGB&amp;T living in Greater Manchester responded to the survey. The employment rate and unemployment rate was similar to the general population.</p> <p><a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/trans_research_review_rep27.pdf">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/trans_research_review_rep27.pdf</a> Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) - Trans Research review</p>	<p>In Knowsley, pedestrian and cycle routes are well lit to encourage use and improve safety. In the event that crime should</p>	<p>Review statistics annually to see if reports of hate crimes have increased.</p>
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		<p>Trans people appear to experience high levels of hate crime and hate incidents. As CS7 looks to encourage sustainable travel there is a greater chance of Trans people being exposed to incidents while out and about. For example Morton (2008) found that 62 per cent of respondents had experienced transphobic harassment from strangers in public places who perceived them to be trans: mostly this had taken the form of verbal abuse but 40 per cent had experienced transphobic threatening behaviour, 17 per cent had been physically assaulted</p>		<p>occur Merseyside Police have a dedicated site for reporting such crimes to the police.  <a href="http://www.merseyside.police.uk/protecting-you/hate-crime.aspx">http://www.merseyside.police.uk/protecting-you/hate-crime.aspx</a></p> <p>Since January 2011 to current date – 1 crime has been reported in Knowsley.</p> <p>The Department for Transport have undertaken an Active Travel Study (2010). This study indicated that sustainable travel can Make for more attractive, safe places and communities, and ensuring greater access for everyone to local services</p>	
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		<p>and 4 per cent had been sexually assaulted. Whittle <i>et al</i> (2007) also found that a majority of respondents had faced harassment in public spaces. They noted that '73 per cent of respondents experienced comments, threatening behaviour, physical abuse, verbal abuse or sexual abuse while in public spaces'. They also suggest that the 27 per cent of respondents who had not experienced abuse may not have done so not because of social acceptance, but rather because they 'pass' so convincingly as their post-transition gender that people</p>			
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	<p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p> <p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application of the</u></b></p>	<p>are unaware of their previous gender status.</p> <p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p>	<p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into gender identity and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘vandalism and safety fears’. Can be related to gender.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>		<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs(Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p><b><u>Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>			
<p><b>Offending Past</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p>				

	<p>Residents with an offending past face significant discrimination when applying for jobs. The policy aims to increase the number of jobs available to residents which would in turn provide better opportunities for residents who have offended to move into employment.</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on people with an offending past.</p>	<p>The DWP report 'Barriers to employment for offenders and ex-offenders' finds that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 50 per cent of people under the supervision of probation and of those leaving prison are unemployed.</li> <li>• For about half of vacancies, employers are likely to reject most people with a criminal record solely due to their record. Those with more serious convictions (and even minor sex offences) will be rejected for about 90% of vacancies due to their conviction</li> </ul> <p>The main causes of such high unemployment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor employment characteristics (e.g. literacy, qualifications, employment record);</li> <li>• Other characteristics which can reduce employment performance (e.g. drug dependency, homelessness);</li> <li>• Being drawn disproportionately from groups with higher rates of unemployment (e.g. ethnic minorities, men);</li> <li>• Employer discrimination; and</li> </ul> <p>Problems over revealing a criminal record (e.g. lack of confidence).</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to offending past emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	
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	<p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p>Barriers to employment were magnified in those with offending pasts or for those caring for prisoners' children. Where household income is lower fuel poverty occurrence is higher. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with helping people out of fuel poverty.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on people with an offending past.</p>	<p>Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2007) Poverty and Disadvantage amongst prisoner's families.</p> <p>Barnado's (2012) Priced Out - The plight of low income families and young people living in fuel poverty.</p>		
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	<p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> </ul>	<p>There is no evidence available to suggest that those with offending past will be adversely affected by this policy.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>				
<p><b>Sexual Orientation</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>No data available to analyse 'Self-employment', 'Employment' or 'Business start ups' by sexual orientation.</p> <p>There is no LBG&amp;T, forum in Knowsley to consult with. Therefore to offer some insight, research statistics from Greater Manchester's survey among LGB&amp;T will be used. 743 LGB&amp;T living in Greater</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	

	<p>Knowsley’s residents to enable them to obtain employment. Actions identified within the policy are open to all residents.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on people with an offending past.</p>	<p>Manchester responded to the survey. The employment rate and unemployment rate was similar to the general population.</p>		
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	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 5</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in</p>	<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the principle will have a negative impact.</p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is</p>	<p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into sexual orientation identity and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘vandalism and safety fears’ can impact on diversity groups.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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<p><b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6"><b>Employment rate % - Ethnic minority</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Ye ar</b></th> <th><b>07/08</b></th> <th><b>08/09</b></th> <th><b>09/10</b></th> <th><b>10/11</b></th> <th><b>11/12</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GB</td> <td>60.1</td> <td>59.8</td> <td>58.3</td> <td>No dat</td> <td>58.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Employment rate % - Ethnic minority</b>						<b>Ye ar</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>11/12</b>	GB	60.1	59.8	58.3	No dat	58.8		<p>We will continue to monitor the impact of our actions on race, through the refresh of ERS evidence base.</p>
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	<p>wider employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment.</p> <p>Diversifying the local economy should ensure a good range of job opportunities.</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NW</td> <td>54.1</td> <td>52.6</td> <td>51</td> <td>a</td> <td>54.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kn</td> <td>68.5</td> <td>69.7</td> <td>62.8</td> <td></td> <td>76</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6"><b>Number of employed residents of ethnic minority/ number of residents of ethnic minority</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Ye ar</b></th> <th><b>07/08</b></th> <th><b>08/09</b></th> <th><b>09/10</b></th> <th><b>10/11</b></th> <th><b>11/12</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kn</td> <td>1100/1600</td> <td>1400/2000</td> <td>800/1300</td> <td>No data</td> <td>1600/2100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6"><b>Employment rate % - White</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Ye ar</b></th> <th><b>07/08</b></th> <th><b>08/09</b></th> <th><b>09/10</b></th> <th><b>10/11</b></th> <th><b>11/12</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GB</td> <td>74.2</td> <td>73.5</td> <td>71.9</td> <td>No data</td> <td>71.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NW</td> <td>71.6</td> <td>70.5</td> <td>69.3</td> <td>a</td> <td>69.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kn</td> <td>63.4</td> <td>64.9</td> <td>62.4</td> <td></td> <td>63.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No local data is available to analyse 'Self-employment', 'Employment' or 'Business start ups' by Gender identity.</p> <p>Therefore to offer some insight, a</p>	NW	54.1	52.6	51	a	54.3	Kn	68.5	69.7	62.8		76	<b>Number of employed residents of ethnic minority/ number of residents of ethnic minority</b>						<b>Ye ar</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>11/12</b>	Kn	1100/1600	1400/2000	800/1300	No data	1600/2100	<b>Employment rate % - White</b>						<b>Ye ar</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>11/12</b>	GB	74.2	73.5	71.9	No data	71.8	NW	71.6	70.5	69.3	a	69.6	Kn	63.4	64.9	62.4		63.0		
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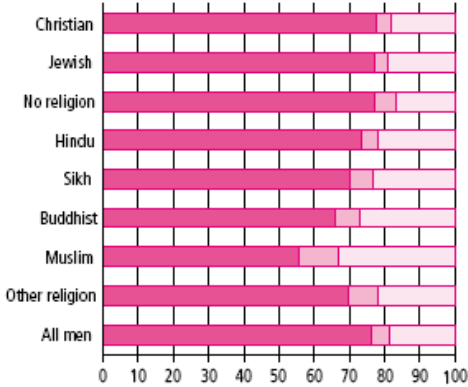
	<p><u>Principle 2</u></p> <p><u>Principle 3</u></p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on this group.</p>	<p>national report from ‘Equality and Human Rights Commission’ on Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller communities (2009) states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rates are low, and poverty high</li> <li>• Children's educational achievements are worse, and declining still further (contrary to the national trend)</li> <li>• Participation in secondary education is extremely low: discrimination and abusive behaviour on the part of school staff and other students are frequently cited as reasons for children and young people leaving education at an early age</li> </ul>		
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	<p>The Local Transport Plan 3 reports that BAME (Black, Asian &amp; Minority Ethnic) groups are also likely to benefit from public transport investment due to their disproportionate reliance on bus travel. (LTP3, 4.44). As CS7 also promotes better public transport this could be positive</p> <p><b><u>Principle 4</u></b></p> <p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>The Local Transport Plan for Merseyside states that the transport partnership continues to work with black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community to address issues through regular liaison and consultation. For example, passenger safety is a particular concern for people from these groups especially if travelling alone and at night.</p>	<p>LTP3 Evidence base.</p> <p>There is little research investigating income and race inequalities in relation to urban green space provision and use. Society of Designers (2012),</p>	<p>Knowsley is a member of the Knowsley Transport Partnership and through this is a member of TravelSafe. This campaign works to address the issues around safety on public transport concerning Merseyside’s diverse community</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor Travelsafe data and support black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community through this initiative.</p> <p>Monitoring through Greenspace strategy.</p>
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	<p>When a space is perceived as clean, safe and attractive it will appeal to a broad audience including vulnerable and minority members of the community. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>The study reveals a number of barriers to better use of public green space by black and minority ethnic people. Only half of Bangladeshi people,</p>	<p><b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>CABE Space commissioned research, the largest study of its kind in England in 2010, to investigate the inter-relationship between urban green space, inequality, ethnicity, health and wellbeing. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the</b></p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour</p>	<p>Monitoring through Greenspace strategy</p>
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	<p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel</li> </ul>	<p>for example, reported feeling safe using their local green space, compared with three quarters of white people interviewed.  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a></p> <p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p><b>Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b>  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a></p>		
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	<p>Planning, and;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>				
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment. Actions identified within the policy</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>There is no statistical economic data, such as employment rates, which can be broken down by religion or belief.</p> <p>Therefore to offer some insight, an ONS report, last published in 2006 (using Census 2001 data) 'Focus on Ethnicity and Religion' states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslims had the lowest employment rates, particularly among women, a pattern that was consistent among Muslims of different ethnic groups.</li> <li>• Muslims stood out as having the highest economic inactivity rates, followed by Buddhists. Studying</li> </ul>	<p>Should issues relating to religion or belief emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach</p>	

	<p>are open to all residents.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>full-time was the most common reason for economic inactivity among men from most ethnic minority groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment was higher among Muslims than among other religious groups</li> </ul> <p><b>Male economic activity status:<sup>1</sup> by religion April 2001</b></p> <p>England and Wales</p> <p>Percentages</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Male economic activity status by religion (Estimated data from chart)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Religion</th> <th>Dark Pink (%)</th> <th>Light Pink (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>78</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jewish</td> <td>78</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No religion</td> <td>78</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>75</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikh</td> <td>75</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>55</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religion</td> <td>70</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All men</td> <td>78</td> <td>22</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><sup>1</sup> Working-age population (16–64).</p> <p>Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics</p>	Religion	Dark Pink (%)	Light Pink (%)	Christian	78	22	Jewish	78	22	No religion	78	22	Hindu	75	25	Sikh	75	25	Buddhist	70	30	Muslim	55	45	Other religion	70	30	All men	78	22	
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	<p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p>	<p>The Local Transport Plan for Merseyside states that the transport partnership continues to work with black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community to address issues through regular liaison and consultation. For example, passenger safety is a particular concern for people from these groups especially if travelling alone and at night.</p>		<p>Knowsley is a member of the Knowsley Transport Partnership and through this is a member of TravelSafe. This campaign works to address the issues around safety on public transport concerning Merseyside’s diverse community</p>	<p>Continue to monitor Travelsafe data and support black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community through this initiative</p>
	<p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p>				

	<p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>			
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	<p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular group.</p>				
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<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p><b><u>Principle 1</u></b></p> <p>Growing and diversifying the local economy is a primary objective of the plan.</p> <p>Employment sites and opportunities are located close to the more deprived communities and are accessible by public transport.</p> <p>Also by supporting skills development this will remove barriers to securing employment</p> <p><b><u>Principle 2</u></b></p> <p>Low income is a key driver of fuel poverty, whereby around</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>ACORN's 2011 release classifies 47% of Knowsley's households as Hard Pressed (higher than the Liverpool City Region rate of 30% by 17% points).</p> <p>In contrast, only 10% of the Borough's residents are deemed to be either Wealthy Achievers or Urban Prosperity; the two categories that represent residents who are considered to be most 'thriving'. This is almost 3 times lower than the Liverpool City Region rate of 29%.</p> <p>Barnado's (2012) Priced Out - The plight of low income families and young people living in fuel poverty.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will help to address socio-economic disadvantage, for example by skilling up residents, improving work readiness and removing the barriers to work.</p>	<p>We will continue to monitor the impact of our actions on socio-economic status, through the refresh of ERS evidence base.</p>
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	<p>33 per cent of the poorest fifth of households are living in fuel poverty. Some groups are at greater risk of living in fuel poverty – for example around one in five lone parents, and a similar proportion of households in the private rented sector, are living in fuel poverty. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with helping people out of fuel poverty.</p> <p><b><u>Principle 3</u></b></p> <p>Transport’s negative impacts</p>		<p>Local Transport Plan 3, Goal 3, Key issues.</p>		<p>Monitoring through LTP3.</p>
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	<p>are suffered most by our disadvantaged communities. This includes poor air quality, high levels of noise, community severance and isolation caused by poor or high cost transport.</p> <p>The Marmot review of health inequalities „<i>Fair society and healthy lives</i>“ clearly associates the propensity for poor health outcomes with poor social conditions. This comprehensive review has a number of recommendations including the integration of planning, transport, housing and health policies. CS7</p>		<p>The Marmot review of health inequalities „Fair society and healthy lives“- cited in Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside, Goal 3, Key issues.</p>		
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	<p>seeks to encourage better transport in terms of walking and cycling.</p> <p>The ability to connect with place of work, education, health, leisure and other opportunities is often taken for granted by many. However, for those living in our most disadvantaged communities, these opportunities are not always readily available. Good accessibility increases the pool of labour and opens up opportunities for all – this policy seeks to improve accessibility.</p> <p>Road traffic</p>		<p>Local Transport Plan 3, Goal Four</p>		
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	<p>accidents affect all communities but, disadvantaged communities also suffer from higher numbers of pedestrian casualties compared to better-off areas. CS7 seeks to improve road safety, so will be beneficial to different groups.</p> <p>Recent research carried out in disadvantaged areas shows that 59% of households in these areas do not have access to a car and 78% of disadvantaged households do not have access to a bicycle. CS7 seeks to improve accessibility by sustainable modes which will assist non car</p>	<p>78% of disadvantaged households do not have access to a bicycle – CS7 will seek to ensure the infrastructure for cycling is in place, but without access to a cycle, residents might not be able to make full use of it.</p>	<p>Local Transport Plan 3 – Evidence base and Merseyside Disadvantage study (2010).  <a href="http://www.letstravelwise.org/files/302555503_Annexe%2007%20-%20Disadvantaged%20Communities%20Research.pdf">http://www.letstravelwise.org/files/302555503_Annexe%2007%20-%20Disadvantaged%20Communities%20Research.pdf</a></p>	<p>Work with KMBC Sustainable Travel team to promote use of cycle hubs to loan cycles, and schemes such as Bike to work. In addition, cycle loans available through Local Sustainable Travel Fund to help residents to access employment.</p>	<p>Monitor uptake of cycle interventions for residents in Knowsley. Monitor cycle count data to see if numbers of cyclists passing over infrastructure are rising.</p>
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	<p>households.</p> <p><b><u>Application of the Development Principles</u></b></p> <p>It is considered that the following assessments (in relation to development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Equality and Diversity Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Transport Assessment and Travel Planning, and;</li> <li>• Design and Access Statements.</li> </ul> <p>could have a positive impact on this particular</p>				
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	group.				
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**[Policy CS 3: Housing Supply, Delivery and Distribution](#)** seeks to supply 8,100 new dwellings between 2010 and 2028 to be delivered in the following proportions: Huyton and Stockbridge Village (40%); Kirkby (20%); Prescot, Whiston, Cronton and Knowsley Village (25%); and

Halewood (15%). New housing development will be subject to phased release to ensure that a five year supply of deliverable sites is maintained at all times. The tenure, type and size of new housing delivered in Knowsley will support the re-balancing of the housing market to better meet housing needs and demands arising within Knowsley.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>In line with local needs, this policy seeks to increase the numbers of houses built within Knowsley and ensure that a five-year supply of housing land is available.</p> <p>The policy also recognises that the size, tenure and type of housing should reflect local population need – this could be beneficial to all groups including older people as it might offer opportunity for</p>	<p>This approach may result in the release of Green Belt land for housing which will potentially have health impacts in terms of reduction of and access to natural habitats. Older people and young people may be disadvantaged as a consequence.</p>	<p>Supported by evidence from the Healthy Urban Development Unit research <a href="http://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/key_documents/key_documents_hudu.html">http://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/key_documents/key_documents_hudu.html</a> and the Health Impact Assessment of Knowsley's Core Strategy.</p> <p>Supported by evidence from the Healthy Urban Development Unit research <a href="http://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/key_documents/key_documents_hudu.html">http://www.healthyrbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/key_documents/key_documents_hudu.html</a></p>	<p>By having a phased approach to land release as detailed within the core strategy.</p>	<p>Land use will be monitored by Local Plan monitoring regime.</p>

	<p>more suitable housing to be found.</p>	<p>Where densities of higher or lower than 30 to 40 dwelling per hectare are accepted, there may be potential health issues to consider. Higher densities could lead to overcrowding and noise issues, whilst lower densities could lead to social isolation and the increased need to travel. This is more likely to have an impact on older residents and younger people who are most affected by accessibility issues.</p>	<p><a href="#">s/key_documents_hudu.html</a> and the Health Impact Assessment of Knowsley’s Core Strategy.</p> <p>There is a good evidence base (40 studies) on overcrowding and physical health. The evidence points towards a small relationship between overcrowding and aspects of the health of both children and adults. Additionally, there is evidence to suggest that overcrowding in childhood affects aspects of adult health.</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/docume">http://www.communities.gov.uk/docume</a></p>	<p>Design guidance which takes account of these issues.</p>	
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			<a href="#">nts/housing/pdf/138631.pdf</a>		
<b>Carer's Status</b>	In line with local needs, this policy seeks to increase the numbers of houses built within Knowsley and ensure that a five-year supply of housing land is available.	At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on carers in the Borough.	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Disability</b>	In line with local needs, this policy seeks to increase the numbers of houses built within Knowsley and ensure that a five-year supply of housing land is available.  The policy also	At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	Supported by evidence from the Healthy Urban Development Unit research <a href="http://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/key_docs/key_documents_hudu.html">http://www.healthyurbandevelopment.nhs.uk/pages/key_docs/key_documents_hudu.html</a>  and the Health Impact Assessment		

	recognises that the size, tenure and type of housing should reflect local population need – this could be beneficial to all groups including those with disability as it might offer opportunity for adapted housing provision to be found.		of Knowsley's Core Strategy.		
<b>Gender</b>		At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Gender Identity</b>		At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>		At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		At this stage, it is unlikely that this	None	N/A	N/A

		policy will have a negative impact on this group.			
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	<p>In line with local needs, this policy seeks to increase the numbers of houses built within Knowsley and ensure that a five-year supply of housing land is available.</p> <p>The policy also recognises that the size, tenure and type of housing should reflect local population need – this could be beneficial to all groups including Gypsies and travellers, should they choose to live in a house.</p>	At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	None	N/A	N/A
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		At this stage, it is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	None	N/A	N/A

<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>In line with local needs, this policy seeks to increase the numbers of houses built within Knowsley and ensure that a five-year supply of housing land is available.</p> <p>The policy also recognises that the size, tenure and type of housing should reflect local population need – this could be beneficial to all groups including social economic groups where affordable housing is important.</p>		<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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**Policy CS 4: Economy and Employment** seeks to provide sufficient land to meet employment development needs to 2028, improve accessibility to an appropriate range of jobs, address skills and educational barriers to employment, encourage local recruitment, and improve transport linkages between housing and employment areas.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have?</b> (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact?</b> Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	Yes - the policy aims to provide sufficient employment land, enhance quality of existing land and improve accessibility to meet employment	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on a particular age group. The policy is inclusive of all age groups.	Unemployment is higher in the age group 16-24 in Knowsley, LCR, NW and GB. However, the 25-49 age group has seen the highest % increase in unemployment compared to 2004 levels. The increase has been higher in Knowsley than the LCR, NW and GB's.  No figures for Knowsley or LCR	Consideration will be sought to ensure a balance of uses to encourage young or the old.	

	<p>needs therefore ensuring sustainable employment opportunities for the working aged cohort (16-64) and older groups (65+). Successful achievement will enable residents to maximise income and avoid poverty.</p> <p>The loss of young people from the area is a key issue. Diversifying the economy and improving access to education for young people seeks to address this.</p> <p>The policy encourages accessible town centres, a mix of uses for all ages, and promotes</p>		<p>unemployment for 65yrs+. Because estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or so small that it can not be disclosed for confidentially reasons. Therefore we use NW figures (similar levels to GB) for reference.</p> <p>NW unemployment for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16+: 8.2%</li> <li>• 50-64: 4.5%</li> <li>• 65+: 2.2%</li> </ul> <p>Levels of unemployment are much lower in older adults and outside the perimeter of working age (16-64). This is likely due to residents choosing to retire.</p> <p>Knowsley’s skill levels are below the national average with the 38% of Borough’s school leavers 5 A* - C GCSEs (inc English and Maths) compared to 54% nationally. Similarly NVQ 1-4 levels are below the City Region and National averages.</p>		
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	secure environments				
<b>Carer's Status</b>	<p>Carers would benefit from the policy through the creation of a more thriving and diverse economy with increased choice of products and services.</p> <p>It is also evidenced that a reduced unemployment rate positively impacts on social factors such as crime levels. Therefore all Knowsley residents will benefit from factors of economic growth.</p> <p>Home working may give some carers an opportunity to</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact.</p> <p>It is acknowledged that not all residents may declare their carers status, limiting the ability of partners to provide appropriate support.</p>	<p>Knowsley has a higher percentage of carers compared to the LCR, NW and GB.</p> <p>The majority of carers are not actively seeking work (figures for JSA claimants are nil or negligible for Knowsley, LCR, NW and GB). They claim a mixture of Income Support, Pension credit, and or Carers allowance.</p> <p>In the GB women are twice as likely to be a carer then men are. But in Knowsley the percentage of male carers and female carers are approximately equal.</p> <p>The split of carer allowance claimants by age groupings are all approximately equal.</p>	<p>The policy has considered a wider regeneration view, through engagement of a wide group of practitioners, to ensure a sustainable balance and a partnership approach to its economic growth actions.</p>	

	gain employment				
<b>Disability</b>	<p>The policy recognises its role in creating economic opportunities so that people with disabilities and those that care for them are able to seek work. Achievement of this outcome will also reduce the risk of social exclusion and discrimination.</p> <p>Encouraging mix use of employment/residential schemes and improving transport linkages between housing and employment areas may increase people with disabilities opportunities to</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p> <p>Although it is recognised that Disabled people require greater support into employment and the Equality Act 2010 allows for action which gives them preferential treatment.</p>	<p>The Knowsley employment rate for disabled 16-64's is lower than all 16-64's employment rate (this is a regional and national trend).</p> <p>Knowsley's employment rate for disabled residents is currently 36.1% which is lower than the LCR rate and behind the National rate of 40.5%. (Knowsley's overall employment rate is lower than the LCR and National rate also)</p>	<p>The policy focuses on creating jobs for all within Knowsley, connecting all residents seeking work to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment.</p>	

	<p>work</p> <p>Accessibility is a key policy objective</p>																				
<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<p>Men and women will benefit from achievement of the economic and social outcomes of the policy.</p> <p>Diversifying the local economy should ensure a good range of job opportunities both part and fulltime.</p>	<p>There is no direct impact of the policy's actions on females. There is currently no specific evidence that target males or females.</p>	<p>The split of worklessness (out of work claimants) by gender is almost similar (slightly more male worklessness in Knowsley and NW).</p> <p>Both genders have much higher ESA and Incapacity claimants compared to the NW and GB.</p> <p>Only females have higher levels of lone parent benefit claimants compared to regional and national figures</p> <p>Knowsley has a history of dependency on the public sector for employment jobs. The latest figures (2010) show:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">% of total employee jobs</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Knowsley</th> <th>NW</th> <th>GB</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Public</b></td> <td>26.7</td> <td>24.2</td> <td>22.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Private</b></td> <td>73.4</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>77.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The statistics can no longer be split by gender ,however to offer some insight in</p>	% of total employee jobs					Knowsley	NW	GB	<b>Public</b>	26.7	24.2	22.7	<b>Private</b>	73.4	75.8	77.3	<p>Aims of the policy will improve conditions for residents including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• family income is maximised</li> <li>• more appropriately skilled and qualified residents</li> <li>• less children and young people in poverty</li> <li>• more residents have the life skills to fulfil their potential.</li> </ul> <p>The policy will also help to mitigate against the impact that public sector redundancies will have on women through rebalancing the local economy and supporting the creation of jobs in the private and third sectors.</p> <p>A wider view has been taken throughout the document looking at barriers residents face.</p>	
% of total employee jobs																					
	Knowsley	NW	GB																		
<b>Public</b>	26.7	24.2	22.7																		
<b>Private</b>	73.4	75.8	77.3																		

			<p>2008 (the old method of displaying the statistics) showed that public admin, education and Health sector counted for 50% of Knowsley female employment (compared to 19% of males). Therefore we can make an assumption that females will feel the decline of the public sector more than males.</p> <p>Although its Males unemployment that has increased dramatically when compared to the NW and GB:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3"><b>Unemployment rate % INCREASE compared to 2007 levels</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Knowsley</b></td> <td>+2.9</td> <td>+8.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>NW</b></td> <td>+2.4</td> <td>+3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>GB</b></td> <td>+2.5</td> <td>+3.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Unemployment rate % INCREASE compared to 2007 levels</b>				Female	Male	<b>Knowsley</b>	+2.9	+8.4	<b>NW</b>	+2.4	+3.8	<b>GB</b>	+2.5	+3.3	<p>When monitoring the policy and its actions, consideration will be sort to consider external factors positively or negatively impacting the economy overall or on certain groups, Such as the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welfare changes</li> <li>• Public sector decline</li> </ul> <p>The action plan will be monitored and if there is a need to implement a specific support system for females or males that will be investigated and addressed.</p>	
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<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p>Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>No local data is available to analyse ‘Self-employment’, ‘Employment’ or ‘Business start ups’ by Gender identity.</p> <p>There is no LBG&amp;T, forum in Knowsley to consult with. Therefore to offer some insight, research statistics from Greater Manchester’s survey among LGB&amp;T will be used.</p> <p>743 LGB&amp;T living in Greater Manchester responded to the survey.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>																

	<p>Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment.</p> <p>Actions identified within the policy are open to all residents.</p>		<p>The employment rate and unemployment rate was similar to the general population.</p>		
<p><b>Offending Past</b></p>	<p>Residents with an offending past face significant discrimination when applying for jobs. The policy aims to increase the number of jobs available to residents which would in turn provide better opportunities for residents who have offended to move into employment.</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on people with an offending past.</p>	<p>The DWP report 'Barriers to employment for offenders and ex-offenders' finds that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 50 per cent of people under the supervision of probation and of those leaving prison are unemployed.</li> <li>• For about half of vacancies, employers are likely to reject most people with a criminal record solely due to their record. Those with more serious convictions (and even minor sex offences) will be rejected for about 90% of vacancies due to their conviction</li> </ul> <p>The main causes of such high unemployment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor employment characteristics (e.g. literacy, qualifications, employment record);</li> <li>• Other characteristics which can reduce employment performance (e.g. drug dependency, homelessness);</li> <li>• Being drawn disproportionately from groups with higher rates of unemployment (e.g. ethnic minorities,</li> </ul>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to offending past emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	

			men); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employer discrimination; and</li> <li>• Problems over revealing a criminal record (e.g. lack of confidence).</li> </ul>																				
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment. Actions identified within the policy are open to all residents.	At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.	No data available to analyse 'Self-employment', 'Employment' or 'Business start ups' by sexual orientation.  There is no LBG&T, forum in Knowsley to consult with. Therefore to offer some insight, research statistics from Greater Manchester's survey among LGB&T will be used. 743 LGB&T living in Greater Manchester responded to the survey. The employment rate and unemployment rate was similar to the general population.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	.																		
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider	At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Employment rate % - Ethnic minority</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>07/08</th> <th>08/09</th> <th>09/10</th> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GB</td> <td>60.1</td> <td>59.8</td> <td>58.3</td> <td>No data</td> <td>58.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment rate % - Ethnic minority						Year	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	GB	60.1	59.8	58.3	No data	58.8	Actions identified within the policy will be made accessible to all residents. We will continue to monitor the impact of our actions on race, through the refresh of ERS evidence	
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	<p>employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley's residents to enable them to obtain employment.</p> <p>Diversifying the local economy should ensure a good range of job opportunities both part and fulltime</p>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>NW</td> <td>54.1</td> <td>52.6</td> <td>51</td> <td>a</td> <td>54.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kn</td> <td>68.5</td> <td>69.7</td> <td>62.8</td> <td></td> <td>76</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Number of employed residents of ethnic minority/ number of residents of ethnic minority</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>07/08</th> <th>08/09</th> <th>09/10</th> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Kn</td> <td>1100/1600</td> <td>1400/2000</td> <td>800/1300</td> <td>No data</td> <td>1600/2100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Employment rate % - White</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>07/08</th> <th>08/09</th> <th>09/10</th> <th>10/11</th> <th>11/12</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GB</td> <td>74.2</td> <td>73.5</td> <td>71.9</td> <td>No data</td> <td>71.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NW</td> <td>71.6</td> <td>70.5</td> <td>69.3</td> <td>a</td> <td>69.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kn</td> <td>63.4</td> <td>64.9</td> <td>62.4</td> <td></td> <td>63.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>No local data is available to analyse 'Self-employment', 'Employment' or 'Business start ups' by Gender identity.</p> <p>Therefore to offer some insight, a national report from 'Equality and Human Rights</p>	NW	54.1	52.6	51	a	54.3	Kn	68.5	69.7	62.8		76	Year	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	Kn	1100/1600	1400/2000	800/1300	No data	1600/2100	Year	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	GB	74.2	73.5	71.9	No data	71.8	NW	71.6	70.5	69.3	a	69.6	Kn	63.4	64.9	62.4		63.0	<p>base.</p>	
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			<p>Commission’ on Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller communities (2009) states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rates are low, and poverty high</li> <li>• Children's educational achievements are worse, and declining still further (contrary to the national trend)</li> <li>• Participation in secondary education is extremely low: discrimination and abusive behaviour on the part of school staff and other students are frequently cited as reasons for children and young people leaving education at an early age</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>Yes - the policy focuses on creating jobs within Knowsley, connecting residents to the wider employment market and building the skills and chances of Knowsley’s residents to enable them to obtain employment.</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>There is no statistical economic data, such as employment rates, which can be broken down by religion or belief.</p> <p>Therefore to offer some insight, an ONS report, last published in 2006 (using Census 2001 data) ‘Focus on Ethnicity and Religion’ states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslims had the lowest employment rates, particularly among women, a pattern that was consistent among Muslims of different ethnic groups.</li> <li>• Muslims stood out as having the highest economic inactivity rates, followed by Buddhists. Studying full-time was the most common reason for economic</li> </ul>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to religion or belief emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	

Actions identified within the policy are open to all residents.

Diversifying the local economy should ensure a good range of job opportunities both part and fulltime

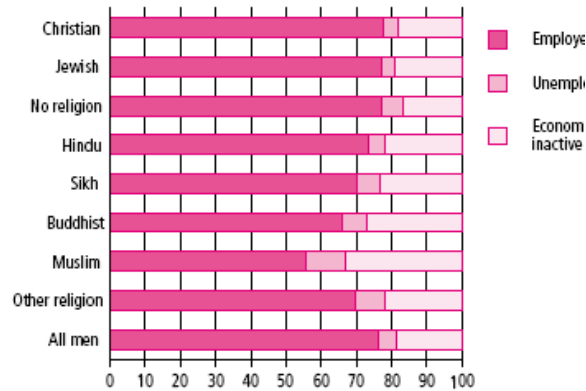
inactivity among men from most ethnic minority groups

- Unemployment was higher among Muslims than among other religious groups

**Male economic activity status:<sup>1</sup> by religion, April 2001**

England and Wales

Percentages



<sup>1</sup> Working-age population (16–64).

Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

			<p><b>Female economic activity status:<sup>1</sup> by religion, April 2001</b></p> <p>England and Wales</p> <p>Percentages</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Estimated data from the chart: Female economic activity status by religion (April 2001)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Religion</th> <th>Employed (%)</th> <th>Unemployed (%)</th> <th>Economically inactive (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No religion</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jewish</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sikh</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>30</td> <td>5</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religion</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All women</td> <td>65</td> <td>5</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><sup>1</sup> Working-age population (16–59).</p> <p>Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics</p>	Religion	Employed (%)	Unemployed (%)	Economically inactive (%)	Christian	65	5	30	No religion	65	5	30	Jewish	65	5	30	Hindu	65	5	30	Sikh	65	5	30	Buddhist	65	5	30	Muslim	30	5	65	Other religion	65	5	30	All women	65	5	30	
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<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>One of the key aims of the policy is to empower Knowsley residents to realise their economic potential which will support them to overcome socio-economic disadvantage.</p> <p>The policy targets emerging employment</p>	<p>At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact.</p>	<p>ACORN's 2011 release classifies 47% of Knowsley's households as Hard Pressed (higher than the Liverpool City Region rate of 30% by 17% points).</p> <p>In contrast, only 10% of the Borough's residents are deemed to be either Wealthy Achievers or Urban Prosperity; the two categories that represent residents who are considered to be most 'thriving'. This is almost 3 times lower than the Liverpool City Region rate of 29%.</p> <p>You may want to see if Jon Pitt has some more statistics to add?</p>	<p>Actions within the policy will help to address socio-economic disadvantage, for example by skilling up residents, improving work readiness and removing the barriers to work. We will continue to monitor the impact of our actions on socio-economic status, through the refresh of ERS evidence base.</p>																																								

	<p>sectors, tackling barriers to skills and education and encouraging new start up businesses, which supports the economic regeneration strategy.</p> <p>Growing and diversifying the local economy is a primary objective of the plan.</p> <p>Employment sites and opportunities are located close to the more deprived communities and are accessible by public transport.</p> <p>Also by supporting skills development this will remove barriers to securing</p>				
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	employment				
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**Policy CS 5: Green Belts** will release land in the Green Belt when required for employment and housing needs. Land that will remain in the Green Belt will be protected from inappropriate development.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. However, the following points are relevant:	It is important to recognise that Green Belt land is sometimes not perceived as an area which can be used for physical activity/recreation and therefore opportunities to encourage more use of these areas and open space in general within Knowsley could be taken. By potentially reducing the greenbelt these options are reduced.		Consideration will be sought to ensure a balance of uses to encourage young or the old.	

	<p>The policy aims to provide sufficient employment land, to meet employment needs therefore ensuring sustainable employment opportunities for the working aged cohort (16-64) and older groups (65+). Successful achievement will enable residents to maximise income and avoid poverty.</p> <p>The loss of young people from the area is a key issue. Diversifying the economy through provision of employment land new housing seeks to address this.</p>		<p>Unemployment is higher in the age group 16-24 in Knowsley, LCR, NW and GB. However, the 25-49 age group has seen the highest % increase in unemployment compared to 2004 levels. The increase has been higher in Knowsley than the LCR, NW and GB's.</p> <p>No figures for Knowsley or LCR unemployment for 65yrs+. Because estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or so small that it can not be disclosed for confidentially reasons. Therefore we use NW figures (similar levels to GB) for reference. NW unemployment</p>		
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	<p>The concept of developing new housing and employment could benefit those looking for homes or employment. New homes may better accommodate the needs of different population groups.</p>		<p>for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16+: 8.2%</li> <li>• 50-64: 4.5%</li> <li>• 65+: 2.2%</li> </ul> <p>Levels of unemployment are much lower in older adults and outside the perimeter of working age (16-64). This is likely due to residents choosing to retire.</p> <p>The Local Plan core evidence base indicates a need for housing development in the borough.</p>		
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>Carers would benefit from the policy through increased choice</p>	<p>This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the</p>	<p>Knowsley has a higher percentage of carers compared to the LCR, NW and</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>



	of products and services in the future.	Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on carers.	GB.		
<b>Disability</b>	<p>The policy recognises that having a supply of economic land can create economic opportunities so that people with disabilities and those that care for them are able to seek work in the future.</p> <p>Encouraging mix use of</p>	<p>Accessibility is important. Green Belt locations may not be well served by public transport which may disadvantage this group.</p>	<p>The Knowsley employment rate for disabled 16-64's is lower than all 16-64's employment rate (this is a regional and national trend).</p> <p>Knowsley's employment rate for disabled residents is currently 36.1% which is lower than the LCR rate and behind the National</p>	<p>The policy focuses on providing land for creating jobs for all within Knowsley.</p>	

	employment/ residential schemes and improving transport linkages between housing and employment areas may increase people with disabilities opportunities to work.		rate of 40.5%. (Knowsley's overall employment rate is lower than the LCR and National rate also)		
<b>Gender</b>		This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a	N/A	N/A	N/A

		negative impact on gender.			
<b>Gender Identity</b>		This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on gender identity.	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>		This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact	N/A	N/A	N/A

		assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on carers.			
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>		This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on race.	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		This policy is a technical Planning Policy related to the review of the Green Belt and how it will be carried out. In this sense it is not really suited to an equalities impact assessment as it is more concerned	N/A	N/A	N/A

		with land and not people. At this stage, there is no evidence to suggest that there is potential for the policy to have a negative impact on religion.			
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	One of the key aims of the policy is to release green belt land to accommodate employment land. Access to employment can help Knowsley residents to realise their economic potential which will support them to overcome socio-economic disadvantage		<p>ACORN's 2011 release classifies 47% of Knowsley's households as Hard Pressed (higher than the Liverpool City Region rate of 30% by 17% points).</p> <p>In contrast, only 10% of the Borough's residents are deemed to be either Wealthy Achievers or Urban Prosperity; the two categories that represent residents who are considered to be most 'thriving'. This is almost 3 times lower than the Liverpool City</p>	Actions within the policy will help to address socio-economic disadvantage	We will continue to monitor the impact of our actions on socio-economic status, through the refresh of ERS evidence base.

			Region rate of 29%.		
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**[Policy CS 6: Town Centres and Retail Strategy](#)** seeks to enhance the vitality and viability of Knowsley's town, district, and local centres and maintain appropriate local service provision.

The Knowsley Council Local Development Framework: Town Centre Shopping Study forms the basis of much of the evidence relating to this policy. It can be found at

<http://www.knowsley.gov.uk/pdf/Knowsley%20Town%20Centres%20and%20Shopping%20Study%20Final%20Report%20Volume%201.pdf>

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Age UK and its predecessor organisations have gathered evidence from older people about the issues they face when out and about in their local neighbourhoods. Up and down the country, residents cited that better access to local shops and services which would be within easy reach would benefit them. CS6 is broadly in line with these findings – in that local shopping has a role in the hierarchy.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular group.</p>	<p><i>Towards Common Ground: The Help the Aged manifesto for lifetime neighbourhoods, Help the Aged, 2008</i></p>	<p>None</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to age emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>



	<p>Policy CS6 introduces a hierarchy of shopping. It proposes to keep local shopping centres, and to address gaps in local provision. Age UK, in their report <a href="http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/Pride%20of%20Place_How%20councillors%20can%20improve%20neighbourhoods%20for%20older%20people.pdf?dtrk=true">http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/Pride%20of%20Place_How%20councillors%20can%20improve%20neighbourhoods%20for%20older%20people.pdf?dtrk=true</a> State that Older people use a wide variety of services provided by public, private and voluntary sectors. Simple, accessible services are vital</p>		<p>T. Knight et al., <i>Understanding the Travel Needs, Behaviour and Aspirations of People in Later Life</i>, Department for Transport, 2007</p>		
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	<p>to an age-friendly neighbourhood. A local shop or post office not only provides the services that people need, but also gives an incentive to get out of the house, go for a short walk and have a chat. This is just the kind of regular social interaction that people who live alone need to prevent social isolation. Taking this into account, retaining local shopping provision is a positive for this equality group.</p> <p>Older people are an important and growing consumer group. Knowsley's older population is</p>		<p>Statistics and population estimates</p>		
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	<p>growing. Being able to shop for food is an important aspect of staying well and independent as we age. It is also a chance to get out and about. However, Only 52 percent of those aged 70+ hold a full driving licence and many struggle using free public transport facilities and find taxis largely unaffordable.<sup>7</sup> CS6 – Seeks to ensure that shopping facilities are provided locally. This could be a positive impact for this equalities group.</p> <p>Mobility difficulties can influence a switch in loyalty between different types of store. Older</p>		<p>See population statistics within this report.</p> <p><i>Agenda for Later Life</i> (2011) Age UK, p. 16 cited in <i>Food Shopping in later life</i> (2012), Age UK.</p> <p>A. Findlay and L. Sparks (2008) "Switched": Store-switching behaviours', <i>International Journal of Retail &amp; Distribution Management</i>, 36(5): 375–86 - cited in <i>Food Shopping in</i></p>		
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	<p>people who find it difficult to get to large out-of-town supermarkets are likely to use local corner shops.<sup>10</sup> CS6 allows for this flexibility.</p> <p>More older people are admitted to hospital with malnutrition in the winter than in other seasons. This increase in malnutrition may be due to the fact that older people simply cannot get out of the house or are afraid to go shopping due to the increased risk of falls. Research has found that a large number of people stated that they had difficulty getting to and waiting at bus stops in bad weather. CS6 proposes to</p>		<p>later life (2012), Age UK</p> <p><i>Increase in Malnutrition Risk on Admission to UK Hospitals (2011) BAPEN Winter Screening Survey - cited in Food Shopping in later life (2012), Age UK.</i></p> <p><i>Local Bus Services and Travel Concessions: Experiences and views of older people (2006) Help the Aged – cited in Food Shopping in later life (2012), Age UK.</i></p>		
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	<p>address existing gaps in provision which is positively supportive to this equality group.</p> <p>Young people in Knowsley highlighted that access to shopping opportunities is limited. CS6 is supportive of improving Town Centres and Shopping.</p> <p>Young people in Knowsley highlighted that better facilities are needed in Knowsley. CS6 proposes to supplement general shopping facilities with a complementary mix of leisure, health, residential,</p>		<p>Knowsley Young People Commission - <i>Unlocking the potential of young people in Knowsley (2010).</i></p> <p>Knowsley Young People Commission - <i>Unlocking the potential of young people in Knowsley (2010).</i></p>		
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	education, cultural, employment, service uses and complementary evening and night time uses. This is positive for younger residents living in the borough.				
<b>Carer's Status</b>	<p>Mobility difficulties can influence a switch in loyalty between different types of store. Carers may find it difficult to get to large out-of-town supermarkets and are more likely to use local corner shops.<sup>1</sup>CS6 allows for this flexibility.</p> <p>Access to fresh food is important</p>	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.	<p>A. Findlay and L. Sparks (2008) "Switched": Store-switching behaviours', <i>International Journal of Retail &amp; Distribution Management</i>, 36(5): 375–86 - cited in Food Shopping in later life (2012), Age UK</p> <p>Carers UK – Malnutrition and</p>	None	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to carers emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

	for carers – providing shopping facilities which can be easily accessed within walking distance is important.		Carers. <a href="http://www.carersuk.org/media/k2/attachments/UK4049_Malnutrition_and_caring.pdf">http://www.carersuk.org/media/k2/attachments/UK4049_Malnutrition_and_caring.pdf</a>		
<b>Disability</b>		CS6 could state that where new shopping facilities are proposed, that care will be taken to ensure that facilities will be fully accessible to all disabled people/DDA Compliance.		More detailed policies for development purposes will be included within future Local Plan documents – accessibility will be considered further within these documents.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to disability emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Gender</b>	For many older people it can be difficult getting to a shop. Only 52 per cent of those aged 70+ hold a full driving licence and many struggle using free public transport facilities	Although gender is not specifically mentioned within the policy- at this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on gender.	<i>Agenda for Later Life</i> (2011) Age UK, p. 16 cited in <i>Food Shopping in later life</i> (2012), Age UK.	None	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

	and find taxis largely unaffordable. Bereaved <b>women</b> are particularly likely to be affected by this issue, as they may previously have relied on their partner to drive them to the shops. CS6 can be seen as positive in terms of ensuring local shopping facilities				
<b>Gender Identity</b>	The policy aims to improving shopping facilities for all people in the Borough	As we do not know how many people live in the Borough in a different gender identity, we cannot guarantee that there is no negative impact. The Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) in their report Trans Research review suggest that Trans people appear to experience high	Information from NHS Knowsley shows that some residents have accessed trans services.  <a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/trans_research_review_rep27.pdf">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/trans_research_review_rep27.pdf</a> Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) - Trans Research	None	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.



		levels of hate crime and hate incidents.	review		
<b>Offending Past</b>	The policy aims to improving shopping facilities for all people in the Borough	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact this group.	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	The policy aims to improving shopping facilities for all people in the Borough	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	The policy aims to improving shopping facilities for all people in the Borough	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on race.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	The policy aims to improving shopping facilities for all people in the Borough	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on religion or belief.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to religion or belief emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>The policy aims to improving shopping facilities for all people in the Borough.</p> <p>A recent Foodtrust report indicates decreased access to healthy food means people in low-income communities suffer more from diet-related diseases like obesity and diabetes than those in higher income neighbourhoods with easy access to healthy food, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables. CS6 supports shopping facilities in local areas which may provide better</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on Social Economic Status.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.policylink.org/atf/cf/%7B97C6D565-BB43-406D-A6D5-ECA3BBF35AF0%7D/FINALGroceryGap.pdf">http://www.policylink.org/atf/cf/%7B97C6D565-BB43-406D-A6D5-ECA3BBF35AF0%7D/FINALGroceryGap.pdf</a></p> <p>The Foodtrust (2010) – The grocery gap – who has access to healthy food and why it matters.</p> <p><a href="http://www.fph.org.uk/uploads/bs_food_poverty.pdf">http://www.fph.org.uk/uploads/bs_food_poverty.pdf</a></p> <p>Faculty of Public Health – The Royal Society of Physicians (2005), Food Poverty and Health.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to this group emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
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	access to fresh food and vegetables.				
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**Policy CS 7: Transport Networks** support a sustainable and integrated transport system that will support the economy by facilitating efficient movement of people and goods, Enhance road safety, and ensure that people can get to where they need to by a choice of walking, cycling and public transport.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	Seven out of ten single people over the age of 65 do not have access to a car. Therefore, ensuring people can get to the places where they want to go by walking, cycling and public transport is very important. CS7 is		<i>National Travel Survey 2005</i> , Department for Transport, 2006	N/A	N/A

	<p>supportive of this.</p> <p>CS7 proposes to ensure people can get to where they need to by a choice of walking, cycling and public transport. Age UK has suggested that without accessible transport, older people experience greater social isolation, which is likely to result in an increased demand on adult social care services. In contrast, studies have shown that access to public transport helped older people to stay socially connected and active, which in turn helped them keep mentally alert.</p>		<p>T. Knight et al., <i>Understanding the Travel Needs, Behaviour and Aspirations of People in Later Life</i>, Department for Transport, 2007</p>		
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	<p>Young people in Knowsley highlighted that access ability to opportunities is limited. CS7 is supportive of improving walking/cycling and public transport to improve accessibility.</p> <p>Children, the elderly and those with pre-existing respiratory and cardiac conditions are the most susceptible to the adverse impacts of transport on health. Elsewhere, car use is strongly associated with a sedentary lifestyle. We aim to promote a more active and</p>	<p>The Knowsley Young People’s Commission highlights the high cost of public transport as the single biggest barrier identified by young people in accessing services and opportunities. CS7 has support for public transport interventions.</p>	<p>Knowsley Young People Commission - <i>Unlocking the potential of young people in Knowsley (2010).</i></p> <p><i>Local Transport Plan 3, Goal 3, (point 3.3).</i></p>	<p>It is hoped that KMBC can work with bus operators via the Merseyside Bus Board, to develop solutions that help to make bus travel affordable to all, which may be in the form of new ticketing products. Currently KMBC or Merseytravel are not able to influence fare structures on commercial services directly, although Merseytravel can lead the development of multi-operator and multi-mode tickets.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor public transport fares and where appropriate work to promote more affordable ways to travel.</p> <p>Offer young people travel advice through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund to help them access work opportunities.</p>
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	<p>less polluting use of transport through increased cycling and walking in CS7</p> <p>Recognition of the need to enhance road safety is a positive impact and is welcomed. Evidence suggests that children and older people are vulnerable road users.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/topics/road-safety/child-and-teenager-road-safety">http://www.dft.gov.uk/topics/road-safety/child-and-teenager-road-safety</a></p> <p><i>Knowsley specific monitoring of road safety data</i></p>	<p>Knowsley Council delivers a comprehensive road safety programme to young people and older people at risk.</p>	<p>Annual monitoring is undertaken of casualty data.</p>
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<b>Carer's Status</b>		At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Disability</b>	The recommendations of the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) on creating the right conditions for encouraging movement by cycling and walking includes getting the location of key facilities right and ensuring easy		Local Transport Plan 3, Goal 3, 3.6.	N/A	N/A

	<p>access by all modes of transport. It says; „Those responsible should ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads (this includes people whose mobility is impaired).CS7 seeks to ensure that walking and cycling will be <i>supported through the planning process.</i></p>				
<p><b>Gender</b></p>		<p>Numerous studies have shown fear to be a significant barrier to cycling woman. The Department for</p>	<p>(British Medical Association 1992; Davies <i>et al</i> 1997; Gardner 1998; Gardner and Riley 1997; Pearce <i>et al</i></p>	<p>Evidence in Knowsley demonstrates more male cyclists reported in secondary school than female.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor cycling data – promote safer cycling through cycling campaigns such as Pedal Away (rides for woman only), cycle training, maintenance and social marketing campaigns.</p>



		Transport Active Travel study (2010) reported on perceived barriers such as cycling being Dangerous.	1998; Riley 2004).		
<b>Gender Identity</b>		Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) in their report Trans Research review suggest that Trans people appear to experience high levels of hate crime and hate incidents. As CS7 looks to encourage sustainable travel there is a greater chance of Trans people being exposed to incidents while out and about. For example Morton (2008) found that 62 per cent of respondents had experienced transphobic harassment from strangers in public	<a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/trans_research_review_rep27.pdf">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/trans_research_review_rep27.pdf</a> Equality and Human Rights Commission (2009) - Trans Research review	In Knowsley, pedestrian and cycle routes are well lit to encourage use and improve safety. In the event that crime should occur Merseyside Police have a dedicated site for reporting such crimes to the police. <a href="http://www.merseyside.police.uk/protecting-you/hate-crime.aspx">http://www.merseyside.police.uk/protecting-you/hate-crime.aspx</a>  Since January 2011 to current date – 1 crime has been reported in Knowsley.  The Department for Transport have undertaken an Active Travel Study (2010). This study indicated that sustainable travel can Make for more attractive, safe places and communities, and ensuring greater access for everyone to local services.	Review statistics annually to see if reports of hate crimes have increased.

		<p>places who perceived them to be trans: mostly this had taken the form of verbal abuse but 40 per cent had experienced transphobic threatening behaviour, 17 per cent had been physically assaulted and 4 per cent had been sexually assaulted. Whittle <i>et al</i> (2007) also found that a majority of respondents had faced harassment in public spaces. They noted that '73 per cent of respondents experienced comments, threatening behaviour, physical abuse, verbal abuse or sexual abuse while in public spaces'. They also suggest that the 27 per cent of</p>			
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		respondents who had not experienced abuse may not have done so not because of social acceptance, but rather because they 'pass' so convincingly as their post-transition gender that people are unaware of their previous gender status.			
<b>Offending Past</b>		At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on this group	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	The Local Transport Plan 3 reports that BAME (Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic) groups	The Local Transport Plan for Merseyside states that the transport partnership continues to work	LTP3 Evidence base.	Knowsley is a member of the Knowsley Transport Partnership and through this is a member of TravelSafe. This campaign works to address the issues around	Continue to monitor Travelsafe data and support black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community through this initiative.

	<p>are also likely to benefit from public transport investment due to their disproportionate reliance on bus travel. (LTP3, 4.44). As CS7 also promotes better public transport this could be positive.</p>	<p>with black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community to address issues through regular liaison and consultation. For example, passenger safety is a particular concern for people from these groups especially if travelling alone and at night.</p>		<p>safety on public transport concerning Merseyside's diverse community</p>	
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>		<p>The Local Transport Plan for Merseyside states that the transport partnership continues to work with black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community to address issues through regular</p>		<p>Knowsley is a member of the Knowsley Transport Partnership and through this is a member of TravelSafe. This campaign works to address the issues around safety on public transport concerning Merseyside's diverse community</p>	<p>Continue to monitor Travelsafe data and support black, Asian and minority ethnic groups, faith groups and the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community through this initiative.</p>

		liaison and consultation. For example, passenger safety is a particular concern for people from these groups especially if travelling alone and at night.			
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	<p>Transport's negative impacts are suffered most by our disadvantaged communities. This includes poor air quality, high levels of noise, community severance and isolation caused by poor or high cost transport.</p> <p>The Marmot review of health inequalities „<i>Fair society and healthy lives</i>“ clearly associates the propensity for poor health</p>		<p>Local Transport Plan 3, Goal 3, Key issues.</p> <p>The Marmot review of health inequalities „<i>Fair society and healthy lives</i>“- cited in Third Local Transport Plan for Merseyside, Goal 3,</p>		

	<p>outcomes with poor social conditions. This comprehensive review has a number of recommendations including the integration of planning, transport, housing and health policies. CS7 seeks to encourage better transport in terms of walking and cycling.</p> <p>The ability to connect with place of work, education, health, leisure and other opportunities is often taken for granted by many. However, for those living in our most disadvantaged communities, these opportunities are</p>		<p>Key issues.</p> <p>Local Transport Plan 3, Goal Four.</p>		
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	<p>not always readily available. Good accessibility increases the pool of labour and opens up opportunities for allCS7 seeks to improve accessibility.</p> <p>Road traffic accidents affect all communities but, disadvantaged communities also suffer from higher numbers of pedestrian casualties compared to better-off areas. CS7 seeks to improve road safety, so will be beneficial to different groups.</p> <p>Recent research carried out in disadvantaged areas shows that</p>	<p>78% of disadvantaged households do not</p>	<p>Local Transport Plan 3 – Evidence base and</p>	<p>Work with KMBC Sustainable Travel team to promote use of cycle hubs</p>	<p>Monitor uptake of cycle interventions for residents in Knowsley. Monitor cycle count</p>
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	<p>59% of households in these areas do not have access to a car and 78% of disadvantaged households do not have access to a bicycle. CS7 seeks to improve accessibility by sustainable modes which will assist non car households.</p>	<p>have access to a bicycle – CS7 will seek to ensure the infrastructure for cycling is in place, but without access to a cycle, residents might not be able to make full use of it.</p>	<p>Merseyside Disadvantage study (2010).  <a href="http://www.letstravelwise.org/files/302555503_Annexe%207%20-%20Disadvantaged%20Communities%20Research.pdf">http://www.letstravelwise.org/files/302555503_Annexe%207%20-%20Disadvantaged%20Communities%20Research.pdf</a></p>	<p>to loan cycles, and schemes such as Bike to work. In addition, cycle loans available through Local Sustainable Travel Fund to help residents to access employment.</p>	<p>data to see if numbers of cyclists passing over infrastructure are rising,</p>
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Policy CS 8: Green Infrastructure seeks to protect the Borough's existing Green Infrastructure					
	Is there any potential positive Impact?	Is there any potential negative Impact?	What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.	How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?
<b>Age</b>	Green spaces are open to all people regardless of age. Therefore, this policy has a positive impact on different age groups.	Good green spaces can offer many benefits to local communities but poor green spaces can contribute to cycles of decline in neighbourhoods. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).	Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14). This can be seen as a positive aspect of this policy.  Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14). Again this reinforces that this		Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).  Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).

	<p>Most communities are defined by the place where they live and the physical characteristics of that place. Green spaces form the major part of the public realm providing opportunities to demonstrate civic pride and uphold shared values which can be positive on different age groups.</p>	<p>A decline in the quality of public space can contribute to the onset or acceleration of vandalism, antisocial behaviour and even serious crime. Some age groups can be affected more than others by these factors. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime can prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley (Knowsley Green Space Strategy,</p>	<p>policy is important to residents living and working within the borough.</p> <p>Research suggests that investing in the design and care of high quality green spaces is more effective in tackling anti-social behaviour than the blanket use of tough security measures (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged.</p> <p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Knowsley values the active involvement of residents and volunteers. This involvement contributes towards the quality of green spaces by providing a ‘site presence’, attracting further funding that is not available to the Council and adding to the</p>
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	<p>Good green spaces offer many benefits to local communities including health benefits, to which older people and younger people can benefit.</p> <p>Green spaces have the potential to contribute</p>	<p>2010-14).</p> <p>Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p>	<p>(Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Data suggests that high levels of deprivation in Knowsley and issues connected to the lifestyles that some residents lead have some significant consequences for health.</p> <p>Life expectancy for men and women in</p>	<p>future management.</p> <p>Green spaces will be designed and managed in order to emphasise their contribution to tackling sedentary behaviour, increasing physical activity, reducing obesity, improving diet, relieving stress and improving community cohesion</p>	<p>management of green spaces. Volunteer time and local knowledge is an invaluable resource in securing the future of green spaces and at the same time builds on the skill and capacity of individuals and groups. Knowsley currently has 'Friends of' groups, several Trusts and a number of residents and user groups involved in the management of green spaces. By working in partnership with these organisations we can ensure that community needs are adhered to.</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space</p>
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	<p>Significantly to the improvement of both physical and mental health.</p> <p>The importance of green space to quality of life is enormous. How a community looks, feels and functions is influenced by the quality of its green spaces (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Regular exposure to outdoor green environments reduces stress and accelerates recovery from illness. Regular</p>		<p>the Borough is three years lower than the national figure. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Data on the causes of death show that the Borough has significantly higher than average numbers of residents who die from heart disease and other conditions associated with lifestyle choices. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Within the Borough, the data shows that the populations of North Huyton, North Kirkby and South Kirkby face the most significant health related problems. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>Links with GP and health centre referral schemes offer green spaces as a service for direct rehabilitation of patients.</p>	<p>Strategy).</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of these programmes can help to target resources in the future.</p>
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	<p>exercise and activity reduces the incidence of obesity and other associated life threatening diseases.</p> <p>Green spaces provide a facility for a wide variety of sporting opportunities whether they are through organised, formal clubs or informally.</p>		<p>Studies have shown that a brisk walk every day, in your local park can reduce the risk of heart attacks by 50%, strokes by 50%, diabetes by 50%, fracture of the femur by 30%, colon cancer by 30%, breast cancer by 30% and Alzheimer's by 25%. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Studies show that</p>		
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	<p>Green spaces play an essential role in the provision of free and accessible open space for both children and young people, particularly where urban environments are restricted by traffic and a lack of large gardens. Green spaces are the primary outdoor environment that still remains for children and young people to meet and play in a sociable and informal setting, Hence this policy can be seen to be positive for this age group.</p> <p>Green spaces provide schools with a living,</p>		<p>amongst adults who regularly participated in sports, 23% utilise parks for these activities. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf</a>).</p>		
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	<p>breathing, fully interactive and continually changing outdoor classroom, and a wonderful resource with which to support curriculum activities. Access is easy and free and because they exist locally, visits can be frequent allowing longer term projects to be undertaken. This policy is therefore positive to younger age groups.</p> <p>The urban park is the primary outdoor environment that still remains for children to meet, play and learn in a sociable and informal setting.</p>				
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	<p>Catering for the needs of young people is important; hence this policy can be seen as being positive towards age.</p> <p>There is evidence that, in addition to mitigating climate change, green spaces can help areas adapt to climate change through cooling, absorption of pollutants and water management. Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and</p>				
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	<p>flooding as stated in the report <b>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW</b>). Therefore this policy can be seen as positive to these age groups.</p> <p>As we get older, many people increasingly rely on local public services to help continue to live active and fulfilled lives. Parks are age proof and bring opportunities for physical activity, volunteering and social interaction all of which provide a sense of achievement and purpose.</p>				
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	<p>This policy will be supportive of age.</p> <p>Millions of older people are lonely and find themselves isolated within their own homes. Safe, high quality green spaces provide opportunities for social interaction with the local community. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>				
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<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley.</p> <p>Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health</p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Knowsley values the active involvement of residents and volunteers. This involvement contributes towards the quality of</p>
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	<p>Green spaces have the potential</p>		<p>workers and volunteers (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Studies have shown</p>	<p>measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged.</p>	<p>green spaces by providing a 'site presence', attracting further funding that is not available to the Council and adding to the management of green spaces.</p> <p>Knowsley currently has 'Friends of' groups, several Trusts and a number of residents and user groups involved in the management of green spaces.</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>to contribute significantly to the improvement of both physical and mental health – carers may make use of the green spaces for both recreation and health purposes, so this policy is supportive.</p> <p>Carers with responsibility for children may benefit from the fact that green spaces can play an essential role</p>		<p>that a brisk walk every day, in your local park can reduce the risk of heart attacks by 50%, strokes by 50%, diabetes by 50%, fracture of the femur by 30%, colon cancer by 30%, breast cancer by 30% and Alzheimer’s by 25%. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf</a>).</p>		
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	<p>in the provision of free and accessible open space for both children and young people, particularly where urban environments are restricted by traffic and a lack of large gardens.</p> <p>Green spaces are the primary outdoor environment that still remains for children and young people to meet and play in a sociable and informal setting, Hence this policy can be seen to be positive for this age group.</p> <p>Green spaces provide carers with an opportunity to</p>				
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	<p>introduce a living, breathing, fully interactive and continually changing learning environment, and a wonderful resource with which to support curriculum activities which take place in schools.</p> <p>Access is easy and free and because green spaces exist locally, visits can be frequent. This policy is therefore positive to carers groups.</p> <p>The urban park is the primary outdoor environment that still remains for children to meet, play and</p>				
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	<p>learn in a sociable and informal setting. Those with children will therefore benefit from this policy.</p>				
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p> <p>Green spaces that have on site staff can be particularly useful environments for people with additional needs. They can provide a safe, risk-managed environment, often. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving</b></p>		<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>



	<p><b>People's Lives,</b>  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Green Spaces may provide natural therapy – aspects of social or therapeutic horticulture and animal assisted therapy provided in a holistic manner The benefits include: Feelings of safety, relaxation, achievement and happiness, increased self-esteem and instilling of a sense of responsibility. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can</b></p>				
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	<p><b>make to Improving People's Lives,</b>  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>	<p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime          prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley. Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p>		<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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				and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged	
<b>Gender</b>	Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.	Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green	Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).  Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).  There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into woman and their use of	Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.  Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing	N/A  Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through

		<p>spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p>	<p>green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that 'women are put off more than men by dog mess, vandalism and safety fears'.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged</p>	<p>current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into gender</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of</p>	<p>Monitoring of input through monitoring of the Green Space Strategy</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine</p>

		<p>that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p>	<p>identity and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘vandalism and safety fears’. Can be related to gender.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged</p>	<p>their priority needs(Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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<b>Offending Past</b>	There is no evidence available to suggest that those with offending past will be adversely affected by this policy.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.		Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).  Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many	Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.	Ongoing and detailed input from local communities through monitoring of greenspace strategy.

		<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p>	<p>go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into sexual orientation identity and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘vandalism and safety fears’ can impact on diversity groups.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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				sites will be discouraged.	
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p> <p>When a space is perceived as clean, safe and attractive it will appeal to a broad audience including vulnerable and minority members of the community. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p>		<p>There is little research investigating income and race inequalities in relation to urban green space provision and use. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them.</p>		

	<p><a href="#">rt.pdf</a></p>	<p>The study reveals a number of barriers to better use of public green space by black and minority ethnic people. Only half of Bangladeshi people, for example, reported feeling safe using their local green space, compared with three quarters of white people interviewed.  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/</a></p>	<p>(Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>CABE Space commissioned research, the largest study of its kind in England in 2010, to investigate the inter-relationship between urban green space, inequality, ethnicity, health and wellbeing. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to</b></p>	<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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		<a href="#">value of green space report.pdf</a>	<b>Improving People's Lives,</b> ( <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a> )	quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community. .		Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).  Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many	Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.	

		<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p>	<p>go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into religion/belief and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘vandalism and safety fears’ can impact on diversity groups.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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				sites will be discouraged.	
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	<p>Quality of life is a major consideration when businesses are deciding where to locate themselves, with parks and green spaces being considered as important as crime rates and safe streets. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>) This policy</p>		<p>Economic data on businesses location to Knowsley and employment figures.</p> <p>During times of economic hardship the range of freely available activities and opportunities provided by parks and the diverse range of other informal and community managed green spaces becomes particularly important, especially for less well off individuals and families ( Chartered Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's</b></p>		<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>

	<p>proposes to improve greenspace hence could support social economic groups if jobs/employment can be attracted to Knowsley.</p> <p>Quality green spaces help with neighbourhood renewal issues, generating jobs, raising property values of those near to parks by over 20% compared to the same type of properties just one road away. This is noticeable throughout this country with the best parks and green spaces often surrounded by expensive and</p>		<p><b>Lives,</b>  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>		
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	<p>desirable properties. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>) - This policy is supportive of social economic groups by encouraging employment into Knowsley.</p> <p>Most communities are defined by the place they live and the physical characteristics of that place. Green spaces form the major part</p>				
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	<p>of the public realm providing opportunities to demonstrate civic pride and uphold shared values. Green spaces are freely shared and intentionally designed to encourage social interaction, breakdown barriers to social inclusion and allow members of different communities to meet as equals. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_repo">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_repo</a>)</p>		<p>Costs of public transport can be high, so by use of walking and cycling modes transport can become cheaper. This can help different socio economic groups.</p>		
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<p><a href="#">rt.pdf</a>. This policy can therefore be seen as beneficial to social economic status.</p> <p>Green spaces provide valuable green infrastructure that can be used for both recreational and essential journeys, reducing the reliance on transport by cars.</p> <p>When people are choosing where to live or locate, businesses good parks and green spaces can make a crucial difference and are essential</p>		<p>Knowsley is seeking to encourage different types of families to locate in the Borough. Green spaces can have a positive impact on family choice.</p>		
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	<p>components of urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal schemes.</p>				
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**[Policy CS 9: Principal Regeneration Area - North Huyton and Stockbridge Village](#)** supports the comprehensive regeneration of North Huyton and Stockbridge Village. This includes new housing development in North Huyton and Stockbridge Village of a range of types suitable for local needs, and the replacement of existing unpopular stock.

	<p><b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints,</b></p>	<p><b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if</b></p>	<p><b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the</b></p>
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			statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>Yes Development of new housing will be supportive of local need and based on the Housing Strategy providing a balanced offer.</p> <p>New facilities within SBV district centre provide activities for all age groups and are designed to be accessible for the young and the elderly</p> <p>New facilities are now closer to bus stops making it easier for elderly to get to.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular group.</p>	<p>Knowsley Housing Strategy</p> <p>North Huyton Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>Neighbourhood Centre usage statistics / age range of library and leisure sign ups</p> <p>Stockbridge Village Regeneration Programme EIA and Health Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Stockbridge Village Supplementary Planning Document to be drafted taking account of local need</p> <p>Transport and Connectivity study will be undertaken to assess any potential negative impacts of the regeneration in relation to age.</p> <p>All new development will refer to SPDs and Housing Strategy.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to age emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<b>Carer's Status</b>	<p>Yes Development of new housing will be supportive of local need and based on the Housing Strategy providing a balanced offer.</p> <p>The new Neighbourhood Centre in Stockbridge Village is actively engaging</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.</p>	<p>Knowsley Housing Strategy</p> <p>North Huyton Supplementary Planning Document</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to carers emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>

	with carers groups and families of children with disabilities to provide a resource for them to use.				
<b>Disability</b>	<p>Yes Development of new housing will be supportive of local need and based on the Housing Strategy providing a balanced offer.</p> <p>New facilities within SBV Neighbourhood Centre are fully DDA compliant and specifically designed to provide leisure facilities for disabled users. There is also ample parking provision for disabled people.</p> <p>New facilities are now closer to bus stops making it easier for disabled access.</p>	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.	<p>Knowsley Housing Strategy</p> <p>North Huyton Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>Neighbourhood Centre usage statistics / of library and leisure sign ups</p> <p>Stockbridge Village Regeneration Programme EIA and Health Impact Assessment</p>	All new development will refer to SPDs and Housing Strategy.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to disability emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Gender</b>	New facilities within SBV cater for male and female users	Although gender is not specifically mentioned within the policy- at this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on	Neighbourhood Centre usage statistics / of library and leisure sign ups	Any future developments will take account of particular gender requirements that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

		gender.			
<b>Gender Identity</b>	None at present – new development will be available to all local people	As we do not know how many people live in the Borough in a different gender identity, we cannot guarantee that there is no negative impact.	NA	Any future developments will take account of particular gender identity requirements that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Offending Past</b>	None at present new development will be available to all local people	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact this group.	N/A	Any future developments will take account of particular gender requirements that may arise.	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	None at present - new development will be available to all local people	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	None at present - new development will be available to all local people	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on race.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	None at present - new development will be available to all local people	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on religion or belief.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to religion or belief emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	Yes The balanced housing offer will ensure affordable homes are available to suit local needs.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on Social Economic Status.	Knowsley Housing Strategy  North Huyton Supplementary Planning Document	Stockbridge Village Supplementary Planning Document to be drafted taking account of local need  Transport and Connectivity study will be undertaken to assess any	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to this group emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

	<p>The pricing strategy for the new facilities within SBV have considered the economic status of local users and developed reasonable costs and packages to encourage usage for all.</p>		<p>Neighbourhood Centre usage statistics / age range of library and leisure sign ups</p> <p>Stockbridge Village Regeneration Programme EIA and Health Impact Assessment</p>	<p>potential negative impacts of the regeneration in relation to economic status of local residents.</p> <p>All new development will refer to SPDs and Housing Strategy.</p>	
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**Policy CS 10: Principal Regeneration Area - Kirkby Town Centre** supports the comprehensive regeneration of Kirkby Town Centre to enhance its viability and vitality. This includes encouraging a wider mix of town centre uses, retail-led regeneration south of Cherryfield Drive, and improved facilities for sustainable transport.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	Yes. An improved retail offer, market and evening economy within the town centre will impact on all age groups. Currently representatives from all age groups travel outside of the area due to gaps in local provision. Kirkby currently lacks retail facilities that are open in the	Taxi rank will no longer be near to Kirkby Centre.	Consultation exercise carried out in March 2010 and Dec 2011 with all age groups which identified the need by various age groups for more and better retail, improved evening economy, improved market and combined public services building.  Spenhill Tesco approved planning application detail proposed new retail	Due to relocation of taxi rank from Norwich Way to Cherryfield Drive will be negative impact for some users. Private hire taxis will be able to pick up users outside the building. As OSS now nearer to bus station users of this service may no longer require taxi.	Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.  Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised.

	<p>evenings. New superstore will be open longer hours and have a range of convenience and comparison goods. New market will cater for some stalls to move from 3 day to 6 day trading. Increased opening times for store and market will benefit all age groups. Increased retail will offer employment opportunities for the local community in particular the long term unemployed.  Combined public services building will make key services (e.g. one stop shop, library</p>		<p>and leisure offer for the town centre and land to south of Cherryfield Drive. Oct 2012 approved planning application identifies the improvements to be made to new Kirkby market including wider aisles and weather proofing cover.  Oct 2012 approved planning committee report for Kirkby Centre details all co-located services including Adult Education One Stop Shop, Library and Gallery.  NHS/KMBC Health</p>		
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	<p>etc) more accessible to service users of all age groups especially the elderly.</p> <p>New PCT health centre will bring together a number of clinics and GP surgeries under one roof. This will provide a more accessible service to all age groups.</p> <p>Improved bus station layout will make it easier for all age groups to use the facilities. Current layout is dated with poor shelter and does not show clearly the bus services available. It can be difficult in particular for the elderly to see what services</p>		<p>Impact Assessment for Kirkby Wellbeing Centre Sept 2011.</p> <p>Spenhill Tesco approved planning application and S106 identify funding and improvements to bus station and taxi ranks.</p> <p>Merseytravel to commence design of the new bus station early 2013.</p> <p>Work has</p>		
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	<p>operate with restrictions in respect of movement around the bus station.</p> <p>Relocated taxi ranks to Cherryfield Drive especially outside the entrance of new Tesco store will benefit in particular the elderly and families with young children.</p> <p>New cycle links Between town centre and surrounding areas will benefit range of age groups.</p>		<p>commenced in 2012 on Connect 2 scheme.</p>		
<b>Carer's Status</b>	<p>Yes New PCT health centre and Kirkby Centre will have key services in one place and will</p>	<p>Taxi rank will no longer be near to Kirkby Centre.</p>	<p>NHS/KMBC Health Impact Assessment for Kirkby Wellbeing Centre Sept 2011.</p>	<p>Due to relocation of taxi rank from Norwich Way to Cherryfield Drive will be negative impact for some users. Private hire taxis will be able</p>	<p>Monitor feedback from Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.  Intelligence received will be used to</p>

	<p>be DDA compliant. This will assist carers by having all services in one place therefore easier to access.</p> <p>Kirkby Centre will have drop off and pick up services for Adult Education users and their carers.</p> <p>PCT, Kirkby Centre, market and Tesco proposed retail will provide better access for wheelchair and prams/pushchairs .</p> <p>Improved bus station and relocated taxi ranks will make it easier for carers to identify bus services on offer and taxi ranks will</p>		<p>Oct 2012 Approved planning applications for market and Kirkby centre.</p> <p>Spennyhill Tesco approved planning application detail proposed new retail and leisure offer for the town centre and land to south of Cherryfield Drive and proposed bus station and taxi ranks.</p>	<p>to pick up users outside the building. As OSS now nearer to bus station users of this service may no longer require taxi.</p>	<p>inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised. service users, partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p>
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	be nearer to Tesco store and new retail.				
<b>Disability</b>	<p>Yes New PCT health centre and Kirkby Centre will have key services in one place and will be DDA compliant. This will assist disabled by having all services in one place therefore easier to access.</p> <p>Kirkby Centre will have drop off and pick up services for Adult Education users and their carers.</p> <p>PCT, Kirkby Centre, market and Tesco proposed retail will provide better access for wheelchair and</p>	<p>Taxi rank will no longer be near to Kirkby Centre.</p>	<p>NHS/KMBC Health Impact Assessment for Kirkby Wellbeing Centre Sept 2011.</p> <p>Oct 2012 Approved planning applications for market and Kirkby centre.</p> <p>Spenhill Tesco approved planning application detail proposed new retail and leisure offer for the town centre and land to south of Cherryfield Drive and proposed bus station and taxi ranks.</p>	<p>Due to relocation of taxi rank from Norwich Way to Cherryfield Drive will be negative impact for some users.</p> <p>Private hire taxis will be able to pick up users outside the building.</p> <p>As OSS now nearer to bus station users of this service may no longer require taxi.</p>	<p>Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p> <p>Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised.</p> <p>Monitor feedback from service users, partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p>

	<p>prams/pushchairs</p> <p>Improved bus station and relocated taxi ranks will make it easier for carers to identify bus services on offer and taxi ranks will be nearer to Tesco store and new retail.</p>				
<b>Gender</b>	<p>Yes</p> <p>The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.</p> <p>Improved retail, leisure offer, co-location of health</p>	<p>Taxi rank will no longer be near to Kirkby Centre.</p>	<p>Consultation exercise carried out in March 2010 and Dec 2011 with all age groups which identified the need by various age groups for more and better retail, improved evening economy, improved market and combined public services building.</p> <p>Spenhill Tesco approved planning application detail</p>	<p>Due to relocation of taxi rank from Norwich Way to Cherryfield Drive will be negative impact for some users.</p> <p>Private hire taxis will be able to pick up users outside the building.</p> <p>As OSS now nearer to bus station users of this service may no longer require taxi.</p> <p>None</p>	<p>Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p> <p>Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised.</p> <p>Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p>

	<p>and public services, improved employment and transport, enhancements to market and evening economy will have a positive impact on all gender.</p>		<p>proposed new retail and leisure offer for the town centre and land to south of Cherryfield Drive.</p> <p>Oct 2012 approved planning application identifies the improvements to be made to new Kirkby market including wider aisles and weather proofing cover.</p> <p>Oct 2012 approved planning committee report for Kirkby Centre details all co-located services including Adult Education One Stop Shop, Library and Gallery.</p> <p>NHS/KMBC Health Impact Assessment for Kirkby Wellbeing Centre Sept 2011.</p>		
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			<p>Spennill Tesco approved planning application and S106 identify funding and improvements to bus station and taxi ranks. Merseytravel to commence design of the new bus station early 2013.</p>		
<b>Gender Identity</b>	<p>Yes The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular gender identity.</p>	N/A	None	<p>Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p> <p>Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised. Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p>
<b>Offending Past</b>	<p>Yes The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on anyone with an offending past.</p>	N/A	None	<p>Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.</p> <p>Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may</p>

	services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.				be raised. Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Yes The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any person due to sexual orientation.	N/A	None	Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.  Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised. partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	Yes The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any person due to race.	N/A	None	Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.  Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised. Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.



<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Yes The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular religion or belief	N/A	None	Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.  Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised. Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	Yes The policy and regeneration developments aims to improve shopping, travel, access to public services and evening economy to all people in Kirkby and surrounding areas.  New retail will bring a better shopping offer to the local community as well as	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular	Consultation exercise carried out in March 2010 and Dec 2011 with all age groups which identified the need by various age groups for more and better retail, improved evening economy, improved market and combined public services building. Spenhill Tesco approved planning application detail proposed new retail and leisure offer for the town centre	None	Monitor feedback from Monitor feedback from partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.  Intelligence received will be used to inform the mitigation for addressing any issues that may be raised. partners and stakeholders throughout the policy implementation stage.

	<p>employment opportunities to the local long term unemployed. This should also reduce the need to travel outside the area for these facilities.</p> <p>The combined health service and public services buildings will make facilities more accessible and user friendly.</p>		<p>and land to south of Cherryfield Drive. Oct 2012 approved planning application identifies the improvements to be made to new Kirkby market including wider aisles and weather proofing cover.</p> <p>Oct 2012 approved planning committee report for Kirkby Centre details all co-located services including Adult Education One Stop Shop, Library and Gallery.</p> <p>NHS/KMBC Health Impact Assessment for Kirkby Wellbeing Centre Sept 2011.</p>		
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**Policy CS 11: Principal Regeneration Area - Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks** supports the regeneration of Knowsley Industrial and Business Parks. This includes identifying the area as a "Priority Zone" to promote the production of renewable, low carbon and decentralised energy, and support for improved facilities for sustainable transport.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
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			etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	due to positive action.	
<b>Age</b>	None at present	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular group.	Knowsley Industrial and Business Park Supplementary Planning Document  DTZ Strategic Framework 2010  Economic Regeneration Strategy	Implement the draft SPD for the park	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to age emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Carer's Status</b>	None at present	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.		None	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to carers emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Disability</b>	Less carbon emissions with proposed heating network Expansion of capacity at rail freight terminal will allow more transport of goods by rail and reduce pollution	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.	Arup feasibility study	Implement the proposed low carbon heating network solution  Work with Potter Group to explore possibility of increasing capacity of rail terminal	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to disability emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

	and associated illness / disability				
<b>Gender</b>	None at present	Although gender is not specifically mentioned within the policy- at this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on gender.		Any future developments will take account of particular gender requirements that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Gender Identity</b>	None at present	As we do not know how many people live in the Borough in a different gender identity, we cannot guarantee that there is no negative impact.	NA	Any future developments will take account of particular gender identity requirements that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Offending Past</b>	None at present	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact this group.	N/A	Any future developments will take account of particular gender requirements that may arise.	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	None at present	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on sexual orientation.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the

					intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	None at present	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on race.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	None at present	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on religion or belief.	N/A	N/A	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to religion or belief emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	More jobs, better skilled jobs resulting in more residents having opportunity to earn wages / earn more. Reduced energy and broadband costs for businesses with proposed projects allowing them to spend less.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on Social Economic Status.	DTZ Strategic Framework 2010  Economic Regeneration Strategy	Implement the proposed heating network project and broadband improvements	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to this group emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

**Policy CS 12: Principal Regeneration Area - Tower Hill** facilitates comprehensive redevelopment and improvement of the area by providing a wider choice of housing accommodation to meet local housing needs, improvements to Green Infrastructure, and enhanced public transport provision.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.  All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular group.	N/A	EqIA assessments will be undertaken when further detail of the schemes are known.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to age emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Carer's Status</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.  All development schemes will be	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.	N/A	EqIA assessments will be undertaken when further detail of the schemes are known.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to carers emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

	subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.				
<b>Disability</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carer's status.</p>	N/A	<p>EqIA assessments will be undertaken when further detail of the schemes are known.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to disability emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<b>Gender</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can</p>	<p>Although gender is not specifically mentioned within the policy- at this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on gender.</p>		<p>Any future developments will take account of particular gender requirements that may arise.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>

	be undertaken.				
<b>Gender Identity</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>As we do not know how many people live in the Borough in a different gender identity, we cannot guarantee that there is no negative impact.</p>	NA	<p>Any future developments will take account of particular gender identity requirements that may arise.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<b>Offending Past</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact this group.</p>	N/A	<p>Any future developments will take account of particular gender requirements that may arise.</p>	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the</p>	N/A	<p>EqIA assessments will be undertaken when further detail of the schemes are</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy</p>



	<p>of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>policy will have a negative impact on sexual orientation.</p>		<p>known.</p>	<p>implementation phase. Should issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<p><b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on race.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>EqIA assessments will be undertaken when further detail of the schemes are known.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on religion or belief.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>EqIA assessments will be undertaken when further detail of the schemes are known.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to religion or belief emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>

	subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.				
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	More jobs, better skilled jobs resulting in more residents having opportunity to earn wages / earn more. Reduced energy and broadband costs for businesses with proposed projects allowing them to spend less.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on Social Economic Status.	DTZ Strategic Framework 2010  Economic Regeneration Strategy	Implement the proposed heating network project and broadband improvements	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to this group emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

**Policy CS 13: Principal Regeneration Area - South Prescot** supports the comprehensive redevelopment of the area for housing and employment uses. It also includes Green Infrastructure improvements, enhanced public transport provision, and maximising opportunities for walking and cycling.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on any particular age group</p>	<p>Economic Regeneration Strategy</p> <p>Planning Application – BICC site</p> <p>Housing Strategy</p> <p>Green Space Strategy</p> <p>LTP</p>	<p>Prescot Supplementary Planning Document</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to age emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>

			Local Plan		
<b>Carer's Status</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carers status.</p>	<p>Housing Strategy</p> <p>Planning Application – BICC site</p> <p>LTP</p>	None	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to carers emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>Increase in new homes which are more suitable for disability access and usage.</p> <p>Better access to local public transport, close to their home.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on individuals with a disability.</p>	<p>Housing Strategy</p> <p>LTP</p> <p>Planning Application</p>	Implement the Housing Strategy and LTP	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to disability emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<b>Gender</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on gender.</p>	N/A	Any future developments will take into account gender requirements that may arise	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to gender emerge through this process, we</p>

	All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken				will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Gender Identity</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken</p>	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on gender identity.	N/A	Any future developments will take into account gender identity requirements that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Offending Past</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when</p>	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on individuals with offending past	N/A	Any future developments will take into account individuals with offending past that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to individuals with offending past emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

	through assessment can be undertaken				
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken</p>	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on sexual orientation	N/A	Any future developments will take into account sexual orientation that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken</p>	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on race	N/A	Any future developments will take into account race that may arise.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	None at present - no detail	At this stage there is no evidence to	N/A	Any future developments will take into account	We will continue to gather feedback from partners

	<p>available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken</p>	<p>suggest that the policy will have an impact on religion or belief</p>		<p>religion that may arise.</p>	<p>throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>More jobs, better skills jobs resulting in more residents having opportunity to work / earn better wages.</p> <p>Produce more energy efficient and modern business facilities to attract further businesses into the area.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that this policy will have a negative impact on social economic status.</p>	<p>Economic Regeneration Strategy</p>	<p>Prescot Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to this group emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>

**Policy CS 14: Principal Regeneration Area - Prescott Town Centre** supports the viability and vitality of Prescott Town Centre by encouraging a wider mix of town centre uses, improving linkages and integration to Cables Retail Park, utilising heritage and visitor assets, supporting improved facilities for sustainable transport.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on	Develop Prescott Supplementary Planning Document with associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should



	<p>assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>negative impact on any particular age group</p>	<p>regeneration in Prescott Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>	<p>Develop a Business Investment Strategy</p>	<p>issues relating to age emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on carers status.</p>	<p>Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescott Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>	<p>Development of a Prescott Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to carers emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on</p>	<p>Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in</p>	<p>Implementation of the KMBC Housing Strategy and LTP3 will help to when considering further development in Prescott.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to disability</p>

	All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken	individuals with a disability.	<p>Prescot Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>		emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Gender</b>	<p>None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.</p> <p>All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken</p>	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on gender.	<p>Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescot Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>	Development of a Prescot Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to gender emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Gender Identity</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact on	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in	Development of a Prescot Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to gender

	All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken	gender identity.	Prescot Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>		identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Offending Past</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.  All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on individuals with offending past	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescot Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>	Development of a Prescot Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to individuals with offending past emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on sexual orientation	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescot Town	Development of a Prescot Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to sexual orientation emerge through this

	All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken		Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>		process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.  All development schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on race	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescott Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>	Development of a Prescott Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	None at present - no detail available at time of writing this assessment.  All development	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that the policy will have an impact on religion or belief	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescott Town Centre. These could	Development of a Prescott Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should any issues relating to race emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform

	schemes will be subject to further EqIA at a later date when through assessment can be undertaken		be consulted for a general overview.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>		our approach.
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	More jobs, better skills jobs resulting in more residents having opportunity to work / earn better wages.	At this stage there is no evidence to suggest that this policy will have a negative impact on social economic status.	Other strategic documents may contain specific information on regeneration in Prescot Town Centre. These could be consulted for a general overview.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Regeneration Strategy</li> <li>• Housing Strategy</li> <li>• LTP</li> </ul>	Development of a Prescot Supplementary Planning Document and associated EqIA	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to this group emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.

**Policy CS 15: Delivering Affordable Housing** seeks a minimum of 25% affordable housing on housing developments which have a capacity of 15 dwellings or more. Affordable housing should be provided on site and must be fully integrated.

	<b>Is there any potential</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g.</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you</b>
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	<b>positive Impact?</b>	<b>Impact?</b>	complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	<b>impact?</b> Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	This policy seeks to ensure that a proportion of new housing in sites of over 15 dwellings is affordable. This is in line with evidence which suggests that affordable housing has the potential to improve wellbeing.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	The increase in the boroughs older population and the needs of younger people are of particular importance to Knowsley's Housing Strategy, which is important to consider. Statistics on population and the effects of poor housing on age defined groups are collated within this text.		Knowsley Housing Strategy Monitoring framework could be utilised.
<b>Carer's Status</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.			
<b>Disability</b>	This policy seeks to ensure that a proportion of new	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on			Knowsley Housing Strategy Monitoring could be utilised.

	housing in sites of over 15 dwellings is affordable. This is in line with evidence which suggests that affordable housing has the potential to improve wellbeing.	protected groups.			
<b>Gender</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.		
<b>Gender Identity</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.		
<b>Offending Past</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.		
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.		

<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.		
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.		
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	This policy seeks to ensure that a proportion of new housing in sites of over 15 dwellings is affordable. This is in line with evidence which suggests that affordable housing has the potential to improve wellbeing.	25% affordable housing may not be enough in some areas where more could be encouraged. Some affordable housing solutions (e.g. shared ownership) may still be unobtainable to those on low incomes, for example, the requirement of a deposit can be a major issue. The policy should therefore be open to new affordable housing products which may develop over time.		CS15 makes clear that new housing sites, including those potentially made available as part of the Green Belt review and release, incorporate the same levels of affordable housing as other residential sites within the Borough.	



	<p>The requirement of the policy to ensure affordable housing is not distinguishable between other housing on site will also help to encourage social integration.</p>				
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**Policy CS 16: Specialist and Supported Accommodation** commits the Council to work with partners to meet the needs of households requiring specialist housing or supported accommodation. This includes making better use of the current housing stock through improvements to its quality, remodelling or replacing existing accommodation in addition to provision of new specialist and supported residential accommodation.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	The approach reflects best practice and deals with a major local issue by encouraging specialist housing or supported accommodation which is well located near to local amenities. This will benefit older people, particularly those with mobility needs.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Evidence Base – Housing needs assessment	N/A	N/A
<b>Carer's Status</b>	The approach reflects best practice and deals with a major local issue	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.		N/A	N/A

	by encouraging specialist housing or supported accommodation which is well located near to local amenities – this will benefit carers in terms of accessibility to amenities and reducing the need to travel.				
<b>Disability</b>	The approach reflects best practice and deals with a major local issue by encouraging specialist housing or supported accommodation which is well located near to local amenities – this will benefit disability groups in terms of accessibility to amenities and reducing the need to travel.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.		N/A	N/A

<b>Gender</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.	N/A	N/A
<b>Gender Identity</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.	N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.	N/A	N/A
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.	N/A	N/A
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to this group.	N/A	N/A
<b>Social Economic Status</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on	There is no evidence to reflect any specific	N/A	N/A

		protected groups.	relevance to this group.		
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<p><b><u>Policy CS 17: Housing Sizes and Design Standards</u></b> includes the requirement, on individual residential developments of 15 dwellings or more, for developers to demonstrate how their scheme contributes towards the re-balancing of Knowsley's housing market in terms of the size of dwellings provided.</p>					
	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	Older people may have different housing requirements to other age groups for example may want to move into a smaller property or bungalow. By having a good mix of housing sizes we can ensure that options will be	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Housing strategy has details of the need to re-balance Knowsley's housing market.		Housing strategy monitoring can be used to inform the core strategy.

	available.				
<b>Carer's Status</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on carers.	None	None	None	None
<b>Disability</b>	Having a home which is fit for purpose and designed specifically with disabled accessibility is a positive impact of this policy.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Housing strategy has details of the need to re-balance Knowsley's housing market.		Housing strategy monitoring can be used to inform the core strategy.
<b>Gender</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on gender.	None	None	None	None
<b>Gender Identity</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on gender identity.	None	None	None	None
<b>Offending Past</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	None	None	None	None
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will	None	None	None	None

	have a negative impact on this group.				
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	There is some evidence to suggest that housing size is important . For some BME groups whose household structures differ notably from that of White British average, household composition and the subsequent need for larger properties makes it difficult to access housing, especially via mainstream housing providers who often manage a very small number of larger homes.	With Knowsley’s housing stock profile containing only a small proportion of larger properties, BME groups may be deterred from residing in the area due to the limited housing stock in both the private and social tenures that will accommodate their size of household.	Knowsley BME Housing Strategy evidence base.	Based on evidence from the BME Housing Strategy we can seek to ensure that new housing can help towards rebalancing the housing stock.	Through BME Housing strategy we can monitor and identify potential issues. This can be fed into the Local Plan monitoring plan.

	<p>As is the case with White British households, most BME households with children want/need larger (3+ bedrooms) homes, preferably with gardens. If the number of children is high, the household needs an even larger home, often with four or more bedrooms. As the proportion of BME groups of the overall population grows, the need for larger family homes in the social rented sector may increase significantly.</p>				
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>



	have a negative impact on this group.				
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	None	None	None	None

<p><b>Policy CS18: Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</b> requires proposals for the development of sites for the accommodation of Gypsies, Travellers or Travelling Showpeople to demonstrate suitability of the site in terms of accessibility, and ease of access to local centres, health services, education facilities, public transport nodes and employment opportunities. Sites should be served by adequate electricity, water, sewerage and other utilities connections, and physical environmental conditions should be suitable.</p>					
	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have?</b> (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact?</b> Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	This policy proposes ease of access to local centres, health services,				

	<p>education facilities, public transport modes and employment opportunities – this may be of positive benefits to younger members of the community who are less mobile than other groups.</p> <p>Providing sites for gypsies and travellers to reside may be beneficial to older members of the community – ill health has been found to be a barrier to travelling – a site with access to facilities and health care would be useful.</p>		<p>Home and Greenfields (2006a) explored the lives of older gypsies and travellers whom where no longer Able to travel because of ill health</p> <p>Equalities and Human Rights Commission (2009) Inequalities experienced by gypsy and traveller communities: A review</p> <p><a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research</a></p>		
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			<a href="#">h/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf</a>		
<b>Carer's Status</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have an impact on this group.	None	None	None	None
<b>Disability</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have an impact on this group.	None	None	None	None
<b>Gender</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have an impact on this group.	None	None	None	None
<b>Gender Identity</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have an impact on this group.	None	None	None	None
<b>Offending Past</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will	None	None	None	None

	have an impact on this group.				
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have an impact on this group.	None	None	None	None
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	This approach aims to ensure that accommodation is located in appropriate areas for a recognised disadvantaged group within society. The policy also seeks to ensure that any sites are as sustainable as possible, making reference for the need to be well located with easy access to local shops and facilities.	Sites may be perceived as having a negative impact by surrounding communities, therefore leading to possible community cohesion issues which may negatively affect the wellbeing of all communities.	No evidence available in Knowsley to suggest that this policy will have a negative impact.  BME Housing Needs Assessment 2005 and Merseyside GTAA Needs Assessment 2008 could be utilised.	We will continue to gather feedback from partners throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues relating to gender identity emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	Development of a BME Housing Strategy is expected – this could complement the Local Plan Policy.
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will negatively affect any specific age groups	There is no evidence to reflect any specific relevance to Religion or Belief		

<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>The lack of suitable, secure accommodation underpins many of the inequalities that Gypsy and Traveller communities experience. This policy proposes to make sites available which is beneficial to all gypsy and traveller groups regardless of socio/economic status</p>		<p>Equalities and Human Rights Commission (2009) Inequalities experienced by gypsy and traveller communities: A review  <a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf</a></p> <p>Perhaps the clearest indication of inequality in access to accommodation is the fact that, of the Gypsy and Traveller population who reside in caravans, approximately one-quarter do not have a legal place in</p>		
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			<p>which to reside, in the sense of an authorised caravan site (CRE, 2004, 2006; Crawley, 2004), and are thus technically homeless (Johnson &amp; Willers, 2007; Avebury, 2003)</p> <p><a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/research/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf</a></p>		
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**Policy CS 19: Design Quality and Accessibility in New Development** expects new development to utilise opportunities to enhance local distinctiveness, identity and accessibility of places in Knowsley. They should maintain a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. They should also address the challenges of climate change and future changes in social, economic and environmental priorities.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support – as it encompasses a number of issues covered in other policies we could consult the evidence gathered them if needed.</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this SPD policy – at is at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>
<b>Carer's Status</b>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>

	<p>of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>			<p>detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	
<b>Disability</b>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>



<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>
<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>

	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact				
<b>Offending Past</b>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact	No specific evidence to support	It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken	Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make	At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact	No specific evidence to support	It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this	Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.

	<p>the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>			<p>policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	
<p><b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqIA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>

<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>When considering this policy, it is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation.</p> <p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>
<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>This policy is very broad. It is positive in nature, which can make the assessment of equality issues difficult, as much will be dependent upon implementation. There is no</p>	<p>At this stage there is no strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact</p>	<p>No specific evidence to support</p>	<p>It will be appropriate to provide additional and more detailed guidance within the emerging Design Quality in New Development SPD. An EqlA will be needed on this policy – at this point a more detailed assessment of equalities impacts can be undertaken</p>	<p>Development of SPD and associated equalities assessment.</p>

	strong evidence to suggest that the policy will have a negative impact				
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**Policy CS 20: Managing the Borough's Heritage seeks to preserve or enhance the Borough's historic and architectural assets.**

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy – The Prescot area has some significant heritage.  Children may benefit from this policy – preserving Knowsley's	There is potential conflict between improving the energy efficiency of a historic building, whilst also preserving its character. However, often older buildings can be colder with higher levels of damp and draughts than modern housing. This can be detrimental to human health, particularly, the	Prescot is one of the oldest settlements in Merseyside .	The Design Quality in New Development Supplementary Planning Document can be utilised to ensure buildings will be fit for purpose	Through use of SPD.

	heritage means that children can visit and learn about the past. Interactive learning can help bring 'learning to life'.	elderly and vulnerable.			
<b>Carer's Status</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>Disability</b>	Physical access to historical buildings can often pose a challenge for people with a physical disability. This policy is supportive of retaining or introducing public access to buildings which		Disability Action Organisation (2004) Easy access to historic buildings <a href="http://www.disabilityaction.org/fs/doc/website/eheasyaccess2004.pdf">http://www.disabilityaction.org/fs/doc/website/eheasyaccess2004.pdf</a>		

	will be beneficial.				
<b>Gender</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>Gender Identity</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A

	business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy.	this group			
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	All people living, visiting, working and carrying out business in the Borough and future generations could benefit from this policy.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group	No specific evidence	N/A	N/A



**Policy CS 21: Urban Greenspaces** supports the wider Green Infrastructure functions of urban greenspace by committing the Council to provide and maintain quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards for different types of public open space. The standards will be set out in further documents.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	Green spaces are open to all people regardless of age. Therefore, this policy has a positive impact on different age	Good green spaces can offer many benefits to local communities but poor green spaces can contribute to cycles of decline in	Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were		Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).

	<p>groups.</p> <p>Most communities are defined by the place where they live and the physical characteristics of that place. Green spaces form the major part of the</p>	<p>neighbourhoods. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>A decline in the quality of public space can contribute to the onset or acceleration of vandalism, antisocial behaviour and even serious crime. Some age</p>	<p>important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).This can be seen as a positive aspect of this policy.</p> <p>Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).Again this reinforces that this policy is important to residents living and working within the borough.</p> <p>Research suggests that investing in the design and care of high quality green spaces is more effective in tackling anti-social behaviour than the blanket use of tough security measures (Knowsley Green</p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst</p>	<p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the</p>
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	<p>public realm providing opportunities to demonstrate civic pride and uphold shared values which can be positive on different age groups.</p>	<p>groups can be affected more than others by these factors. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime can prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p>	<p>Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged.</p> <p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p>	<p>community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Knowsley values the active involvement of residents and volunteers. This involvement contributes towards the quality of green spaces by providing a 'site presence', attracting further funding that is not available to the Council and adding to the management of green spaces. Volunteer time and local knowledge is an invaluable resource in securing the future of green spaces and at the same time builds on the skill and capacity of individuals and groups. Knowsley currently has 'Friends of' groups, several Trusts and a number of residents and user groups involved in the management of green spaces. By working in partnership with these organisations we can ensure that community needs are adhered to.</p>
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	<p>Good green spaces offer many benefits to local communities including health benefits, to which older people and younger people can benefit.</p> <p>Green spaces have the potential to contribute significantly to the improvement of both physical and mental health.</p> <p>The importance of green space to quality of life is enormous. How a community looks, feels and functions is influenced by the quality of its</p>		<p>Data suggests that high levels of deprivation in Knowsley and issues connected to the lifestyles that some residents lead have some significant consequences for health.</p> <p>Life expectancy for men and women in the Borough is three years lower than the national figure. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Data on the causes of death show that the Borough has significantly higher than average numbers of residents who die from heart disease and other conditions</p>	<p>Green spaces will be designed and managed in order to emphasise their contribution to tackling sedentary behaviour, increasing physical activity, reducing obesity, improving diet, relieving stress and improving community cohesion</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>green spaces (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Regular exposure to outdoor green environments reduces stress and accelerates recovery from illness. Regular exercise and activity reduces the incidence of obesity and other associated life threatening diseases.</p> <p>Green spaces provide a facility for a wide</p>		<p>associated with lifestyle choices. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Within the Borough, the data shows that the populations of North Huyton, North Kirkby and South Kirkby face the most significant health related problems. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Studies have shown that a brisk walk every day, in your local park can reduce the risk of heart attacks by 50%, strokes by 50%, diabetes by 50%, fracture of the femur by 30%, colon cancer by 30%, breast cancer by 30%</p>	<p>Links with GP and health centre referral schemes offer green spaces as a service for direct rehabilitation of patients.</p>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of these programmes can help to target resources in the future.</p>
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	<p>variety of sporting opportunities whether they are through organised, formal clubs or informally.</p> <p>Green spaces play an essential role in the provision of free and accessible open space for both children and young people, particularly where urban environments are restricted by traffic and a lack of large gardens. Green spaces are the primary</p>		<p>and Alzheimer’s by 25%. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/file_s/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/file_s/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Studies show that amongst adults who regularly participated in sports, 23% utilise parks for these activities. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/file_s/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/file_s/value_of_green_spaces/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf</a>).</p>		
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	<p>outdoor environment that still remains for children and young people to meet and play in a sociable and informal setting, Hence this policy can be seen to be positive for this age group.</p> <p>Green spaces provide schools with a living, breathing, fully interactive and continually changing outdoor classroom, and a wonderful resource with which to support curriculum activities. Access is easy and free and because they exist locally, visits can be frequent allowing longer term projects to</p>		<p><a href="#">s/value of green space report.pdf</a>).</p>		
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	<p>be undertaken. This policy is therefore positive to younger age groups.</p> <p>The urban park is the primary outdoor environment that still remains for children to meet, play and learn in a sociable and informal setting. Catering for the needs of young people is important; hence this policy can be seen as being positive towards age.</p> <p>There is evidence that, in addition to mitigating climate change, green spaces can help areas</p>				
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	<p>adapt to climate change through cooling, absorption of pollutants and water management. Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding as stated in the report <b>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW</b>). Therefore this policy can be seen as positive to these age groups.</p> <p>As we get older,</p>				
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	<p>many people increasingly rely on local public services to help continue to live active and fulfilled lives. Parks are age proof and bring opportunities for physical activity, volunteering and social interaction all of which provide a sense of achievement and purpose. This policy will be supportive of age.</p> <p>Millions of older people are lonely and find themselves isolated within their own homes. Safe, high quality green spaces provide opportunities for social interaction with the local community.</p>				
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	<p>Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>				
<p><b>Carer’s Status</b></p>	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley.</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day</p>		

		<p>Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.</p>	<p>(Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged.</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Knowsley values the active involvement of residents and volunteers. This involvement contributes towards the quality of green spaces by providing a 'site presence', attracting further funding that is not available to the Council and adding to the management of green spaces.</p> <p>Knowsley currently has 'Friends of' groups, several Trusts and a number of residents and user groups involved in the management of green spaces.</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all</p>
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	<p>Green spaces have the potential to contribute significantly to the improvement of both physical and mental health – carers may make use of the green spaces for both recreation and health purposes, so this policy is supportive.</p>		<p>Studies have shown that a brisk walk every day, in your local park can reduce the risk of heart attacks by 50%, strokes by 50%, diabetes by 50%, fracture of the femur by 30%, colon cancer by 30%, breast cancer by 30% and Alzheimer’s by 25%. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the</b></p>		<p>communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>Carers with responsibility for children may benefit from the fact that green spaces can play an essential role in the provision of free and accessible open space for both children and young people, particularly where urban environments are restricted by traffic and a lack of large gardens.</p> <p>Green spaces are the primary outdoor environment that</p>		<p><b>Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b>  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_spaces_report.pdf</a>).</p>		
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	<p>still remains for children and young people to meet and play in a sociable and informal setting, Hence this policy can be seen to be positive for this age group.</p> <p>Green spaces provide carers with an opportunity to introduce a living, breathing, fully interactive and continually changing learning environment, and a wonderful resource with which to support curriculum activities which take place in schools.</p> <p>Access is easy and free and</p>				
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	<p>because green spaces exist locally, visits can be frequent. This policy is therefore positive to carers groups.</p> <p>The urban park is the primary outdoor environment that still remains for children to meet, play and learn in a sociable and informal setting. Those with children will therefore benefit from this policy.</p>				
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p> <p>Green spaces that have on site staff can be</p>		<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to</p>



	<p>particularly useful environments for people with additional needs. They can provide a safe, risk-managed environment, often. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People's Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Green Spaces may provide natural therapy – aspects of social or therapeutic horticulture and animal assisted therapy provided in a holistic manner The</p>		<p>Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>		<p>monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>benefits include: Feelings of safety, relaxation, achievement and happiness, increased self-esteem and instilling of a sense of responsibility. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>).</p>	<p>Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley.</p>		<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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		Perceptions of safety and community reassurance are extremely important and often vary between different sectors of the community.		workers, health workers and volunteers.  Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that 'Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged	Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).
<b>Gender</b>	Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.		Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).	Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.	N/A

		<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p>	<p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into woman and their use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘women are put off more than men by dog mess, vandalism and safety fears’.  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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				measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged	
<b>Gender Identity</b>	Knowsley's green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.		Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley's residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy,	Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.	Monitoring of input through monitoring of the Green Space Strategy

		<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces, especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley</p>	<p>2010-14).  Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).  There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into gender identity and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested that ‘vandalism and safety fears’. Can be related to gender. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a></p>	<p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.  Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs(Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).  Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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				resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged	
<b>Offending Past</b>	There is no evidence available to suggest that those with offending past will be adversely affected by this policy.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<p><b>Sexual Orientation</b></p>	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces,</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into sexual orientation identity and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can</p>	<p>Ongoing and detailed input from local communities through monitoring of greenspace strategy.</p> <p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the</p>
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		especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley	that ‘vandalism and safety fears’ can impact on diversity groups. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a>	help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged.	community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.  When a space is perceived as clean, safe and attractive it will appeal to a broad audience including		There is little research investigating income and race inequalities in relation to urban green space provision and use. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces</b>		

	<p>vulnerable and minority members of the community. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>The study reveals a</p>	<p><b>can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p>	<p>Both consultation and</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users</p>
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		<p>number of barriers to better use of public green space by black and minority ethnic people. Only half of Bangladeshi people, for example, reported feeling safe using their local green space, compared with three quarters of white people interviewed.  <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a></p>	<p>commissioned research, the largest study of its kind in England in 2010, to investigate the inter-relationship between urban green space, inequality, ethnicity, health and wellbeing. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged</p>	<p>and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>Knowsley’s green spaces should be accessible to the whole community.</p>	<p>Community safety is essential in order to realise the enormous benefits that green spaces can bring. Crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime prevent use of green spaces,</p>	<p>Green spaces are important to people. In a recent survey 84% of Knowsley’s residents felt that the majority of open spaces were important to them. (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>Similarly, Nearly 70% of people use their green spaces frequently and many go every day. . (Knowsley Green Space Strategy, 2010-14).</p> <p>There has been relatively little previous research in the UK into religion/belief and use of green spaces. However, the report Barriers to use of Urban Green Spaces (2002) suggested</p>	<p>Green spaces need to be responsive to changing and emerging community needs and trends. Ongoing and detailed input from local communities will be an integral part of future management.</p> <p>Both consultation and national best practice has highlighted the need for adequate staffing of green spaces. Park staffing can include a variety of individuals including park rangers, play rangers, youth workers, health workers and volunteers.</p> <p>Good quality design can</p>	<p>Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p> <p>Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the</p>
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		especially from vulnerable groups within Knowsley	that ‘vandalism and safety fears’ can impact on diversity groups. <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/131021.pdf</a>	help to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Therefore, within the Green Space Strategy (which will in essence help to deliver this policy) it states that ‘Good quality design will be used to encourage lines of sight, inter-visibility and passive surveillance, whilst resisting taking blanket measures to remove facilities, landscape features and character. Over use of hard targeting measures that impact on the quality of sites will be discouraged.	community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	Quality of life is a major consideration when businesses are deciding where to locate themselves, with parks and green spaces being considered as important as crime rates		Economic data on businesses location to Knowsley and employment figures.  During times of economic hardship the range of freely available activities and opportunities		Carry out consultation with users and non users and ensure feedback with all communities to fairly determine their priority needs (Through current monitoring mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).  Develop and promote systems to monitor usage of green spaces to ensure all sectors of the community are able to use them. (Through current monitoring

	<p>and safe streets. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p> <p>This policy proposes to improve greenspace hence could support social economic groups if jobs/employment can be attracted to Knowsley.</p> <p>Quality green spaces help with neighbourhood renewal issues, generating jobs,</p>		<p>provided by parks and the diverse range of other informal and community managed green spaces becomes particularly important, especially for less well off individuals and families ( Chartered Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> <a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>)</p> <p>.</p>		<p>mechanisms for Green Space Strategy).</p>
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	<p>raising property values of those near to parks by over 20% compared to the same type of properties just one road away. This is noticeable throughout this country with the best parks and green spaces often surrounded by expensive and desirable properties. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives,</b> (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>) - This policy is supportive of</p>				
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	<p>social economic groups by encouraging employment into Knowsley.</p> <p>Most communities are defined by the place they live and the physical characteristics of that place. Green spaces form the major part of the public realm providing opportunities to demonstrate civic pride and uphold shared values. Green spaces are freely shared and intentionally designed to encourage social interaction, breakdown barriers to social inclusion and allow members of</p>				
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	<p>different communities to meet as equals. Society of Designers (2012), <b>Understanding the Contribution Parks and Green Spaces can make to Improving People’s Lives</b>, (<a href="http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf">http://www.csd.org.uk/uploadedfiles/files/value_of_green_space_report.pdf</a>). This policy can therefore be seen as beneficial to social economic status.</p> <p>Green spaces provide valuable green infrastructure that can be used for both recreational and essential journeys,</p>		<p>Costs of public transport can be high, so by use of walking and cycling modes transport can become cheaper. This can help different socio economic groups.</p> <p>Knowsley is seeking to encourage different types of families to locate in the Borough. Green spaces can have a positive impact on family choice.</p>		
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	<p>reducing the reliance on transport by cars.</p> <p>When people are choosing where to live or locate, businesses good parks and green spaces can make a crucial difference and are essential components of urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal schemes.</p>				
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**Policy CS 22: Sustainable and Low Carbon Development** requires new development to minimise carbon emissions, and encourages nationally recognised sustainability standards to be met.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	The policy will reduce carbon emissions and reduce the impacts of future climate change. Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding as stated in the report <b>The impact of</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.	The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a>	N/A	N/A

	<p><b>climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).</b>          Therefore, this policy could have positive implications for these equality groups.</p> <p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects elderly people. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with help people out of fuel poverty. Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding.</p>		<p>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>		
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<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects lone parents. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with helping people out of fuel poverty.</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.</p>	<p>(ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>The policy will reduce carbon emissions and reduce the impacts of future climate change. People with existing health problems are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding as stated in the report <b>The impact of climate change upon health and health</b></p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.</p>	<p>(ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p><b>inequalities in the NW).</b> Therefore, this policy could have positive implications for these equality groups.</p> <p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects people with disabilities and those that are chronically sick. . Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with help people out of fuel poverty. People with existing health problems are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding</p>		<p>(ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW). <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>		
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<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<p>A Women’s Environmental Network paper suggests that Globally, women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to different and unequal social roles and status. The report suggests that poverty and climate change are interlinked - , in the UK, poverty rates are 19% higher for women than men. Six times more single female pensioners live in poverty than their male counterparts. Any policy that considers climate change could therefore be</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.wen.org.uk/your-wen/climate-change/gender-and-the-climate-change-agenda/">http://www.wen.org.uk/your-wen/climate-change/gender-and-the-climate-change-agenda/</a></p> <p>Woman’s Environmental Network (2010), The impacts of climate change on women and public policy.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p>beneficial to this equality group.</p> <p>Fuel poverty disproportionately affects lone parents – who are mainly female. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with help people out of fuel poverty.</p>		<p>(ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>		
<b>Gender Identity</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.		N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>	Barriers to employment were magnified in those with offending pasts or for those caring for prisoners' children. Where		<p>Joseph Rowntree Foundation (2007) Poverty and Disadvantage amongst prisoner's families.</p> <p>Barnado's (2012)</p>		



	household income is lower fuel poverty occurrence is higher. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with helping people out of fuel poverty.		Priced Out - The plight of low income families and young people living in fuel poverty		
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.		N/A	N/A
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.		N/A	N/A
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.		N/A	N/A
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	Low income is a key driver of fuel poverty, whereby around 33 per cent of the poorest fifth of households are		Barnado's (2012) Priced Out - The plight of low income families and young people living in fuel poverty	N/A	N/A

	<p>living in fuel poverty. Some groups are at greater risk of living in fuel poverty – for example around one in five lone parents, and a similar proportion of households in the private rented sector, are living in fuel poverty. Reducing carbon emissions from development will assist with helping people out of fuel poverty.</p>				
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**Policy CS 23: Renewable and Low Carbon Infrastructure** supports proposals that will produce and distribute decentralised, low carbon and renewable energy, provided that they do not cause significant harm to the environment, aviation and transport safety, historical and cultural assets, public amenity and living conditions, or openness and amenity of the Green Belt.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
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<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p>The policy will reduce carbon emissions and reduce the impacts of future climate change. Elderly people and the very young are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding as stated in the report <b>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW</b>. Therefore, this policy could have positive implications for these equality groups.</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on this group.</p>	<p>(Ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>

	<p>impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by supporting proposals for low carbon energy.</p>	<p>protected groups.</p>			
<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>The policy will reduce carbon emissions and reduce the impacts of future climate change. People with existing health problems are likely to be disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change such as heatwaves and flooding as stated in the report <b>The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW</b>). Therefore, this</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.</p>	<p>(Ref: The impact of climate change upon health and health inequalities in the NW).  <a href="http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775">http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775</a></p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>

	policy could have positive implications for these equality groups.				
<b>Gender</b>	A Women’s Environmental Network paper suggests that Globally, women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to different and unequal social roles and status. The report suggests that poverty and climate change are interlinked - , in the UK, poverty rates are 19% higher for women than men. Six times more single female pensioners live in poverty than their male counterparts. Any policy that	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	<a href="http://www.wen.org.uk/your-wen/climate-change/gender-and-the-climate-change-agenda/">http://www.wen.org.uk/your-wen/climate-change/gender-and-the-climate-change-agenda/</a>  Woman’s Environmental Network (2010), The impacts of climate change on women and public policy.	None	None

	considers climate change could therefore be beneficial to this equality group.				
<b>Gender Identity</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	None	None	None
<b>Offending Past</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	None	None	None
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	None	None	None
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	None	None	None
<b>Religion or Belief</b>		It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	None	None	None
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	A Women's Environmental Network paper suggests that poverty and climate change	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups	Woman's Environmental Network (2010), The impacts of climate change on women and public		

	<p>are interlinked - , in the UK, poverty rates are 19% higher for women than men. Six times more single female pensioners live in poverty than their male counterparts. Any policy that considers climate change could therefore be beneficial to this equality group.</p>		<p>policy.</p>		
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**Policy CS 24: Managing Flood Risk** expects new development to reduce the extent and impact of flooding and not cause an unacceptable risk of flooding elsewhere

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have?</b> (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact?</b> Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>People’s vulnerability to flooding is determined not only by their likely exposure to specific climate hazards and individual characteristics or sensitivity, but also by differences in their ability to cope with these.</p> <p>At the core of the argument is that individuals’ or groups’ vulnerability is influenced by</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups.</p>	<p>Lindley, <i>et al.</i>’s <i>Climate Change, Justice and Vulnerability</i> report, commissioned through the JRF Climate Change and Social Justice programme,</p> <p><a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/climate-change-adaptation-full_0.pdf">http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/climate-change-adaptation-full_0.pdf</a></p>	<p>None</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p>their 'ability to respond to stresses placed on their well-being'. Wellbeing is linked to people's 'capabilities' and 'functionings': for example, a flood may prevent people from getting to work if they cannot get their children to school or, if their business is flooded and has to close, may have a knock-on effect in relation to their income and ability to manage their bills. Therefore this policy is supportive of these findings and will have benefits to different age groups.</p>				
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	<p>Those who have pre-existing health problems or are very elderly are likely to be worst affected. Mental health impacts are particularly prevalent among flood victims. This policy therefore is positive for differing age groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/impacts-climate-change-disadvantaged-uk-coastal-communities">http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/impacts-climate-change-disadvantaged-uk-coastal-communities</a></p>		
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<b>Disability</b>	People with existing poor physical and mental health are more likely to be sensitive to the impacts of climate change. Existing poor health may increase the health effects of certain impacts such as flooding. Therefore, this policy is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.	N/A	<a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/impacts-climate-change-disadvantaged-uk-coastal-communities">http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/impacts-climate-change-disadvantaged-uk-coastal-communities</a>	N/A	N/A
<b>Gender</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	flooding.				
<b>Gender Identity</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.				
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups- it is likely to benefit all social groups by reducing the impact/extent of flooding.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	Some research would suggest that certain social economic groups		Lindley, <i>et al.'s Climate Change, Justice and Vulnerability</i> report,		

	<p>may suffer more adversely from the effects of flooding – insurance policy against flooding may not be a priority for these groups and hence in the event of a flood it is difficult for families to cope.</p> <p>Areas that suffer the impacts of climate change or are considered to be at high risk may be affected by blight and a reduction in housing values, development and investment. This could affect social/economic conditions for those living in housing here e.g. if they cannot sell</p>		<p>commissioned through the JRF Climate Change and Social Justice programme,</p> <p><a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/climate-change-adaptation-full_0.pdf">http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/climate-change-adaptation-full_0.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/disadvantage-communities-climate-change-full.pdf">http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/disadvantage-communities-climate-change-full.pdf</a></p> <p>JRF (2011) Impacts of climate change on disadvantaged UK coastal communities</p>		
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	<p>it in future, have to pay higher insurance premiums etc Therefore this policy can be seen as positive.</p> <p>Areas of high deprivation may also be less likely to be able to afford or prioritise undertaking adaptation activities against flooding. Therefore this policy will be of benefit to these groups.</p>		<p><a href="http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/disadvantage-communities-climate-change-full.pdf">http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/disadvantage-communities-climate-change-full.pdf</a>                  JRF (2011) Impacts of climate change on disadvantaged UK coastal communities</p>		
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**Policy CS 25: Management of Mineral Resources** seeks to ensure that the Borough contributes to the sub-regional apportionment of the supply of minerals. It also seeks to minimise the need for mineral extraction.

	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)</b>	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.</b>	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to age. This policy provides a general	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations. .	We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.  The Council’s emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.

	framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community				
<b>Carer's Status</b>	No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this group. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community.	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations. .	We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.
<b>Disability</b>	No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this group. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations. .	We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.  The Council's emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.

	to discriminate against sections of the community				
<b>Gender</b>	No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this policy. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.	We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.  The Council's emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.
<b>Gender Identity</b>	No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this policy. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community	It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.	Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.	We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.	Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.  The Council's emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.

<p><b>Offending Past</b></p>	<p>No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this policy. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.</p>	<p>Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p> <p>The Council's emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.</p>
<p><b>Sexual Orientation</b></p>	<p>No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this policy. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.</p>	<p>Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p> <p>The Council's emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.</p>

<p><b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p>No obvious adverse impacts have been identified in relation to this policy. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.</p>	<p>Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p> <p>The Council’s emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.</p>
<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>No obvious adverse impacts have been identified. This policy provides a general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.</p>	<p>Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p> <p>The Council’s emerging Sustainability in Design and Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.</p>
<p><b>Social Economic Status</b></p>	<p>No obvious adverse impacts have been identified. This policy provides a</p>	<p>It is unlikely that this policy will have a negative impact on protected groups.</p>	<p>Minerals can only be extracted where resources exist in viable quantities and locations.</p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p> <p>The Council’s emerging Sustainability in Design and</p>

	<p>general framework for Knowsley and does not appear to discriminate against sections of the community</p>		.	<p>process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Construction SPD will add further detail and guidance on this issue.</p>
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**Policy CS 26: Waste Management** promotes sustainable waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy (less waste going to landfill).

	<p><b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b></p>	<p><b>What evidence do you have? (E.g. complaints,</b></p>	<p><b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact? Please state if</b></p>	<p><b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the</b></p>
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			statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	<p>group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>				
<p><b>Carer's Status</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is 'unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents'.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.c">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.c</a></p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>



	of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.		<a href="http://o.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">o.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a>		
<b>Disability</b>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	<p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>		<p>residents'.  <a href="http://merseysideeaconsult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_documents/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideeaconsult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_documents/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>		
<p><b>Gender</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	<p>management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>		<p>detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>		
<p><b>Gender Identity</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	<p>ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>	<p>be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>	<p>approach.</p>	
<p><b>Offending Past</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	<p>it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>	<p>feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>	<p>phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	
<p><b>Sexual Orientation</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	<p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>	<p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>	<p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	
<p><b>Race (including</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be</p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

<p><b>Gypsies and Travellers)</b></p>	<p>opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.</p>	<p>adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>	<p>have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	
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<p><b>Religion or Belief</b></p>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_docs/wdpd_docarchive?tab=files</a></p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>



	disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.				
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	<p>The policy will provide sufficient opportunities for waste management facilities.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available in Knowsley.</p> <p>The fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race,</p>	<p>At this point it is unknown if any adverse impacts will arise on any specific group.</p> <p>There is potential for people in the vicinity of these locations to feel that the waste development should not take place near them but this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>	<p>Sustainable waste management will be promoted in accordance with the waste hierarchy, which involves working with other Merseyside and Halton authorities (through the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan). The joint plan introduced above included provision of an EQIA – which states the plan is ‘unlikely to have detrimental equality impacts on individual residents or groups of residents’.</p> <p><a href="http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_d">http://merseysideea.s-consult.limehouse.co.uk/portal/public_d</a></p>	<p>When assessing the impacts of this policy we have considered the closely related EQIA undertaken on the Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Plan.</p> <p>We will continue to gather feedback throughout the policy implementation phase. Should issues emerge through this process, we will use the intelligence to inform our approach.</p>	<p>Through Local Plan monitoring Framework.</p>

	gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through this policy.		<a href="https://www.knowsley.gov.uk/ocs/wdprd_docarchive?tab=files">ocs/wdprd_docarchive?tab=files</a>		
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<b><u>Policy CS 27: Planning for and Paying for New Infrastructure</u></b> requires developers, subject to environmental viability, to provide on-site or directly ancillary infrastructure required to make the development acceptable in planning terms. Developers will also be required to make financial contributions towards the provision of strategic infrastructure that will support strategic development.					
	<b>Is there any potential positive Impact?</b>	<b>Is there any potential negative Impact?</b>	<b>What evidence do you have?</b> (E.g. complaints, statistics, surveys etc disaggregated by equality groups.)	<b>What action will you take to mitigate negative impact?</b> Please state if negative impact is intended due to positive action.	<b>How will you monitor and review the actions that you have taken to mitigate the impact?</b>
<b>Age</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.				
<b>Carer's Status</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Disability</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>Gender</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Gender Identity</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Offending Past</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.				
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Race (including Gypsies and Travellers)</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Social Economic Status</b>	Full EqIA is not required as this policy is technical policy with relevance to planners and developers. The policy's purpose is to create a mechanism for delivery of infrastructure.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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