



Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council

Local Plan Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

Interim ISA Report – Appendix F: Equalities
Impact Assessment

Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council

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Interim ISA Report – Appendix E: Equalities Impact
Assessment

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Stockport is a metropolitan borough making up part of Greater Manchester in North West England. It is located south-east of central Manchester and includes the towns of Stockport, Bredbury and Marple, as well as the outlying areas of Hazel Grove, Bramhall, Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme Gatley, Reddish, Woodley and Romiley.

Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council (herein referred to as SMBC) is currently preparing a new Local Plan, which will replace the existing Core Strategy¹ which was adopted in 2011.

. It will be used to assess planning applications for new developments in Stockport over the next 15 years, through to 2041. It will help to deliver the vision that partners, stakeholders and residents set out in the One Stockport Borough Plan.

1.2 Integrated Sustainability Appraisal

An Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) has been undertaken to ensure that sustainability aspects are incorporated into the SLP. The ISA enables synergies and cross-cutting impacts to be identified and avoids the need to undertake and report on separate assessments and seeks to reduce any duplication of assessment work. This process also helps to simplify outcomes and recommendations for policymakers.

As part of the ISA, an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been undertaken to assess from an equality perspective the impacts and likely effects of policies in the SLP on different groups protected by equalities legislation, notably the Equalities Act 2010. It will also seek to identify whether such policy categories might have an adverse impact on equality of opportunity.

The outcomes of the EqIA have informed the ISA.

¹ Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council, Local Development Framework, Core Strategy DPD, 2011 [online] available at: <https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/live-iag-static-assets/pdf/LDF/AdoptedPlans/Core+Strategy+DPD.pdf> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

2 Legislation

The Equality Act 2010² came into force on 1 October 2010 and brought together over 116 separate pieces of legislation into a single Act. The Act provides a legal framework to protect the rights of individuals that share defined "protected characteristics" and advance equality of opportunity. In addition, the Act states that, when making decisions, an authority must consider methods to reduce any inequalities which may arise for those from a disadvantaged socio-economic background.

Those "protected characteristics" which identify the vulnerable groups who may be disproportionately impacted upon or discriminated against are outlined in **Table 2-1**. Protection extends to those who are perceived to have these characteristics or who suffer discrimination because they are associated with someone who has that characteristic, e.g. cares for someone with a disability.

Table 2-1 – Protected groups listed under the Equality Act 2010

Protected Characteristic	People and Aspects Included
Sex and gender	Men, women, married and single people; parenting, caring, flexible working and equal pay concerns.
Religion or belief	People who have a religious belief; people who are atheist or agnostic; people who have a philosophical belief which affects their view of the world or the way they live.
Age	Children (0-16), young people (17-25), working age people (15-64) and elderly people (65 and over).
Disability	People with physical, mental, sensory, visible or hidden impairment, including long term (>12 month) diseases (e.g. cancer).
Race	People from various ethnic groups, as for the Census categories, e.g. White British, Chinese, British Asians, Travellers, Gypsies, Roma, those who are of Caribbean origin, people of mixed heritage, White Irish communities, and people of other nationalities who reside in Britain.

² The Stationary Office, Equality Act 2010. Available at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/pdfs/ukpga_20100015_en.pdf (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

Protected Characteristic	People and Aspects Included
Sexual orientation	Heterosexual and bisexual men and women, gay men and lesbians.
Gender reassignment (transgender/transsexual)	Anyone who is proposing to undergo, are undergoing or have undergone a process for the purpose of reassigning their sex.
Pregnancy and maternity	Pregnant women and new mothers – protection against maternity discrimination (including as a result of breast feeding).
Marriage and civil partnership	People who are married or are civil partners
Deprivation*	People at risk of socio-economic disadvantage.

* Although it is not included as a protected characteristic within the Equality Act 2010, deprivation has been included in the assessment as the Act also requires due regard to reducing the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.

3 Equality Impact Assessment

3.1 What is an EqIA?

An EqIA considers the impact of a project or policy on persons or groups of persons who share characteristics which are protected under section 4 of the Equality Act 2010 ("protected characteristics") and might also include others considered to be vulnerable within society such as low-income groups. It is an information gathering tool which enables decision makers within public bodies to implement their equality duty under the Equality Act 2010.

An EqIA guides decision makers and designers to:

- Consider the effects of existing and proposed policy or practice on people who share a "protected characteristic"; and
- Identify opportunities to improve equality of opportunity and eliminate discrimination.

An EqIA should be carried out before making decisions, to inform and shape the outcomes. They should be updated throughout the decision-making process as necessary, as policy or practices are developed.

4 Social Profile

4.1 Introduction

A social profile for Stockport Metropolitan Borough (SMB) has been compiled from publicly available data to provide context for the assessment. This comprises information on the following:

- Protected characteristic groups;
- Local communities; and
- Sensitive receptors, local community facilities and public transport.

4.2 Local Community and Facilities

SMB is a borough situated South-East of Manchester city centre consisting of Cheadle, Cheadle Hulme, Marple, Bredbury, Reddish, Woodley and Romiley. Stockport was made famous in the 19th Century as the home of the nation's hatting industry, which history is celebrated in the Hat Works, the UK's only dedicated hatting museum. SMB's architecture is enriched with history, with one of the most iconic viaducts in the UK.

There is a variety of cultural places to located in SMB such as medieval and Tudor halls and heritage centres such as Staircase House which showcases historic moments in history from the 14th to the 20th century. Outside the city centre, there are scenic landscapes, with 14 local nature reserves, including one of England's first country parks.

Stockport town has a variety of places to shop including Merseyway Shopping Centre and The Peel Hall centre, as well as independent products at the Stockport Market Place, which offers goods from over 50 businesses. Cheadle Makers Market also hosts an assortment of local food, drink, art and craft products.

All new developments should drive up the quality of design, constructed to the highest safety standards and improve the borough's built environment and liveability.

Further information on the borough and sensitive receptors:

- Homes:
 - The median house price in SMB is more than 8.5 times the median income level in the local authority³. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) reports that the median price paid for homes at the end of September 2023 was £285,00 in SMB³.

³ Office for National Statistics (ONS) [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/datasets/ratioofhousepricetoworkplacebasedearningslowerquartileandmedian> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

- Businesses:
 - Over 13,200 businesses operate in SMB, 18% of which are involved in professional, scientific and technical activities⁴.
- Social infrastructure:
 - SMB has three NHS hospitals; and
 - There are four sixth form colleges, 14 secondary schools, 85 primary schools.

4.3 Protected characteristics profile

Data from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) has been gathered on the following protected characteristics from Section 4 of the Equality Act 2010:

- Sex and gender;
- Religion;
- Population and age;
- Disability;
- Race;
- Sexual orientation;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Unemployment and deprivation;
- Marriage and civil partnership; and
- Gender reassignment.

Previously data on deprivation was not a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010, however it is now covered in Part 1 of the Act. The social profile includes data on deprivation as it provides a measure of a combination of social-economic metrics.

The most recent Census was taken in 2021, however it has not yet been published in full. It should be noted that data is included from the 2011 Census and, where possible, has been substituted with more recent information.

4.4 Population and age

The total population in SMB was recorded in 2021 as 294,773 people⁵. According to the 2021 Census, SMB has a predominantly middle-aged population, with 60.9% of the population aged between 16-64 years⁵. This is slightly lower than the North West average of 62.4%, however it is higher than the England average of 63.0%.

⁴ Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council [online] Available at: <https://www.stockport.gov.uk/showcase/business-stockport> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

⁵ Office for National Statistics (2023) How life has changed in Stockport – Census 2021 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E08000007/> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

The 2021 Census data on population age shows SMB has a similar age structure to England and the North West across all age categories (**Table 4-1**). The age category with the greatest difference is 16 to 24 years old, which is still only 2.3% lower than the average for England.

Table 4-1 – Age Profile⁵

Age	SMB (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
Under 4	5.6	5.5	5.4
5 to 15 years old	13.3	13.3	13.1
16 to 24 years old	8.4	10.7	10.6
25 to 64 years old	52.5	51.7	52.4
65+ years	20.1	18.7	18.3

4.4.1 Projected Population

The total population between 2018 and 2043⁶ in SMB is set to increase by 8.7%, which is below the national projected population increase, of 9.3%, however it is 0.2% higher than the North West projected population increase, which is 8.5%. The greatest decrease in population projections is seen in the 20-24 and 5-9 age categories, whilst the greatest increase is seen in the over 75’s, indicating an aging population.

Table 4-2 – Population Projections 2018-2043

Age Group	2018	2043	% Increase
0-4	17,631	18,269	3.6
5-9	18,484	18,019	-2.5

⁶ ONS. 2018. 2018-Based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities and Higher Administrative Areas in England. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

Age Group	2018	2043	% Increase
10-14	17,562	17,930	2.1
15-19	15,037	16,472	9.5
20-24	13,534	12,862	-5.0
25-29	16,992	17,145	0.9
30-34	18,295	19,838	8.4
35-39	19,360	20,378	5.3
40-44	18,134	20,102	10.9
45-49	20,618	21,569	4.6
50-54	21,375	22,160	3.7
55-59	19,776	20,319	2.7
60-64	16,913	18,621	10.1
65-69	15,535	15,605	0.5
70-74	15,142	16,548	9.3
75-79	10,843	15,757	45.3
80-84	8,387	12,443	48.4
85-89	5,322	7,929	49.0
90+	2,835	5,223	84.2
All ages	291,775	317,189	8.7

4.5 Sex and gender

Within the borough, approximately 48.6 % of the population were recorded as male and 51.4% as female, which is comparable with the male and female percentage for the North West at 49.1% and 50.9%. The percentage of the population who are male in the SMB area is slightly lower than the national average, and the percentage of the population who are female is slightly higher, as shown in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 – Sex and Gender Profile

Sex	SMB	North West	England
All people (total no)	294,773	7,417,397	56,490,048
Male (%)	48.6%	49.1%	49.0 %
Female (%)	51.4%	50.9%	51.0%

4.6 Religion

As stated in the 2021 Census, of those in SMB who identify with a religion, the majority identify as Christian (47.5%), which is in line with the national trend. The second largest proportion of the population identify as having no religion (39.6%) as shown in **Table 4-4**.

Table 4-4 – Religion Profile⁷

Religion	SMB (%)	England (%)
Christian	47.5	46.3
Buddhist	0.3	0.5
Hindu	0.8	1.8
Jewish	0.4	0.5
Muslim	5.5	6.7
Sikh	0.2	0.9
Other Religion	0.4	0.6

⁷ Office for National Statistics (2023) How life has changed in Stockport – Census 2021 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/censusareachanges/E08000007/> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

Religion	SMB (%)	England (%)
No religion	39.6	36.7
Religion not stated	5.2	6.0

4.7 Disability

Disability can be assessed in terms of ability to undertake an activity. **Table 4-5** shows the proportion of the population whose day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability. As shown, SMB has a slightly higher percentage of the population than the national average who experience some form of limitation and subsequently have a lower percentage of the population without limitations.

Table 4-5 – Proportion of those living with limiting health problems or disability, 2021⁵

Day to Day activities	SMB (%)	England (%)
Limited a Lot	7.6	7.5
Limited a little	10.4	10.2
Not limited	81.9	82.3

In SMB, there is an estimated 10,400 (3.5%) people living with sight loss⁸, including around 8,960 people living with partial sight and 1,390 people living with blindness. By 2030, people living with sight loss is expected to increase by 18%. These figures include people whose vision is better than the levels that qualify for registration, but that still has a significant impact on their daily life (for example, not being able to drive).

The estimated prevalence of sight loss is higher in SMB compared to the average for England, with 3.5% of the population living with sight loss, compared to 3.2% nationally⁸. The age profile of those living with sight loss in SMB is however in line with the national averages as shown in **Table 4-6** overleaf.

⁸ Pezzullo et al (2017). The economic impact of sight loss and blindness in the UK adult population. RNIB and Deloitte Access Economics. Prevalences applied to subnational population projections.

Table 4-6 – Age profile of those living with sight loss (2021)⁹

Age	SMB		England %
	Number in 2021 living with sight loss	% of Total in 2021 living with sight loss	
Under 18	0	0	1.0
18 to 64 years old	1,880	18.3	19.2
65 to 74 years old	2,000	19.5	19.9
75 to 84 years old	2,920	28.5	27.8
85 years and over	3,460	33.7	32.1

It is estimated that 33,100 people (11.3%) in SMB have a moderate or severe hearing impairment, which is higher compared to the average for England of 10.5%. It is estimated that 740 people (0.3%) have a profound hearing impairment in SMB which is in line with the average for England of 0.2%¹⁰.

In SMB, 1,990 people (0.7%) are estimated to be living with some degree of dual sensory loss, which is in line with the national average of 0.6%. Of the 10,400 people living with sight loss for the period 2019/2020 in SMB, 35 are registered with a vision impairment and deaf or hard of hearing. This is lower than average for England, where 1.4 % registered blind and partially sighted are also deaf or hard of hearing.

⁹ RNIB Sight Loss Data Tool (2021) Available at: <https://www.rnib.org.uk/professionals/knowledge-and-research-hub/key-information-and-statistics/sight-loss-data-tool> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

¹⁰ POPPI (2013), Projecting Older People Population Information System. Institute of Public Care for the Department of Health; Davis A (Ed.), Hearing in Adults (1995), Whurr Publishers Limited; Davis A et al, Health Technology Assessments 11(42):1-294 (October 2007). Health Technology Assessments. Prevalences applied to subnational population projections.

4.8 Race

The 2021 Census data indicates that the majority of the population in SMB identifies as white (87.4%). This is 7.4% higher than the national average. All other ethnicities are recorded as lower than the national average, as outlined in Error! Reference source not found.⁵.

Table 4-7 – Ethnicity Profile, 2021

Ethnic Group	SMB (%)	England (%)
White	87.4	81.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	2.6	3.0
Asian/Asian British	7.3	9.6
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	1.2	4.2
Other ethnic group	1.6	2.2

4.9 Sexual orientation

In the North West the majority of the population aged 16 years and over identify as heterosexual or straight (90.12%). This is 0.9% higher than the national average, whilst the percentage of those who identify as gay or lesbian, bisexual and other are slightly lower than the national average. In addition, the number of people in the North West who identify with the ‘Don’t know or refuse’ category is the same as the national average.

Table 4-8 – Sexual Orientation Profile of the North West and England, 2021¹¹.

Sexual Orientation	North West (%)	England (%)
Straight or heterosexual	90.12	89.37
Gay or lesbian	1.69	1.54
Bisexual	1.22	1.29

¹¹ ONS (2021) Sexual orientation, UK: 2019 Available online at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/sexuality/bulletins/sexualidentityuk/2019#sexual-orientation-data> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

Sexual Orientation	North West (%)	England (%)
Pansexual	0.09	0.10
Asexual	0.05	0.06
Other	0.15	0.19

4.10 Pregnancy and maternity

A maternity is a pregnancy resulting in the birth of one or more children, including stillbirths. In 2016 the maternity rate in SMB was 65.1 (maternities per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44), which is higher than the maternity rates for North West and England, of 62.7 and 61.8 respectively¹². Women aged between 30-34 had the highest number of live births in SMB, which is in line with the North West and England.

Live births for under 29’s are slightly lower than the national average whereas live births for the over 40’s are the same.

In the North West there is a slightly higher amount of live births outside of marriage or civil partnership than the national average by 0.4%, indicating that a similar amount of live births in SMB occur within marriage or civil partnership.

Table 4-9 – Average age of Mother’s at Birth

Age of Mother at Birth	SMB		North West %	England %
	Number in 2016	% of Total live births in 2016		
Under 18	321	0.6	0.9	0.8
Under 20	91	2.7	3.7	3.2
20 to 24	402	11.7	16.4	14.6
25 to 29	891	26.0	30.2	28.0

¹² ONS (2016) Live births in the UK by area of usual residence of mother. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/birthsbyareaofusualresidenceofmotheruk> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

Age of Mother at Birth	SMB		North West %	England %
	Number in 2016	% of Total live births in 2016		
30 to 34	1,207	35.2	30.4	31.8
35 to 39	686	20.0	15.8	18.1
40 to 44	138	4.0	3.2	4.0
45 and over	9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total Live Births (Number in 2016)	3,424		86,069	663,157
Total Fertility Rate Total Live Births (Number in 2016)	1.93		1.85	1.81
Percentage outside marriage or civil partnership	47.5%		54.0%	47.1%

4.11 Marriage and civil partnership

The percentage of the population which is married or in a civil partnership in SMB is 1.7% higher than the national average, and the number of people never married is 1.9% lower than the national average (**Table 4-10**)⁵. All other marriage and civil partnership categories are similar to the national averages.

Table 4-10 – Marriage and Civil Partnership Profile

Marriage / Civil Partnership	SMB (%)	England (%)
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	36.0	37.9
Married or in a registered civil partnership	46.4	44.7
Separated, but still legally married or still legally in a civil partnership	2.0	2.2
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	8.8	9.1
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	6.8	6.1

4.12 Unemployment and deprivation

The proportion of unemployment in SMB is slightly lower higher than the national average for the UK and the average gross weekly pay is higher than the UK national average. This is shown in **Table 4-11** below.

Table 4-11 – Economic Profile (January 2023-December 2023)Error! Bookmark not defined.

Unemployment and Deprivation	Economically active: Unemployment (%)	Economically inactive (%)	Average Gross Weekly Pay of Full Time workers (£)
SMB	3.2	20.3	729.3
North West	3.8	23.3	649.0
Great Britain	3.7	21.2	682.6

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation for small neighbourhoods in England. IMD is used by local governments to focus programmes in the most deprived areas and develop strategies, such as the NLPR.

In SMB, there are 190 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). In 2019 of the 190 LSOAs¹³:

- 17 LSOAs are within the top 10% most deprived neighbourhoods;
- 30 LSOAs are within the 20-30% most deprived neighbourhoods;
- 40 LSOA's are within the 40-50% of most deprived neighbourhoods;
- 36 LSOA's are within the 40-50% least deprived neighbourhoods;
- 41 LSOA's are within the 30-20% least deprived neighbourhoods; and
- 26 LSOA's are within the 10% least deprived neighbourhoods.

The most deprived LSOAs in SMB are located in the centre and north of the borough, in the wards of Brinnington and Central, Offerton, Davenport and Cale Green, and Edgeley and Cheadle Heath.

The least deprived LSOAs in SMB are largely located within the wards of Cheadle Hulme South, Bramhall North, Marple North, and Bramhall South and Woodford.

4.13 Gender Reassignment

Trans is a general term for people whose gender is different from the gender assigned to them at birth. The 2021 Census was able to provide the first official data on the size of the transgender population in England and Wales. The data showed that there is an estimated 0.20% (96,000 people) of the population identify as trans¹⁴. There were also 0.006% of the population that identified as non-binary and 0.04% that identified within a different gender identity.

4.14 Baseline summary

The SMB proportions of gender split and age are similar to England overall; however, there is less diversity in race and religion. The proportion of the population who would state that their day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term health problem or disability is slightly higher than the national average; similarly, the prevalence of sight loss and hearing impairments is slightly higher.

Households within SMB have lower levels of income when compared to the national average England overall, and unemployment rates are slightly lower. There are pockets of

¹³ Indices of Deprivation (2019) Indices of Deprivation: 2015 and 2019- Open Data Blog [online] Available at: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/iod_index.html (Accessed 24/05/2022)

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics (2023) Gender identity, England and Wales: Census 2021 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/genderidentity/bulletins/genderidentityenglandandwales/census2021> (Accessed: 5th July 2024)

deprivation concentrated in the central area and north of SMB, such as Brinnington and Central, Offerton, Davenport and Cale Green, and Edgeley and Cheadle Heath wards.

As detailed schemes and interventions come forward framed by the Local Plan, these should be assessed in more detail to understand the potential impacts on specific local populations and vulnerable groups.

5 Impact Assessment

5.1 Introduction

The Local Plan is set to be implemented by the end of 2023 and sets out the vision for future development in the borough over a 15-year period. The SLP will deliver policies and site allocations for SMB borough that will strengthen SMBC's ability to be able to deliver new homes, new jobs and infrastructure in the right places. It allows this development to be planned in a coordinated way, whilst protecting what is valued most in the SMB in terms of the environment, and community and heritage assets.

5.2 Vision

As mentioned in **Section 1**, the Local Plan will help to deliver the vision that partners, stakeholders and residents set out in the One Stockport borough Plan. The vision for SMB in 2030 is as follows:

- A place of excitement, creativity and opportunity;
- Internationally recognised centre of enterprise and innovation;
- Where no matter where you grow up or live that you can achieve brilliant things;
- For learning and developing new skills, and where you can enjoy fulfilling work locally, at all stages in your life;
- Where people feel part of a community which supports them to feel valued, loved, happy and healthy;
- Where everyone supports local businesses and looks after the environment; and
- Where we celebrate our differences and work together, as One, to face whatever the future faces.

5.2.1 Policies

The following proposed policies have been assessed from an equality perspective.

Policies have been split by their themes under the following categories:

- Strategic Policies;
- Providing for Our Communities;
- Our Environment;
- Our Climate Resilient Stockport;
- Our Homes;
- Our Town Centre;
- Supporting our Businesses and Centres; and
- Our Infrastructure.

5.3 Assessment methodology

The impact assessment will assess the proposed policies, based on their potential to directly or indirectly cause likely disproportionate impacts on people with the protected characteristics outlined previously. Deprivation has also been assessed as an indicator.

Impacts on protected characteristic groups in particular will be identified as positive, neutral or negative. Mitigation or recommendations will be provided for each policy where this is applicable. Where the impact is deemed positive or neutral, any recommendations will outline how to ensure there is no negative impact or opportunities to further advance equality and inclusivity.

Table 5-1 below provides the assessment key to the assessment **Table 5-2** below.

Table 5-1 – Assessment Key

Symbol	Impact
+	Positive
0	Neutral
-	Negative

5.4 Assessment summary

Overall, the policies will likely result in positive impacts on protected characteristic group members in the borough. The policies aim to address a wide range of issues, identified by the key themes above. An overall neutral impact has been given where positive impacts will affect the general public equally and not specifically those from protected characteristic groups.

The main protected characteristic groups that will particularly benefit include:

- Age – older people who have reduced mobility and require access to health and other services. Also children who are likely to benefit from air quality improvements that numerous policies look to achieve;
- Disability – people with a variety of disabilities will benefit from a more accessible environment; and
- Deprivation – people from low-incomes who require access to employment, education and housing and people with underlying health issues.

The assessment concludes that there will likely be a neutral impact for the following protected characteristic groups, assuming no unforeseen barriers emerge:

- Religion or belief;
- Sexual orientation; and
- Marriage and civil partnerships.

Table 5-2 – Summary of Policies and Equality Effects.

Policy	Impact										Summary of impact on protected characteristics	Mitigation measures / Recommendations	
	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation			
Strategic policies													
SP1: Spatial strategy	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p>This policy aims to benefit the whole community by aiding social engagement and community cohesion, prioritising walking and cycling as modes of travel and encouraging better connected communities.</p> <p><u>Age</u> + Young children, older people or those with respiratory conditions will benefit from opportunities to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u> + People from low-income households may benefit from the policy as it will enable communities to become more resilient to challenges such as climate change. + A provision of affordable housing will benefit those facing barriers to owning property. + New employment opportunities with supporting infrastructure will benefit people who are struggling to find or retain employment.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the affordability to use community facilities and services so that they are inclusive.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to those from groups which have existing barriers to employment and education.</p>
SP2: A strategy for our centres	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Age</u> + Older people and younger people will benefit from improvements to accessibility and higher density neighbourhoods.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u> + People from low-income households may benefit from the policy as it will enable improved accessibility to jobs, services and facilities.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to the affordability to use community facilities and services so that they are inclusive.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to lighting and sightlines to improve safety.</p>

Policy	Impact										Summary of impact on protected characteristics	Mitigation measures / Recommendations
	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											Sex and gender + Females may benefit from feel safer within SMB as a result of this policy making centres safe and welcoming for all.	
SP3: Sustainable development in Stockport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<u>Deprivation</u> + It is possible that additional jobs opportunities will arise to fulfil this objective.	None identified.
SP4: Equality, impact and opportunity	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy aims to benefit all of the protected characteristics within the community.	Ensure that any developments take all protected characteristics into consideration.
Providing for our communities												
COM1: Healthy and active across all ages	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	This policy is likely to benefit most users, as long as the needs of protected characteristic users are considered. <u>Age / Deprivation / Disability</u> + This policy aims to reduce health inequalities and support healthy active communities. This could benefit people of all ages, particularly older people with complex needs and limited support. Young people and children could benefit from better access to health and care facilities, especially those from low-income households. Furthermore, increasing access to green spaces and green infrastructure could particularly benefit those with mental health or health conditions.	None identified.
COM2: Social infrastructure	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	This policy is likely to benefit most users, as long as the needs of protected characteristic users are considered. <u>Age</u>	New and existing social infrastructure facilities should be improved where required to be accessible and inclusive.

Policy	Impact										Summary of impact on protected characteristics	Mitigation measures / Recommendations
	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											<p>+ Children and younger people in particular will benefit from provision of schools, sports facilities, cultural facilities, youth facilities, play facilities.</p> <p>+ Older people will particularly benefit from provision of health and social care facilities and pharmacies.</p> <p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ People with a range of disabilities will benefit from accessible design of community facilities.</p> <p>+ Accessible recreation and sports facilities will benefit people seeking to use these areas to manage mental health or health conditions.</p> <p><u>Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ Pregnant women or parents with younger children will particularly benefit from the support of health facilities and nurseries.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Continued and increased access to social infrastructure will contribute to a favourable deprivation score for the borough.</p>	
COM3: Education facilities	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+ Children and younger people and those in further and higher education would benefit from improved education facilities which are accessible, offer sustainable travel options and meet flexible learning needs.</p> <p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ Improvements to outdoor curriculum needs will benefit physical and mental health and wellbeing.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p>	None identified.

Policy	Impact										Summary of impact on protected characteristics	Mitigation measures / Recommendations
	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											+ Creating inclusive education facilities for all so that those from local low-income households are able to benefit from these services.	
COM4: Protection of open space and recreation facilities	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+ Preservation and creation of parks will benefit younger people by providing quality recreational space.</p> <p>+ Older people are likely to benefit disproportionately from the protection of allotments and community gardening.</p> <p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ Open spaces provide particular benefits to people seeking to use these areas for management of mental health and/or stress.</p> <p>+ Accessible recreation and sports facilities will benefit people seeking to use these areas to manage mental health or health conditions.</p> <p><u>Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ Quality green space is important for parents with push chairs. Play areas benefit this group by providing a safe recreational space for children.</p> <p><u>Deprivation / Race</u></p> <p>+ High quality parks and open spaces will benefit people living in high density residential areas who may not have access to private gardens or outside space.</p>	<p>New parks and open spaces should be accessible to all members of the public. Design should consider safety by including appropriate lighting, accessible pathways and access and egress points.</p> <p>Accessibility and safety could be improved in existing spaces by providing lighting, accessible signage, and auxiliary aids to people with reduced mobility.</p> <p>Accessible surfacing should be considered for mobility aid users and people with mobility restrictions.</p> <p>Opportunities for sensory stimulation should be maximised to ensure inclusive enjoyment of spaces.</p>
COM5: Local green space	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+ Preservation of local green space will benefit younger people by providing quality recreational space.</p>	Green spaces should be accessible to all members of the public. Design should consider safety by including appropriate lighting, accessible

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											<p>+ Older people may benefit from local green space as it will encourage social engagement, therefore reducing isolation.</p> <p><u>Deprivation / Race</u></p> <p>+ Preserving local green space will benefit people living in high density residential areas who may not have access to private gardens or outside space.</p> <p><u>Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ Quality green space is important for parents with push chairs. Play areas benefit this group by providing a safe recreational space for children.</p>	<p>pathways and access and egress points.</p> <p>Accessibility and safety could be improved in existing spaces by providing lighting, accessible signage, and auxiliary aids to people with reduced mobility.</p> <p>Accessible surfacing should be considered for mobility aid users and people with mobility restrictions.</p> <p>Opportunities for sensory stimulation should be maximised to ensure inclusive enjoyment of spaces.</p>
COM6: Sporting facilities.	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+ Children and younger people in particular will benefit from the protection and enhancement of sports facilities.</p> <p>+ Older people may benefit from the provision of sports facilities as it will encourage social engagement, therefore reducing isolation.</p> <p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ Accessible recreation and sports facilities will benefit people seeking to use these areas to manage mental health or health conditions</p>	<p>Existing sporting facilities should be improved where required to be accessible and inclusive.</p> <p>Sporting facilities should be fairly priced or offer concessions to ensure that all groups can benefit.</p>
COM7: Health care facilities	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Age / Disability / Pregnancy/maternity / Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ These protected characteristics will benefit from nearby health care facilities which are easily accessible, especially considering the increase of an ageing population.</p>	<p>Ensure proposals that will increase demand for primary health care make appropriate provisions that are accessible and inclusive.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
COM8: Cemeteries and crematoria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
Our Environment												
ENV1: Protection and enhancement of the natural environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV2: Enhancing biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV3: Protected sites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV4: Protected species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV5: Trees, woodlands and hedgerows	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	This policy aims to provide benefits to all members of the public, especially benefits arising from contributing to the character and appearance of the borough, and indirectly will have benefits for the climate and on air quality (which could be particularly beneficial to young children and those with respiratory conditions).	None identified.
ENV6: Landscape	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	<u>Disability</u>	None identified.

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											<p>+ A greener landscape and high ecological value can add to sense of place. A softened visual impact of the urban environment can particularly benefit people seeking to manage mental health and/or stress. Improved access to the countryside could allow people with a physical disability to access places easier.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ A greener urban landscape will benefit people living in high density residential areas who may not have access to private gardens or outside space. Improved access to the countryside could encourage more people to visit who may be unable to currently.</p>	
ENV7: Soil quality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV8: Environmental protection	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>This policy aims to benefit the community by minimising risks of adverse impacts to air, land and water quality, as well as vibration, heat, dust, light and noise pollution caused by proposed development. Proposed development must demonstrate that there would be no detrimental impact on future residential amenity.</p> <p>No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted, but all will benefit from this policy (particularly young children, those with respiratory conditions, those with autism or mental health conditions).</p>	<p>Ensure to consider the needs of protected groups during environmental assessments and when assigning thresholds for action, for example consideration of safety when designing lighting schemes (for those vulnerable to hate crimes or other crime).</p> <p>Consultation with relevant stakeholder groups should be undertaken to inform design and planning decisions.</p>
ENV9: Clean air	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Age / Disability / Pregnancy and maternity / Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Young children, older people, pregnant women, and those with respiratory and underlying health conditions are particularly</p>	Developments located within or adjacent to an Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) or Clean Air Zones must ensure users are not

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											sensitive to changes in air quality and will benefit from improvements more than other groups.	significantly adversely affected by the air quality.
ENV10: Groundwater protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV11: Land Stability, contamination and storage of hazardous substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV12: Safeguarding of Manchester Airport and air navigation facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
ENV13: Aircraft noise	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	This policy aims to benefit the whole community by limiting and where possible, reducing significant impacts of aircraft noise. No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted, but those with particular sensitivity to noise will benefit (such as young children and those with autism and sensory sensitivities).	None identified.
ENV14: Design principles	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	<u>Disability</u>	Inclusive mobility guidance should be adhered to ensure designs are accessible for everyone.

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											<p>+ Developments that are inclusive and accessible for all will benefit a range of protected groups, especially people with disabilities which limit their day-to-day activities.</p> <p>+ Attractive design and a well-maintained environment are likely to benefit people’s wellbeing and mental health.</p> <p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+ Children and younger people will benefit from provision of play facilities infrastructure for recreation.</p>	<p>Consultation with relevant stakeholder groups should be undertaken to inform design and planning decisions.</p>
ENV15: Delivering design quality	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to benefit the whole community through improving design quality throughout developments.</p> <p>Improved design will positively contribute to the townscape setting and improve the overall accessibility of developments. This will benefit those who have trouble accessing spaces will benefit (such as the elderly and those with disabilities).</p>	<p>Engagement should be undertaken with local community groups, to make sure that all needs are met.</p>
ENV16: Optimising density	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	+	<p>+ Optimising density will help to provide more people with homes and often result in lower maintenance fees, which may benefit those lower income groups.</p> <p>However, increasing density can often reduce space for amenities such as parks and green spaces but can also lead to overcrowding and a lack of privacy which isn’t suitable to all group, particularly those with disabilities, young children, elderly and new and expectant mothers.</p>	<p>Ensure that suitable amenities are provided at all high-density sites. Developments should be well designed to ensure privacy.</p>
ENV17: Amenity considerations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to benefit the whole community through improving amenity.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
ENV18: Residential design	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	<p>The policy aims to benefit the whole community through high quality, sustainable design, positively contributing to the townscape and streetscape.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Improved accessibility to private open space for those in houses in multiple occupation will improve living standards and physical and mental health.</p> <p><u>Age / Disability</u></p> <p>+Improving residential design is likely to improve the space within dwellings, as well as implementing wheelchair adaptable standards. This will benefit the elderly and those with disabilities and long-term health conditions who may require use of a wheelchair or other equipment (such as walkers) within the home.</p>	None identified.
ENV19: Tall buildings	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	<p><u>Age/ Marriage and civil partnership/ Disability</u></p> <p>- High rise living can be a socially isolating experience, particularly for those living alone without a partner or family. Limited socialisation opportunities are presented by such living arrangements, with residents subsequently feeling a lack of social support and sense of belonging within the community.</p> <p><u>Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>- There is a high perception of anti-social behaviour in association with communal areas of tall buildings. A low sense of control over the communal setting of one's residence can be linked to poor mental health outcomes. This is particularly significant for parents with young children who may feel the safety of their children is compromised by their residential location.</p> <p>- High rise living can promote barriers to suitable open space for parents with young children.</p>	<p>Accessibility must be considered at all stages of tall building design, construction and operation so as to not exclude groups such as wheelchair users.</p> <p>Potential for social isolation must be addressed through the provision of high quality private communal open space as well as shared ground floor facilities occupants of the building can use.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
ENV20: Public realm	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	<p><u>Sex and gender / Sexual orientation / Race / Religion / Disability / Gender reassignment</u></p> <p>+ Improving lighting within dark areas and improving the public realm could contribute to minimise crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly benefitting those who are more likely to be a victim of crime, such as women, LGBTQ+ people, and ethnic minority groups.</p> <p>Age / Disability</p> <p>+ Reducing street clutter and providing accessible open space is likely to benefit the elderly and those who are disabled, improving their ability to travel throughout the public realm.</p> <p>+ Improving seating and shelter in the public realm will provide opportunities for elderly or disabled users to stop and rest.</p>	None identified.
ENV21: Shop frontages	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to benefit the whole community by maintaining the character and promoting a positive visual impact of shopfronts on the street.</p> <p><u>Disability / Age / Pregnancy and maternity</u></p> <p>+ Proposals will need to be designed to be accessible for all, will benefit a range of protected groups, especially people with disabilities and mobility issues which limit their day-to-day activities, and those using prams.</p>	None identified.
ENV22: Development and the historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to benefit the community by maintaining the character of the borough's heritage assets and historic environment. No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.</p>	None identified.
Our Climate Resilient Stockport												

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation			
CR1: Climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ It is possible that there will be additional job opportunities created to fulfil the net zero carbon objective.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to those from groups which have existing barriers to employment and education.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for training and upskilling of people with low-incomes and low skills to better equip them for employment in the emerging green economy.</p>
CR2: Energy efficiency, resource use and embodied carbon targets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ It is possible that there will be additional job opportunities created to fulfil the net zero carbon objective.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to those from groups which have existing barriers to employment and education.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for training and upskilling of people with low-incomes and low skills to better equip them for employment in the emerging green economy.</p>
CR3: Renewable and low carbon energy development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ It is possible that there will be additional job opportunities created to fulfil the net zero carbon objective.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to those from groups which have existing barriers to employment and education.</p> <p>There is an opportunity for training and upskilling of people with low-incomes and low skills to better equip them for employment in the emerging green economy.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation			
CR4: Heat networks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ It is possible that community energy projects could offer reductions in electricity costs for community facilities and individuals.</p> <p>+ It is possible that additional jobs opportunities will arise to fulfil this objective.</p>	Supportive planning policies can help schemes seeking finance to make the projects successful.
CR5: Retrofit and re-use of buildings	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation / Age</u></p> <p>+ Retrofitting existing housing stock will contribute to more energy efficient homes and reduce expenditure on energy bills. This will benefit everyone, but especially those on low-incomes and older people who may struggle with living costs.</p> <p>+ It is possible that additional jobs opportunities will arise to fulfil this objective.</p>	Appropriate subsidies should be considered to ensure low-income groups can access sustainable retrofitting with no additional financial barriers.
Our Homes													
HOM1: Delivering new homes	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ Ensuring good access to local facilities such as education, shops, leisure, health services and employment opportunities will be beneficial to those with a disability.</p> <p>+ Accommodating new homes with facilities for remote working will ensure people with a physical disability will be able to access opportunities for work.</p> <p>+ The community will benefit from open spaces for social activity as well as enhancing a sense of place, as outlined in this policy.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ This policy will help to improve deprivation in the area by ensuring that housing needs are met, with consideration to</p>	<p>New residential units should be affordable and available to the entirety of the housing market, including those on low incomes.</p> <p>Development by developers who work with government housing funding schemes should be encouraged if it will benefit lower income buyers.</p> <p>It may be beneficial to prioritise owner occupiers.</p>

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											<p>affordable and accessible housing and housing size and quality. Higher levels of housing stock will also benefit first time buyers, and those looking to move out of supported, familial or shared housing.</p> <p><u>Age</u> + The Housing Needs Assessment provides evidence of housing needs and recognises the need for housing that supports the growing older population</p>	Open spaces should be designed to be inclusive and accessible.
HOM2: New residential communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u> + People from low-income groups will benefit from this policy which will provide affordable housing in line with policy HOM5.</p>	New residential units should be affordable and available to the entirety of the housing market, including those on low incomes. They should be designed in accordance with industry accepted national guidance as a minimum, such as Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard.
HOM3: Protecting the future supply of housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>+ This policy aims to benefit the community by prioritising residential developments and supporting the delivery of new homes.</p>	None identified.
HOM4: Housing mix	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation, Age, Disability, Sex</u> + People who are unemployed or from low-income backgrounds, single parent households, older people and people with disabilities will benefit from this policy as it will ensure that varying housing needs are met, with consideration to affordable and accessible housing and housing size and quality.</p>	New residential units should be affordable and available to the entirety of the housing market, including those on low incomes, people who are retired or have a disability. They should be designed in accordance with industry accepted

Policy	Impact										Summary of impact on protected characteristics	Mitigation measures / Recommendations
	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
												national guidance as a minimum, such as Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard.
HOM5: Affordable housing	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	<u>Deprivation, Age, Disability, Sex</u> + People who are unemployed or from low-income backgrounds, single parent households, older people and people with disabilities will benefit from this policy as it will ensure that varying housing needs are met, with consideration to affordable and accessible housing and housing size and quality	New residential units should be affordable and available to the entirety of the housing market, including those on low incomes. They should be designed in accordance with industry accepted national guidance as a minimum, such as Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard.
HOM6: Build to rent	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	<u>Deprivation, Age</u> + People who are unemployed or from low-income backgrounds and younger people looking to enter the housing market will benefit from this policy as it will ensure that varying housing needs are met, with consideration to affordable and accessible housing and housing size and quality. Higher levels of housing stock will also benefit and those looking to move out of supported, familial or shared housing.	Ensure that a mix of unit sizes are provided to reflect the councils most recent assessment of housing needs.
HOM7: Housing for older people and specialist accommodation	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	<u>Age, Disability, Deprivation</u> + There will be support for housing provision for older people and specialist accommodation, including new extra care, sheltered housing and care homes to meet local needs + Housing will be well-integrated into the wider neighbourhood, creating and encouraging inclusion within wider housing developments, creating sustainable mixed communities	Ensure housing that is delivered meets the optional standard in Building Regulations Part M4(3) for wheelchair user housing Follow best practice guidance for design principles provided in the

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											+ Affordable housing options differ between older people and those who are seeking to purchase their first home. This policy will help meet the specific needs of those who are otherwise unable to afford open market homes.	Housing our Ageing Population Panel for Innovation (HAPPI) Report ¹⁵ Follow the method of delivery as set out in a Supplementary Planning Document.
HOM8: Provision and enhancement of recreational facilities and green infrastructure in new residential development	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+ This policy aims to support healthy lifestyles while addressing local health and well-being needs. Developments should provide safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling. <u>Age</u> + Children and younger people will benefit from the enhancement of recreational facilities, such as playing pitches and leisure facilities. <u>Disability</u> + Accessible recreation and sports facilities will benefit people seeking to use these areas to manage mental health or health conditions	New and existing recreational facilities and green infrastructure should be well-designed, accessible and inclusive.
HOM9: Gypsies, travellers and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	<u>Race</u> + This policy will bring benefits to gypsy and traveller groups by including measures to improve the safety and well-being of the occupiers and look to foster good relations.	None identified.

¹⁵ Homes and Communities Agency, Housing our Ageing Population: Panel for Innovation. [online] available at: https://www.housinglin.org.uk/assets/Resources/Housing/Support_materials/Other_reports_and_guidance/Happi_Final_Report.pdf

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation			
travelling showpeople												+ It seeks to ensure accessibility to local facilities such as shops, schools, health facilities and employment opportunities, as well as water, power and sewerage services + The policy also sets out criteria to assess when searching for suitable permanent sites.	
HOM10: Children's residential care and semi-independent supported living for young people	+	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<u>Age</u> + Children and younger people will particularly benefit from development of residential care and supported accommodation <u>Disability, Deprivation, Sex and gender</u> + This policy acknowledges the need for supported housing for a wide range of community needs, including a range of disabilities, domestic abuse, homelessness or other complex issues	None identified.	
HOM11: Houses in multiple occupation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+ This policy aims to mitigate negative impact of houses in multiple occupancy (HMOs) by retaining community stability and cohesion and to ensure a high standard of amenity for residents, neighbouring properties, and the local area <u>Deprivation</u> + HMOs can offer affordable accommodation and can help to meet the housing need of local residents. This will particularly benefit people from unemployed and low-income groups.	HMOs should be affordable in realistic terms. Additional barriers to housing for people in low-income groups should be prevented. Housing stock should be of good quality, and sufficient checks (both at the time of conversion and periodically) should be undertaken to ensure housing is provided in line with the council's Houses in Multiple Occupation Recommended Standards to avoid causing or exacerbating existing health conditions associated with poor housing conditions.	

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
HOM12: Self-build and custom build homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy aims to ensure that self-build applications are reflective of local housing need, as well as ensuring that developments comply with all other relevant policies in this plan, which will benefit all social groups	None identified
HOM13: Protection of existing housing	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	<p>This policy aims to protect existing homes for residents of the borough, which will prioritise the housing need of local residents and benefit the whole community.</p> <p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ The policy will protect existing specialist accommodation which contributes to meeting local need. Protecting accessible living accommodation such as bungalows or level-access buildings will benefit those who have a disability</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ This policy seeks to protect residential properties from the negative impacts that can arise from short-term letting such as increasing rent prices, which will benefit those who are unemployed or on low incomes</p>	Properties should be protected and made available for local residents in the first instance
HOM14: Homes for agricultural workers in the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will prevent development on the Green Belt unless there is no alternative, which provide minor benefits by maintaining the landscape and visual character of the area	Ensure legal agreements are attached to any permission in order for new homes permitted through this policy meet the local housing need
HOM15: Residential infill development in the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy will prevent residential infill development on the Green Belt in specific circumstances, which provide minor benefits by maintaining the landscape and visual character of the area.	None identified.

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
Our town centre												
STC1: Stockport town centre principles	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Disability, Age & Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ A new hospital in the town centre will increase healthcare provision to the area making it more accessible, benefitting all residents, especially those with disabilities.</p> <p>+ The addition of a walkable neighbourhood in the Town Centre West area would particularly benefit those who have reduced mobility due to old age, pregnancy, or disability.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Flexibility in the use of town centre units provides opportunities for businesses to adapt.</p> <p>+ Provision of walkways and cycleways will be beneficial to those who are unemployed or on low incomes, creating opportunity for living and accessing employment in the town centre.</p> <p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+Providing dedicated care facilities for older people will be beneficial for this age group.</p>	None identified.
STC2: Town centre policy areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ A new residential and mixed-use development will offer affordable town centre living, employment opportunities and enhanced leisure facilities which will benefit the whole community, particularly those who are unemployed or on low incomes.</p>	None identified.
STC3: Key transformational projects	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>This policy delivers the principles in STC1 through the implementation of projects and interventions within the borough.</u></p> <p><u>Disability, Age & Pregnancy/maternity</u></p>	Ensure that all developments and projects are accessible to all groups inclusively.

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											<p>+ The St Thomas' Gardens will provide new intermediate/extra care facility for older people.</p> <p>+ The addition of a walkable neighbourhood interventions in the Town Centre West area would particularly benefit those who have reduced mobility due to old age, pregnancy, or disability.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Flexibility in the use of town centre units within Merseyway, Weir Mill, and Royal George Village provides opportunities for businesses to adapt.</p> <p>+ Provision of walkways and cycleways will be beneficial to those who are unemployed or on low incomes, creating opportunity for living and accessing employment in the town centre.</p>	<p>Active travel infrastructure should be accessible and inclusive. Design of public realm spaces should be considerate of other needs (for example sensory and disability), where guidance may encourage design features that are at odds.</p> <p>Cycleways should provide enough space for adapted cycles such as tricycles, tandems and wheelchair cycles.</p>
STC4: A hub for culture and lifestyle	0	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Improvements to cultural and social activities within town centres such as enhanced leisure facilities, outdoor events and markets will benefit all groups due to contributing to social cohesion.</u></p> <p>- Potential issues for residents due to town centre living in conjunction with a vibrant evening economy can arise, such as increased noise. People can be especially sensitive to noise disturbance due their age or having disabilities, such as autism.</p>	<p>The planning process and enforcement of conditions should consider sensitive receptors in the area on a case-by-case basis. The planning system should ensure measures are imposed on developers to mitigate noise impacts of a vibrant evening economy, using such methods as zoning, good siting or orientation of development and adequate insulation / building material selection.</p>
STC5: Town centre living	0	0	0	-/+	0	-/+	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Age/Disability</u></p> <p>+ Aspirations for the town centre to become a community hub, planning for a new residence for older people and events</p>	<p>The planning process and enforcement of conditions should consider sensitive receptors in the area on a case-by-case basis. The</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											<p>programmes for families and young people will be beneficial and inclusive of all ages.</p> <p>+ Improved public transport connectivity will benefit all residents of SMBC, especially those with additional accessibility needs.</p> <p>- Potential issues for residents due to town centre living in conjunction with a vibrant evening economy can arise, such as increased noise. People can be especially sensitive to noise disturbance due to their age or having disabilities, such as autism.</p>	<p>planning system should ensure measures are imposed on developers to mitigate noise impacts of a vibrant evening economy, using such methods as zoning, good siting or orientation of development and adequate insulation / building material selection.</p>
STC6: Public realm and design in the Town Centre	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Overcoming barriers to pedestrians and cyclists will encourage accessibility and active travel. This will bring benefits that add to the general health and wellbeing of the community.</p> <p><u>Age, Disability, Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ Improvements to the public realm will make Stockport town centre more attractive and enjoyable, therefore promoting and encouraging more sustainable and active lifestyles. This will benefit the community, especially people with reduced mobility. This may include older people, those with disabilities, or pregnant women.</p>	<p>Active travel infrastructure should be accessible and inclusive. Design of public realm spaces should be considerate of other needs (for example sensory and disability), where guidance may encourage design features that are at odds.</p> <p>Cycleways should provide enough space for adapted cycles such as tricycles, tandems and wheelchair cycles.</p> <p>Consultation with relevant stakeholder groups should be undertaken to inform design and planning decisions.</p>
STC7: Movement to and through the town centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Disability/Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Ensuring that existing road and rail infrastructure will be capable of responding to changing travel patterns and behaviours to deliver adequate services for all residents, especially those with mobility issues or who are unemployed or on low incomes.</p>	<p>Road and rail infrastructure should be accessible and inclusive.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
STC8: Main town centre uses and retail development	0	0	0	+/-	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Improvements to retail development within town centres such as leisure, entertainment and sport facilities will benefit all groups due to contributing to social cohesion.</u></p> <p>- Potential issues for residents due to town centre living in conjunction with a vibrant evening economy can arise, such as increased noise. People can be especially sensitive to noise disturbance due their age or having disabilities, such as autism.</p>	<p>The planning process and enforcement of conditions should consider sensitive receptors in the area on a case-by-case basis. The planning system should ensure measures are imposed on developers to mitigate noise impacts of a vibrant evening economy, using such methods as zoning, good siting or orientation of development and adequate insulation / building material selection.</p>
Supporting our businesses and centres												
BUS1: Economy and employment principles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to benefit the community by encouraging sustainable growth for a productive economy.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Supporting measures to improve local skills and provide employment opportunities, including well-paid employment will be beneficial to those from low-income households who may lack opportunities.</p>	<p>Employment should be focused on local residents in the first instance. The policy should aim to increase employment for protected groups where barriers to employment and education exist (low-income, younger people, disabled).</p> <p>Businesses should look to add value through education and upskilling to reduce barriers for employment.</p>
BUS2: Key employment locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>+ New employment areas will encourage outside investment and increase the number of jobs available in the borough, boosting the local economy. This policy will benefit the entire borough</p>	<p>Key employment areas should be accessible by means other than private vehicle (for example active travel means and public transport) to enable accessibility for all.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
											community, but will have particular benefits for those from low income groups who may be unemployed.	New employment spaces should be a diverse and equal mix of office space and spaces for small businesses to thrive.
BUS3: Employment areas	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+ New employment areas will encourage outside investment and increase the number of jobs available in the borough, boosting the local economy. This policy will benefit the entire borough community. <u>Age, Deprivation</u> + Providing training opportunities will particularly benefit young people and those who may be unemployed, giving them the opportunity to upskill and access new employment opportunities.	New employment spaces should be a diverse and equal mix of office space and spaces for small businesses to thrive.
BUS4: Non-designated employment areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ New employment areas will encourage outside investment and increase the number of jobs available in the borough, boosting the local economy. This policy will benefit the entire borough community. <u>Age, Deprivation</u> + New employment with good accessibility is particularly beneficial to young and low income groups who likely will not have access to private vehicles to access employment.	New employment spaces should be a diverse and equal mix of office space and spaces for small businesses to thrive.
BUS5: Affordable and flexible workspace	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	<u>Age / Deprivation</u> + This policy aims to make office spaces more affordable. This will particularly benefit people from low-income households or younger people in creative or smaller businesses looking to set up for the first time.	Affordable workspace in key employment areas should be accessible by means other than private vehicle (for example active travel means and public transport) to enable accessibility for all.

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BUS6: Local employment and training	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Age</u></p> <p>+ This policy aims to benefit younger people by offering more opportunities for education, skills development and work locally.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ This policy will benefit groups that are disadvantaged in the labour market by encouraging partnerships between employers and local training providers.</p>	Training opportunities should be inclusive to those who may currently face barriers to education such as those with disabilities and/or additional educational needs.
CEN1: Development principles for vibrant centres	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	<p><u>Disability / Age / Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ This policy aims to establish the town centre as an accessible location, ensuring core services and facilities are close to homes and workspaces. This would particularly benefit those who have reduced mobility due to old age, pregnancy, or disability.</p> <p><u>Deprivation / Sex and gender / Age</u></p> <p>+ The support for pop ups could bring new employment opportunities (particularly for women and young people who are more highly represented in retail jobs) and contribute to the economy of the local area.</p> <p><u>Gender reassignment / Sexual orientation / Race</u></p> <p>+ The policy also aims to ensure that all centres are safe, welcoming and inclusive in order to appeal to diverse groups of people.</p>	Consultation with relevant stakeholder groups should be undertaken to inform design and planning decisions.
CEN2: Network and hierarchy of designated centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.

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CEN3: District centres	0	0	0	-	0	-/+	-	0	0	0	<p><u>Disability, Age, Pregnancy/ Maternity</u></p> <p>- Housing will be encouraged above active ground floor uses, which may put people with a disability at a disadvantage if difficult to access</p> <p>- The additional provision of short-stay on-street parking in Bramhall may add additional obstacles for pavement users. This may also make crossing challenging for wheelchair users, mothers and pushchairs, those who are visually impaired or those with limited mobility.</p> <p>+ New accessible health and fitness facilities will encourage improved mental and physical health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Ensure accessible housing options are considered and made available.</p> <p>On street parking should be carefully considered in Bramhall to avoid adverse effects on pavement users. Clear crossings should be provided to ensure safety.</p>
CEN4: Development involving main town centre uses	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Disability</u></p> <p>+ This policy aims to help maximise the accessibility of facilities for more people, which would be beneficial to those considered to have a disability.</p>	None identified.
CEN5: Hot food takeaways	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Age / Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ The policy aims to address childhood obesity and health inequality by limiting hot food takeaways.</p>	<p>Provision of hot food takeaway premises should be balanced between economic need and the potential for adverse health impacts on the community. Positioning of this type of business away from schools and transport hubs would help mitigate the potential health impact on children.</p>
CEN6: Managing the impacts of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Resisting over-concentration of adult gaming centres, amusement arcades, betting shops, pay day loan shops can be</p>	<p>Gambling premises should consider placement away from areas where</p>

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main town centre uses											beneficial for people with or at risk of gambling addictions or people in a vulnerable financial situation which can have a detrimental impact on physical and mental wellbeing.	vulnerable groups such as children and low-income groups may frequent.
CEN7: Evening economy	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	<p><u>Age / Disability</u></p> <p>+ People can be especially sensitive to noise disturbance due to their age or having disabilities, such as autism. This policy will allow the planning system to mitigate noise impacts of a vibrant evening economy.</p> <p><u>Sex and gender / Sexual orientation / Race</u></p> <p>+ A vibrant evening economy requires additional safety measures to be put in place. This could help to protect people vulnerable to crime at night such as women, LGBTQ+ people and people with different ethnicities.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Facilitating the evening economy will bring economic benefits to the borough in terms of employment and income.</p>	<p>The planning process and enforcement of conditions should consider sensitive receptors in the area on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Operation of the evening economy should be considered in tandem with safety measures to protect groups who could be more likely to be a victim of hate crimes. This includes women, LGBTQ+ people, and people of different ethnicities.</p>
CEN8: Out of centre locations for retail	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<p><u>Disability / Age / Pregnancy/maternity / Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ This policy aims to offer protection of local community shops, which will benefit people who rely on local facilities that are easily accessible. This can benefit people with a disability, older people, pregnant people and those in low-income households who struggle to use other means of transport.</p>	None identified.
Our Infrastructure												
INF1: Infrastructure provision and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy aims to benefit the community by planning for a range of types of infrastructure, with proposals required to demonstrate that infrastructure, facilities and services can be provided to	None identified.

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developer contributions											support the needs expected to arise or mitigate any adverse effects.	
INF2: Digital and telecommunications infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<p>This policy aims to benefit the community by improving digital and telecommunications infrastructure and ensuring it is inclusive and accessible for all.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Improving digital and telecommunications infrastructure should be inclusive for all, especially those who may struggle to access services otherwise. Improving digital connectivity coverage will help to eliminate inequalities in access to technology.</p>	Ensure that all protected characteristics can benefit from the improved infrastructure.
INF3: Flood Risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	This policy focuses on managing flood risk and protecting the quantity and quality of water bodies. As a result, there will be a positive impact in terms of safety for the whole community. No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	Consideration could be made to expand flood resilience measures to existing self-contained basement dwellings. It is possible that more people from low-incomes reside in this type of property at risk.
INF4: Drainage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None identified.
INF5: Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted by the policy itself.	None identified.
INF6: Fresh water and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted by the policy itself.	None identified.

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wastewater infrastructure												
INF7: Integrated transport network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	This policy aims to benefit the community by delivering an accessible, low carbon and well-connected transport network, to provide sustainable travel options for all. Where implemented, this policy should help to eliminate deprivation by providing better accessibility to employment opportunities, increase opportunities for active travel (beneficial for health, wellbeing and deprivation) and better integrated alternative to private vehicles, and reduce opportunity for crime.	Additional consideration must be taken for those with different mobility needs, including those experiencing disability, older people, and families with younger children. Pricing of public transport should be considered and concessions put in place for those who are unemployed or from low income groups.
INF8: Sustainable streets	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	<u>Disability</u> + Inclusive of people of all mobilities to enjoy. <u>Pregnancy / Age / Disability / Deprivation</u> + This policy will encourage mitigation of impacts from air and noise pollution which could have a positive impact on health. <u>Age / Disability</u> + Lower speed schemes to improve road safety may positively benefit older and younger people and those with sensory impairments.	Follow Greater Manchester's 'Streets for All' approach to ensure safe and enjoyable usage of the streets.
INF9: Walking, wheeling and cycling	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	This policy is likely to benefit most users, as long as the needs of protected characteristic users are considered. <u>Deprivation</u> + Could encourage and provide a more accessible and cost-effect mode of transport than private vehicles, especially for low-income families.	Ensure that the Stockport Walking and Cycling Plan and Stockport Active Communities Strategy are inclusive and accessible to all abilities. Cycleways should provide enough space for adapted cycles such as

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											<p><u>Age/ Disability</u></p> <p>+ Segregating pedestrian and cycle lanes will improve the safety of users, particularly those who may be hard of hearing or may not be able to see other users. This will improve safety for these users, particularly elderly and disabled users and parents with pushchairs.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Active travel brings benefits that add to the general health and wellbeing of the community.</p> <p><u>Sex and gender, Race</u></p> <p>+ Improvements to the safety and accessibility of active transport modes such as cycling will encourage uptake by less frequent users such as women and ethnic groups.</p>	<p>tricycles, tandems and wheelchair cycles.</p> <p>Consideration should be made for removing other barriers towards active travel for disabled people, such as affordability. The council should work with charities and other representative groups to help lower the cost of adapted cycles.</p> <p>It is likely that other forms of sustainable travel will be prevalent in the future, such as electric scooters. Parking and facilities for these schemes should be accessible and not present physical barriers to users.</p>
INF10: Public transport	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p><u>Age / Disability / Pregnancy/maternity</u></p> <p>+ Increasing connectivity between services will benefit people from reduced mobility groups as well as older and younger people who rely on the network.</p> <p>+ Could provide health benefits due to reduced carbon impact of travel.</p> <p>+ Inclusion of appropriate seating will be beneficial to these groups when implemented.</p> <p><u>Deprivation / Age / Race</u></p> <p>+ Affordable travel will make public transport more accessible to those from low-income families and provide them with better connectivity to local areas for work or leisure.</p>	<p>Younger and older people tend to rely on public transport as their means of travel, therefore, a comprehensive network with a variety of services should be provided considering these groups.</p> <p>Consultation with relevant stakeholder groups should be undertaken to inform design and planning decisions.</p> <p>Pricing of public transport should be considered and concessions put in place for those who are unemployed or from low income groups.</p>

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											+Aspirations of a 24/7 service provision will provide more opportunity to those accessing employment outside of normal working hours.	
INF11: Freight and logistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.	None.
INF12: Public Rights of Way and Strategic Recreation Routes	+	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	<p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Could encourage and provide a more accessible and cost-effect mode of transport than private vehicles, especially for low-income families.</p> <p><u>Age/ Disability</u></p> <p>+ Segregating pedestrian and cycle lanes will improve the safety of users, particularly those who may be hard of hearing or may not be able to see other users. This will improve safety for these users, particularly elderly and disabled users and parents with pushchairs.</p> <p><u>Deprivation</u></p> <p>+ Active travel brings benefits that add to the general health and wellbeing of the community.</p> <p><u>Sex and gender, Race</u></p> <p>+ Improvements to the safety and accessibility of active transport modes such as cycling will encourage uptake by less frequent users such as women and ethnic groups.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Stockport Walking and Cycling Plan and Stockport Active Communities Strategy are inclusive and accessible to all abilities.</p> <p>Cycleways should provide enough space for adapted cycles such as tricycles, tandems and wheelchair cycles.</p> <p>Consideration should be made for removing other barriers towards active travel for disabled people, such as affordability. The council should work with charities and other representative groups to help lower the cost of adapted cycles.</p> <p>It is likely that other forms of sustainable travel will be prevalent in the future, such as electric scooters. Parking and facilities for these schemes should be accessible and not present physical barriers to users.</p>

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	Sex and gender	Religion/belief	Gender reassignment	Age	Sexual orientation	Disability	Pregnancy/maternity	Marriage/civil partnership	Race	Deprivation		
INF13: The highway network	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to ensure safe and efficient movement on the highway network.</p> <p><u>Age / Disability</u></p> <p>+ Improved road safety may positively benefit older and younger people, as well as those who are physically disabled or have impaired mobility.</p>	None identified.
NF14: Access and servicing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.</p>	None identified.
INF15: Vehicle parking and infrastructure	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	<p>Deprivation / Age</p> <p>+ This policy encourages inclusive and varied parking provision, which is beneficial to those less able to afford a private vehicle, and who would prefer to use alternative means of travel.</p> <p><u>Disability / Age</u></p> <p>+ New parking standards will aim to provide adequate parking provision for disabled car drivers and passengers and assess the implications of loss of parking.</p> <p>+ Encouraging provision of electrical vehicle charging facilities will enable future development to facilitate use of electric vehicles, which will contribute to lower emissions to air.</p>	None identified.
INF16: Safeguarding future transport routes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>This policy aims to benefit the community by protecting new and existing sustainable transport infrastructure from future development. No protected groups are identified as specifically impacted.</p>	None identified.



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