

Core Strategy Consultation Information Document

Options Equalities Impact Assessment

Options for Consideration Consultation
4th October – 24th December 2010



Prepared by Christchurch Borough Council and
East Dorset District Council as part of the Local Development Framework

October 2010

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Local authorities have a responsibility to minimise discrimination and disadvantage under the Equalities Act 2010. Public bodies are required to consider the needs of diverse groups in the community when designing and delivering public services. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a recognised method of undertaking an appraisal of a service or of a policy. Its key purpose is to help identify in the development of policies and practises unlawful discrimination of a particular group or sector of the community whether it is on the grounds of race, gender, disability, religion, faith or belief, sexuality or age.

1.3 Dorset uses two additional indicators which reflect the county and these are directed at both Christchurch and East Dorset. Economic disadvantage is considered to be relevant to Christchurch where there are higher levels of deprivation and rural isolation applies to parts of East Dorset.

1.4 East Dorset District Council, in its equalities assessments, uses rural isolation and areas of deprivation as additional indicators of inequality and as the areas of deprivation indicator is considered to apply to Christchurch, these two indicators will be used to assess the objectives of the Core Strategy.

1.5 The Core Strategy needs to be assessed to check if the policies proposed have the potential to be discriminatory on any of the eight grounds and to suggest changes if such discrimination is found.

1.6 This Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) complements the Sustainability Appraisal and Health Impact Assessment which have been carried out on the wider implications of the Vision, Objectives and Options found in the Core Strategy.

1.7 Information on the make up of the Borough and District is contained in the Appendix.

2 Core Strategy Objectives

2.1 Scoring of Objectives

- + Positive impact
- 0 Neutral or Uncertain Impact
- - Negative impact

Core Strategy Objectives	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
<p>Objective 1: To maintain and safeguard the natural environment of Christchurch and East Dorset-</p> <p>Retain and protect Green Belt except for the strategic release of land for housing and employment</p> <p>Avoid impact on designated sites</p> <p>Provide new greenspace</p> <p>Protect important natural features</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	<p>The concept of developing larger housing and employment developments in the greenbelt would benefit those requiring houses and employment. Health would be improved by increased and easy access to open space.</p>
<p>Objective 2: To maintain the character of the towns and villages and to create vibrant local centres</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	<p>There could be benefits to young and old people, those with disabilities, people in areas of deprivation and in rural areas</p>

2 Core Strategy Objectives

<p>Develop hierarchy of centres.</p> <p>Create and update local lists of historic buildings</p> <p>Use Article 4(1) and 4(2) Directions to control small scale works in Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Provide open space alongside new development.</p>									<p>by maintaining the character of towns and villages and creating vibrant local centres. A range of facilities and services, appropriate to the settlement would be accessible. Health would be improved by increased and easy access to open space.</p>
<p>Objective 3: To adapt to the challenges of climate change-</p> <p>Reduce carbon emissions from transport by sustainable patterns of development</p> <p>Encourage travel by foot, bike and public transport.</p> <p>Incorporate carbon reduction, water and energy efficiency in developments.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	+/-	+	<p>It is likely that those of all groups in the rural area will benefit less than groups living in the urban areas where it will be easier to provide improvements for walking, cycling and by public transport. There may be some negative effects such as lower levels of house building in the smaller villages.</p>
<p>Objective 4: To enable the mixed economy to grow and to develop new employment sectors-</p> <p>Create new employment areas.</p> <p>Allow rural farm diversification in appropriate locations.</p>	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Any growth in the economy will benefit those who are looking for employment which could be the young, older people, those in the areas of deprivation and those in the rural areas who live near key rural settlements where farm diversification may be possible.</p>
<p>Objective 5: To provide a suitable, affordable and sustainable range of housing to meet local needs-</p>	+	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	<p>The provision of housing based on local needs and market assessment will benefit the young, old, those in minority</p>

<p>Provision of additional dwellings.</p> <p>Size and type of dwellings to meet local needs.</p> <p>Residential development to provide affordable dwellings.</p> <p>Rural exception sites to provide affordable housing adjacent to settlements.</p> <p>Develop criteria for the provision of gypsy and traveller sites.</p>									<p>racial groups, those in the rural areas who would benefit from rural exceptions sites and those in areas of deprivation.</p>
<p>Objective 6: To help our communities to travel less and to travel more easily by a range of choices-</p> <p>Locate development in the most accessible locations.</p> <p>Develop Prime Transport Corridors.</p> <p>Propose significant transport improvements on some major routes.</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Reducing dependency on the car would benefit a variety of groups who have less access to the car. Locating development in accessible locations increases the accessibility of all groups shown. In the rural area, the development of “travel exchanges” in villages and improvements to footpaths and cycleways will benefit those without access to a car, frequently the young and old.</p>

2 Core Strategy Objectives

<p>Objective 7: To help our communities to thrive and to help people support each other-</p> <p>The main town centres to be the focus for commercial, retail and community facilities.</p> <p>New facilities and services to be developed alongside the urban extensions for both housing and employment areas.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	<p>The concentration of services and facilities will not benefit those living in the rural areas unless these can be provided in a different way.</p>
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Table 2.1

3 Core Policies

3.1 Scoring

- + Positive impact
- 0 Neutral or Uncertain Impact
- - Negative impact
- +/- Some positive and negative effects

3.2 Key Strategy

Option	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option KS 1 The location, scale and distribution of development should conform with the settlement hierarchy-will inform service providers on the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	It is unclear what the effect of this Option would be on Rural Isolation. Locating services and facilities in accessible locations where improvements to public transport could take place, could improve accessibility from the rural areas.
Option KS 2 Development in East Dorset and Christchurch will be contained by the South East Dorset Green Belt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	No growth in the rural area could have a negative effect on rural isolation
Option KS 3 Land at St Leonard's should be a Major Development site in the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Options KS 7 - KS 11 Christchurch-Between 2,128 and 3,778 new homes could be provided between 2012 and 2027. This will comprise new homes within the existing	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	The construction of new homes will benefit those in housing need and will benefit older people who may be looking for smaller and more sustainably located houses, young people and those with disabilities who will find

Option	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
urban area and between 500 and 1,250 homes within a new neighbourhood at Roeshot Hill									that a proportion of new houses are built with their needs in mind.
Option KS 12 East Dorset- about xxx homes will be provided between 2012 and 2017. This will comprise of 3,300 within the existing urban area and a further xx within new neighbourhoods at xxx	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	The construction of new homes will benefit those in housing need and will benefit older people who may be looking for smaller and more sustainably located houses, young people and those with disabilities who will find that a proportion of new houses are built with their needs in mind.
Option KS 13 Provision of Employment Land-sufficient employment land in appropriate locations with an appropriate mix of premises	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	Increasing the amount and availability of employment land will increase the number of jobs available. Although the policy is not aimed at the rural area or areas of deprivation, the general policy could increase the availability of employment to all the groups shown.
Option KS 14 Christchurch town centre hierarchy-reflecting the status of the retail centres where the greatest opportunity exists for new retail development	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	People of all ages, disabilities, gender and race will benefit from a vibrant town centre. Improving accessibility will enable those living in areas of deprivation and those in the rural area to access the facilities and services to be found in the town centre.
Option KS 16 East Dorset town centre hierarchy-reflecting the fact that West Moors has little opportunity for town centre development	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	People of all ages, disabilities, gender and race will benefit from a vibrant town centre. Improving accessibility will enable those living in areas of deprivation and those in the rural area to access the facilities and services to be found in the town centre.

Option	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option KS 18 Retail floorspace requirements for town centres	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	People of all ages, disabilities, gender and race will benefit from a vibrant town centre.
<p>Option KS 19 Improving Accessibility- encourage low carbon travel and reduce the need to travel by locating development in sustainable places and introducing Prime Transport Corridors-existing roads where junction improvements, improved bus routes, cycling and walking measures will provide sustainable routes between centres, allowing for increased residential development along the routes.</p> <p>Enhancement of railway stations to encourage use.</p> <p>Travel plans. Community Travel Exchanges in rural area-opportunities for community schemes and improved public transport. Improvement of rights of way network around and between suburban areas and villages. Traffic management measures on roads other than Strategic Road Network.</p>	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	This policy will benefit everyone living within the urban areas and will benefit rural dwellers by the introduction of “travel exchanges” in the villages together with improvements to footpaths and cycleways, in particular those linking villages and towns. People who have limited access to transport such as the young, the old and the disabled will benefit most by the improvements in accessibility which is gained by offering alternatives to the car.
Option KS 21 Improvements to connectivity-road improvements to relieve existing congestion and allow for residential and employment development to take place	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	Improvements to connectivity will increase the attractiveness of the area to businesses thus providing employment for the young and those in areas of deprivation. The improvements would also improve access to facilities and services in the wider area which would benefit everyone but in particular perhaps the

Option	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									young in terms of education and the old in terms of access to health care not found locally.

Table 3.1 Key Strategy

3.3 Christchurch and Highcliffe Town Centres

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option CH 1 Define Christchurch Town Centre and vision. Expansion and improvements to the retail offer and to the public realm and public transport. Some residential development and concentration of services and facilities.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	Expansion of the retail offer, town centre functions and accessibility would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit.
Option CH 4 Resist loss of ground floor retail uses in retail cores	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	Protection of the existing retail base would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit.

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option CH 6 Promote vitality of town centre and the evening economy by allowing cafés and restaurants on Church St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option CH 10 Define Highcliffe vision- as thriving town centre, improvements to the public realm and public transport. Enhanced retail offer and expansion of the nighttime economy in secondary shopping areas	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	Expansion of the retail offer, town centre functions and accessibility would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit.

Table 3.2 Christchurch and Highcliffe Town Centres

3.4 Christchurch Urban Extension

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option UE 1 Locate housing, 950-1,250 dwellings, open space and retail/community facilities south of the railway Line. Move allotments and Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace to north of railway line and over overhead power cables underground	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Christchurch. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Mix and range of dwelling type to meet local need									increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.
<p>Option UE 2 Locate housing, 650 - 850 dwellings, open space and retail/community facilities south of the railway Line. Move allotments and Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace to north of railway line but retain over overhead power cables</p> <p>Mix and range of dwelling type to meet local need</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Christchurch. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.
<p>Option UE 3 Locate housing, 500 - 650 dwellings, open space and retail/community facilities and allotments south of the railway Line. Locate Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace to north of railway line and retain over overhead power cables</p> <p>Mix and range of dwelling type to meet local need</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Christchurch. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.
<p>Option UE 4 Locate housing, 500 - 650 dwellings, open space and retail/community facilities and allotments and Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace south of the railway line. Retain over overhead power cables</p> <p>Mix and range of dwelling type to meet local need</p>	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Christchurch. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.

Table 3.3 Christchurch Urban Extension

3.5 Bournemouth Airport

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option BA 1 Identify Vision for Bournemouth Airport and northern business parks-flagship regional airport, aviation and local transport hub. Business parks providing a range of employment land and premises. Growth in aviation related businesses Deliver development in line with the transport improvements	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	Increasing the amount of employment land will increase the number, type and quality of employment available. Although the policy is not aimed at areas of deprivation, this policy could increase the access to employment for those living in these areas.
Option BA 2 Identify zones for businesses and set design standards-to create more skilled and well paid jobs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option BA 3 Allocate land within the airport boundary. Retain the Green Belt other than the allocation of strategic sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option BA 5 Define limits of growth ie flood risk, traffic emissions and impact on environmental designations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option BA 6 Transport improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option BA 7 Lower level of transport improvements which are likely to be achievable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option BA 9 Deliver development in line with the transport improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.4 Bournemouth Airport

3.6 Wimborne/Colehill Housing and Town Centre Options

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
<p>Option WMC 1 New neighbourhood at Cuthbury allotments including Cuthbury Close, Wimborne Football club and St Margaret's Close. 170 new homes. Extension of Victoria Hospital and/or new medical centre. Green corridor on R. Stour.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Wimborne. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.</p>
<p>Option WMC 2 New homes and open space in Leigh Park at Wimborne Rugby Club.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New homes would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Wimborne. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>
<p>Option WMC 3 New neighbourhood at Stone Lane Industrial estate- 35 new homes and openspace.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Wimborne. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
<p>Option WMC 4 New neighbourhood north of Wimborne, east and west of Cranborne Rd. 550 new homes. 1st school. Neighbourhood centre. Pedestrian and cycle routes over R. Stour to Stone Lane.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>A new neighbourhood would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Wimborne. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.</p>
<p>Option WMC 5 South of Leigh Rd- new homes, new grounds for football and rugby clubs, playing pitches and allotments.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New homes would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in Christchurch. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. New sports facilities would be to the advantage of young people in particular.</p>
<p>Option WMC 8 Develop town centre vision -Wimborne. Main focus for retail with Ferndown. Location for services and facilities. Improved townscape. Reduce vehicular/pedestrian conflict. Public transport improvements.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	<p>Expansion of the retail offer, town centre functions and accessibility would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit.</p>
<p>Option WMC 9 The Allenview View Area will be used as a new home for East Dorset district Council, public parking and a community hall.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	<p>Easier access to the Council offices would benefit everyone but the groups indicated in particular although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit.</p>

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option WMC 10 The Allenvie Area will be used for a new community centre, new Wimborne market, reduced number of car parking spaces, public gardens and commercial uses.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	Expansion of the retail offer and town centre functions would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit.

Table 3.5 Wimborne/Colehill Housing and Town Centre Options

3.7 Corfe Mullen Housing and Town Centre Options

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option CM 1 Development on northern edge of village-majority of Lockyers Middle School site. Redevelopment/relocation of school. Retail and community facilities. 80 homes. Relocate allotments. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. Community facilities would be to the advantage of a variety of groups.

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
<p>Option CM 2 Development on northern edge of village-Land east of Violet Farm Close. 80 new homes..Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>
<p>Option CM 3 Development on northern edge of village-Eastern end of Recreation Ground. 150 new homes. Relocate recreation facilities. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>

Table 3.6 Corfe Mullen Housing and Town Centre Options

3.8 Ferndown and West Parley Housing and Town Centre Options

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option FWP 1 New neighbourhood 85 dwellings at Holmwood Park. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.
Option FWP 2 Small area of housing, north of Christchurch Rd including Coppins Nursery xxx homes. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.
Option FWP 3 West of Ridgeway, 210 new homes. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option FWP 4 East of New Road-New centre-Convenience food store. Small shops. Formal park. Environmental improvement to New Road shopping area. Improvements to Parley cross roads. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. The provision of shops and a park would benefit the majority of people but especially those without transport which may include the young, old and those with disabilities
Option FWP 5 East of New Road- New centre as above with additional homes(xxx dwellings) and open space. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach. The provision of shops and a park would benefit the majority of people but especially those without transport which may include the young, old and those with disabilities
Option FWP 8 Develop town centre vision- Ferndown. Key focus for retail. Location for services and facilities. Improved townscape including Penny's Walk. Traffic management and calming measures. Promote public transport.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	Expansion of the retail offer, town centre functions and accessibility would benefit the groups shown although

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit

Table 3.7 Ferndown and West Parley Housing and Town Centre Options

3.9 Verwood and West Moors Housing and Centre Options

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
<p>Option VWM 1 New neighbourhood of 30 homes on north-western edge of Verwood. This is dependant on the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
<p>Option VWM 2 New neighbourhood of 200 homes, north-western edge of Verwood, west of Eastworth Road. This is dependant on the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>
<p>Option VWM 3 New neighbourhood of 20 homes on southern edge of Verwood, south of Howe Lane This is dependant on the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>New residential development would benefit a wide range of people wishing to live in East Dorset. In particular, new dwellings would benefit older people and those with disabilities as a proportion can be built to meet their needs. Younger people may also benefit from the increased supply of housing, as some housing may then be within their reach.</p>
<p>Option VWM 4 New neighbourhood of 200 dwellings on southern edge of Verwood. This is dependant on the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace.</p>									
<p>Option VWM 6 Designate a town centre boundary and vision for Verwood- central focus for local population with services and facilities provided. Improved townscape. Traffic management and calming measures. Promote public transport.</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	<p>Expansion of the retail offer, town centre functions and accessibility would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit</p>

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option VWM 7 Upper school at land adjacent to Howe Lane schools campus	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option VWM 9 Designate a District Centre boundary and vision for West Moors- central focus for local population with services and facilities provided. Improved townscape. Traffic management and calming measures. Promote public transport.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	Expansion of the retail offer, town centre functions and accessibility would benefit the groups shown although those without transport living in the rural area would have no benefit

Table 3.8 Verwood and West Moors Housing and Centre Options

3.10 Managing the Natural Environment

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option ME 1 Criteria based development assessment for Biodiversity and Geodiversity to ensure development will not have adverse effect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 2 Internationally and nationally designated sites - to ensure mitigation of effects of development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 3 Locally designated sites- to protect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 4 Protection for undesignated sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 5 Climate change adaptation- protect environmentally sensitive sites from effects of climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 6 Landscape scale biodiversity- define areas with potential for habitat re-creation and enhancement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 7 Sustainable development standards for new homes and extension and refurbishment of existing	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	This option would improve the fuel efficiency of new dwellings and those which are extended or refurbished. There would be benefits to these groups who may suffer from fuel poverty.
Option ME 8 Sustainable development standards for non residential development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 9 "Do nothing"-no local standards for sustainable construction, water or energy efficiency	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	Doing nothing would have a negative impact on the fuel poverty of these groups

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option ME 10 Renewable energy standards for residential and non-residential development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 11 Renewable energy standards for residential and non residential development within larger developments and urban extensions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 12 Financial contribution for small or exempt developments (carbon offset fund)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 13 Energy-generating technologies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 14 Target development away from areas of flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 15 Flood mitigation measures as part of development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 16 Flood Management Strategy -funding for defence improvements through a tariff system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option ME 18 Manage coastal areas in accordance with national and local guidance and evidence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.9 Managing the Natural Environment

3.11 Creating High Quality and Distinctive Environments

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option HE 1 Protect buildings of local historic and architectural interest -draw up or update local lists	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 2 Use Article 4 (1) and 4(2) Directions to control small scale works in Conservation Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 4 Special Character areas in East Dorset will form part of the design strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 5 Introduce Urban Design Guides for areas outside of the Conservation areas and Special Character Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 6 Continue to use the Borough-wide Character Assessment in Christchurch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 8 Adopt local open space standards on the basis of Local Need Area. Protect existing open space. Designate new where appropriate.	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	
Option HE 9 Developer contributions for provision of open space from residential development and commercial development and for Green Infrastructure.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 13 Creation of Green Infrastructure network.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE15 Review landscape designations and consider new designations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option HE 16 Introduce rural design policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Option HE 17 Use national policy to provide landscape policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 3.10 Creating High Quality and Distinctive Environments

3.12 Meeting Local Needs

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary	
<p>Option LN 1 Dwelling size and mix-no reference to threshold, use Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Annual Monitoring Reports to ensure development attains a sustainable and balanced housing market</p>	+	+		0	0	0	0	0	+	This policy would reflect the needs of the area and be of benefit to all groups but in particular it would help those in housing need

Options	Age	Disability	Older	People	People with Disabilities	People with Disabilities	Rural	Access to Services	Commentary
Option LN 5 New Housing will be built to Living Space Standards	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	This proposal would be of particular benefit to older people and those with disabilities although the residents in general would benefit.
Option LN 6 Density of housing development -densities specified for different types of location	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	This option proposes higher density development in locations where access is good. Whilst everyone would benefit from the increased accessibility, older and young people and those with disabilities would benefit in particular.
Option LN 8 Criteria to assess proposals for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People sites	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	All gypsies, travellers and travelling show people would benefit from this option, but in particular the young, old and those with disabilities would find access to services and facilities will be easier.
Option LN 9 Overall target of 35% of all new development to be affordable	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	Those in housing need would benefit from this proposal. Young and older people and those with disabilities would benefit from the availability of more housing to meet their needs. The proposal may also provide for those in areas of deprivation by providing more housing to meet their needs.
Option LN 16 Affordable housing urban and rural exceptions policy applying to certain locations	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	This policy would in particular benefit those in housing need in the rural area. The young and older people and those with disabilities would benefit from this policy.

Options	Age	Disability	Cost	Revenue	Employment	Equality	Risk	Assessment	Commentary
<p>Option LN 18 Provision of facilities and services to support the existing population, growth in population and changes in age profile. New facilities will be concentrated in urban areas with innovative ways of taking services to the smaller settlements and suburban areas. Preference will be given to the multi use of facilities and clustering</p>	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	<p>The improvement of facilities in urban areas, suburban areas and the rural area will benefit the whole community. Those who will benefit most will be those who currently find accessing facilities and services is difficult, the old, the young, disabled and those who do not have a car.</p> <p>These improvements will also provide venues for cultural activities thus meeting the needs of different racial groups and religions.</p>
<p>Option LN 19 Introduction of tariff based approach to developer contributions and on site infrastructure delivered through s106 agreements</p>	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	<p>The use of a tariff system of contributions to deliver funds which can be used to support the community will add benefit to the previous option.</p>

Table 3.11 Meeting Local Needs

3.13 Creating Prosperous Communities

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option PC 1 Develop an employment site hierarchy	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	This approach is suggested to influence the location of employment uses and adopt a more flexible stance on some sites. This may improve the type of employment on offer and thus have a positive effect on the groups shown.
Option PC 2 Consider alternative uses for employment land where justified by market evidence.	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	Whilst the loss of some sites could have a negative effect on the groups in terms of loss of employment, there could be positive effects from the provision of the alternative uses.
Option PC 4 Allocate land at Blunt's Farm, Ferndown for employment use.	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	This option which increases the number and distribution of employment sites would benefit those who are unable to travel longer distances and prefer to work closer to home.
Option PC 5 Allocate land at Woolsbridge industrial estate for employment use.	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	This option which increases the number and distribution of employment sites would benefit those who are unable to travel longer distances and prefer to work closer to home.
Option PC 6 Allocate land at Baillie Gate, Sturminster Marshall for employment use.	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	This option which increases the number and distribution of employment sites would benefit those who are unable to travel longer distances and prefer to work closer to home.
Option PC 7 Allocate land at St Leonard's Hospital for employment use.	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	This option which increases the number and distribution of employment sites would benefit those who are unable

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									to travel longer distances and prefer to work closer to home.
Option PC 10 Specific employment types are proposed for each employment site in Christchurch	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	This option protects key employment sites for core industrial and office development which will benefit groups who tend to often find themselves in lower skilled employment.
Option PC 12 A proportion of non B employment uses will be allowed on some established and allocated employment sites, with some ancillary uses on larger, strategic sites	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	Such uses would provide a greater breadth of employment uses which could be beneficial to these groups.
Option PC 13 Criteria based policy to support the rural economy	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	A policy which increases the availability of employment in the rural areas would support those living in the rural area as well as offering additional opportunities to those in the other groups. Those who do not have access to cars would in particular stand to benefit by this policy.
Option PC 15 Retail uses should be safeguarded in local shopping areas	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	Resisting the loss of retail units in local shopping areas would benefit the groups shown. There would be no benefit for those in the rural areas.
Option PC 16 Support the continued provision of village shops, pubs and services and prevent the loss of premises to other uses	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	Supporting the provision of local facilities will benefit everyone in those communities but those who will benefit most will be those who are most dependant on them, in

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									the villages these groups are likely to be those with limited access to other places, such as those with disabilities, the elderly and the young or their carers
Option PC 17 Tourism-protect and enhance the unique features of the area that attract visitors whilst encouraging investment in tourism	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	Encouraging investment in a broad range of tourist facilities could provide employment for the young and older people as well as those living in the rural area where attractions may be located.

Table 3.12 Creating Prosperous Communities

3.14 Transport and Accessibility

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
Option TA 1 Use a tariff based approach to collect developer contributions for transport improvements in South east Dorset with on site infrastructure delivered through s106 agreements.	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	A tariff based system of collecting developer contributions will raise funds for transport improvements throughout the area. Everyone will benefit from these improvements which will include highway improvements and

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									improvements to public transport, cycling and walking.
Option TA 2 Deliver on site infrastructure through s106 agreements only	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	Delivering on site transport infrastructure will have much lower benefit than using the Levy. There will be some benefits.
Option TA 3 Monitor town centre car parking as part of improving accessibility to town centres, potentially freeing up land for other town centre uses	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	Improving access to town centres would be beneficial, in particular to the groups shown who are less likely to have access to a car. There would also be benefits arising from a greater range of town centre facilities and services which could be provided on land which would no longer be required for car parking.
Option TA 4 Town centre parking will be maintained at its current level	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	Whilst policies to improve accessibility by means other than the car will increase accessibility by other modes, the policies will not be supported by allowing car parking levels to be maintained at current standards. Thus improvements in accessibility will be more limited and there will be a negative impact on the groups who have limited access to cars. However, those older people and those with disabilities who have cars and who

Options	Age	Disability	Gender	Race	Religious Belief	Sexual Orientation	Rural Isolation	Areas of Deprivation	Commentary
									may not readily access public transport, cycling and walking.

Table 3.13

4 Action Plan

- 4.1 Further work required to inform the Objectives and Core Strategy policies
- 4.2 The table identifies that the majority of the Preferred Options are unlikely to create inequalities and many will actively help reduce them. These Options have a positive effect on the majority of the groups.
- 4.3 Publication and Review
- 4.4 There is a legal duty to publish the results of every Equalities Impact Assessment.
- 4.5 The Equalities Impact Assessment must also be published in a way to meet the needs of the community. It will therefore be placed on the website Dorset for You and will be available in a hard copy and in different formats and languages on request.
- 4.6 Monitoring
- 4.7 It will be important to monitor the implementation of the policies. Should a policy fail to deliver then its effect and impact on the equality groups will need to be assessed and required actions will need to be determined to mitigate any negative effects.

1 Data

1.1 Christchurch and East Dorset Profile

1.2 2007 ONS Register General mid-year population estimates by five year age bands

1.3 Overall Profile-Christchurch

	Males	Females	Total
0-4	1,102	982	2,084
5-9	1,110	1,041	2,151
10-14	1,304	1,197	2,501
15-19	1,277	1,194	2,471
20-24	986	934	1,920
25-29	818	766	1,584
30-34	831	828	1,659
35-39	1,044	1,349	2,393
40-44	1,522	1,572	3,094
45-49	1,461	1,512	2,973
50-54	1,247	1,426	2,673
55-59	1,368	1,614	2,982
60-64	1,707	1,986	3,693
65-69	1,412	1,652	3,064
70-74	1,424	1,695	3,119

75-79	1,296	1,620	2,916
80-84	948	1,347	2,295
85+	836	1,416	2,252
total	21,693	24,131	45,824

Table 1.1

1.4 Overall profile- East Dorset

	males	females	total
0-4	1,903	1,894	3,797
5-9	2,146	2,141	4,287
10-14	2,583	2,463	5,046
15-19	2,639	2,381	5,020
20-24	1,881	1,498	3,379
25-29	1,409	1,155	2,564
30-34	1,147	1,426	2,573
35-39	2,075	2,546	4,621
40-44	2,685	3,185	5,870
45-49	3,015	3,206	6,221
50-54	2,755	3,032	5,787
55-59	2,979	3,229	6,208
60-64	3,454	3,904	7,358

65-69	2,686	3,043	5,729
70-74	2,636	2,895	5,531
75-79	2,189	2,539	4,728
80-84	1,650	2,126	3,776
85+	1,202	2,216	3,418
total	41,034	44,879	85,913

Table 1.2

1.5 Working age profile- 2009 mid year estimates of population as provided by the Office for National Statistics

Age	<i>Number and percentage- East Dorset</i>	<i>Number and percentage-Christchurch</i>
16 – 24	7199=16%	3829=17%
25 - 34	5703 = 13%	3532 = 16%
35 - 44	10436 = 23%	5555 = 25%
45 - 54	12537 = 28%	5073 = 26%
55 - 64	8894 = 20%	3705 = 16%
	44759= 100%	22594=100%

Table 1.3

1.6 2001 Census Data

Disability	England	South West	East Dorset	Christchurch
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People with a long term illness	8,809,194 = 17.9%	892,034 = 18.1%	15,428 = 18.4%	9,922 = 22.1%
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Table 1.4

1.7 2001 Census Data

Religion and Belief	England	South West	East Dorset	Christchurch
All persons			83,786	44,865
None	7,171,332 = 14.59%	825,461 = 16.75%	10,563 = 12.61%	5,913 = 13.2%
Christian	35,251,244 = 71.74%	3,646,488 = 73.99%	66,943 = 79.90%	35,472 = 79%
Buddhist	139,046 = 0.28%	11,299 = 0.23%	126 = 0.15%	96 = 0.2%
Hindu	546,982 = 1.11%	8,288 = 0.17%	63 = 0.08%	15 = 0.03%
Jewish	257,671 = 0.52%	6,747 = 0.14%	171 = 0.20%	116 = 0.26%
Muslim	1,524,887 = 3.1%	23,465 = 0.48%	141 = 0.17%	95 = 0.2%
Sikh	327,343 = 0.67%	4,614 = 0.09%	13 = 0.02%	6 = 0.01%
Other religions	143,811 = 0.29%	18,221 = 0.37%	227 = 0.27%	151 = 0.34%
Religion not stated	3,776,515 = 7.69%	383,851 = 7.79%	5,539 = 6.61%	43,097 = 96.1%

Table 1.5

1.8 2001 census data

Ethnicity	England	South West	Dorset	East Dorset	Christchurch
White					
British	86.99	95.4	96.78	97.16	96.8

1 Data

Irish	1.27	.66	0.58	0.53	0.7
Other white	2.66	1.65	1.39	1.3	1.3
				98.99	98.8
Mixed					
White and Black Caribbean	0.47	0.27	0.13	0.12	0.1
White and Black African	0.16	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.03
White and Asian	0.37	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.18
Other mixed	0.31	0.18	0.13	0.12	0.12
				0.51	0.43
Asian or Asian British					
Indian	2.09	0.33	0.08	0.11	0.1
Pakistani	1.44	0.14	0.03	0.03	0.03
Bangladeshi	0.56	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.05
Other Asian	0.48	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.06
				0.23	0.24
Black or Black British					
Caribbean	1.14	0.25	0.07	0.02	0.04
African	0.97	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.06
Other Black	0.19	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.05
				0.06	0.15

Chinese of other					
Chinese	0.45	0.26	0.21	0.14	0.16
Other Ethnic group	0.44	0.19	0.16	0.08	0.11
				0.22	0.27

Table 1.6