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Document Title	Proposed Local Development Plan Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA)

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For Office Use Only:	
Library Reference	159/16
Date Received	30/08/16
Bulletin	Aug 16





proposed local development plan

# equalities impact assessment 2016



## **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>ELLDP</b>	<b>The proposed East Lothian Local Development Plan</b>
<b>HES</b>	<b>Historic Environment Scotland</b>
<b>HMO</b>	<b>House in multiple occupation</b>
<b>MIR</b>	<b>Main Issues Report</b>
<b>SESPLAN</b>	<b>South East Scotland Development Plan 1, the strategic development plan for the area current at the time of preparation of the ELLDP</b>
<b>SIMD</b>	<b>Scottish Index for Multiple Deprivation, applied to areas to assess relative deprivation</b>
<b>SNH</b>	<b>Scottish Natural Heritage</b>
<b>SPP</b>	<b>Scottish Planning Policy</b>

## INTEGRATED IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM

### Promoting Equality, Human Rights and Sustainability

<b>Title of Policy/ Proposal</b>	East Lothian Local Development Plan
<b>Completion Date</b>	August 2016
<b>Completed by</b>	Planning Service
<b>Lead officer</b>	Iain McFarlane

#### Type of Initiative:

- Policy/Strategy
- Programme/Plan  New or Proposed
- Project  Changing/Updated
- Service  Review or existing
- Function
- Other Statement of Intent.....

#### BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THE POLICY/PROPOSAL YOU ARE ASSESSING.

Set out a clear understanding of the purpose of the policy being developed or reviewed (e.g. objectives, aims) including the context within which it will operate.

1. The Proposed East Lothian Local Development Plan (ELLDP) is a land use plan and forms the most local part of the development plan of the area, the strategic level consisting of SESPLAN<sup>1</sup>. East Lothian Council must prepare and keep under review a Local Development Plan under the Planning &c (Scotland) Act 2006. The ELLDP is the first to be prepared under this legislation, to replace the East Lothian Local Plan 2008. Its purpose is to guide the development of land in the area; to get the right development in the right place. All proposals for development are determined in accordance with the Local Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
2. The ELLDP links with the Council Plan, which reflects in the Single Outcome Agreement. It has links with the Council's Economic Development Strategy 2012-2022, the Local Housing Strategy

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<sup>1</sup> Follow the links from <http://www.sesplan.gov.uk/>

2012-2017 and SEStrans Regional Transport Strategy 2015-2025. There are a range of other plans to which the ELLDP has regard including the Council's Draft Open Space and Sports Pitch Strategy, its Biodiversity Action Plan and its Core Path Plan, as well as national plans including the Zero Waste Plan and River Basin Management Plans.

3. The Local Development Plan reflects the vision set by SESPLAN for the South East Scotland, which is that

*“By 2032, the Edinburgh City Region is a healthier, more prosperous and sustainable place which continues to be internationally recognised as an outstanding area in which to live, work and do business.”*

To work towards this, the ELLDP sets out a spatial strategy, outlining where development is encouraged to come forward and land that is protected. It includes proposals for where specific development is envisaged, and policies which set criteria for future development. The plan aims to both encourage new development and protect East Lothian's built and natural heritage.

4. The aims of the plan (reflecting Single Outcome Agreement 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 and 10) are:

1. To recognise that East Lothian is part of the wider city region and has a significant role to play in accommodating and providing for the city region's, economic, population and household growth, and its own, while safeguarding assets that are irreplaceable and facilitating change in a sustainable way;
2. To identify locations where development of different types associated with these aims can take place, where relevant within the appropriate timescales, as well as where certain types of development should not occur;
3. To provide an appropriate framework of policies and proposals that promote and manage development in the area towards these aims whilst securing the right development in the right place and that do not allow development at any cost.

5. The Objectives are:

- To promote sustainable development
- Help grow the economy, increase housing supply and reduce inequalities
- Protect and enhance the area's high quality environment and its special identity.

Further information on the outcomes arising from these objectives can be found in the Vision, Aims and Objectives section of the Proposed ELLDP.

6. The ELLDP must conform to SESPLAN, which shows Strategic Development Areas that Local Development Plans must prioritise for the delivery of housing and economic land. It also sets out the amount of such land required: the ELLDP must find land capable of delivering 10,050 homes by 2024, with an interim requirement of 6250 up to 2019. This includes land already allocated but not yet developed in the previous Local Plan. The ELLDP must also maintain 76 hectares of

employment land in East Lothian, in four strategic locations: Craighall, Macmerry, Blindwells and Spott Road, Dunbar. SESPLAN also establishes a policy framework for employment, housing, town centres and retail, transport and other infrastructure, flooding, countryside around towns and Green Networks. The ELLDP must also recognise the requirements of National Planning Framework 3.

**WHAT WILL CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THIS POLICY?**

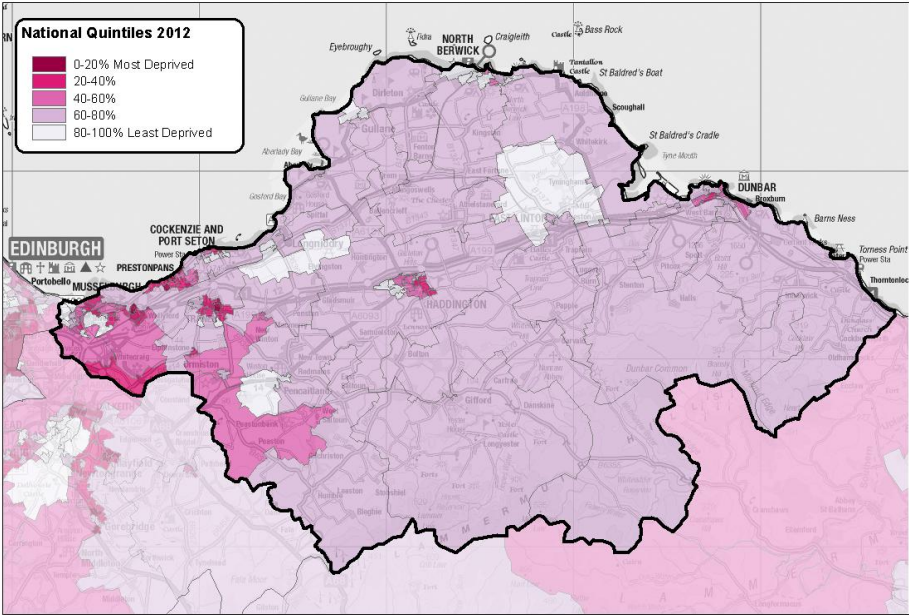
- 7. East Lothian should be developed in accordance with the proposals and policies set out in the Local Development Plan. The pattern of development which takes place now is likely to endure for at least the next hundred years.

**DO I NEED TO UNDERTAKE A COMBINED IMPACT ASSESSMENT?**

<b>High Relevance</b>	<b>Yes/no</b>
The policy/ proposal has consequences for or affects people	Yes
The policy/proposal has potential to make a significant impact on equality	Yes
The policy/ proposal has the potential to make a significant impact on the economy and the delivery of economic outcomes	Yes
The policy/proposal is likely to have a significant environmental impact	Yes
<b>Low Relevance</b>	
The policy has little relevance to equality	No
The policy has negligible impact on the economy	No
The policy has no/ minimal impact on the environment	No
<b>If you have identified low relevance please give a brief description of your reasoning here and send it to your Head of Service to record.</b>	

**If you have answered yes to high relevance above, please proceed to complete the Integrated Impact Assessment.**

**WHAT INFORMATION/DATA/ CONSULTATION HAVE YOU USED TO INFORM THE POLICY TO DATE?**

Evidence	Comments: what does the evidence tell you?
<p>Data on populations in need</p>	<p><b>Scottish Index for Multiple Deprivation mapping</b></p> <p><a href="http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/map">http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/map</a> . This data shows that the most deprived parts of East Lothian are in the west, as well as parts of Haddington and Dunbar.</p>  <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of HMSO. © Crown copyright and database right (2012). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100024655.</p> <p>East Lothian Local Plan Monitoring Report</p> <p>SPACE car dependency mapping</p> <p>Census Information</p> <p>Health and Safety Executive consultation response to SESPLAN Main Issues Report (MIR) (health)</p>
<p>Data on service uptake/ access</p>	<p>Information from Sport, Countryside and Leisure on allotment holders</p> <p>Information from Team Leader Licensing on complaints about HMOs</p>



<p>Data on quality/ Outcomes</p>	<p>Housing Land Audit; this shows the uptake of housing land and the available housing land supply.</p> <p>Finalised East Lothian Open Space Audit; this shows the availability of difference types of open space and identifies where it is lacking.</p>
<p>Research/ literature evidence</p>	<p>Key Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring Statement for the East Lothian Local Plan</li> <li>• Government Policies in particular Scottish Planning Policy</li> <li>• Draft Environmental Report</li> <li>• Housing Need and Demand Assessment</li> <li>• Transport Appraisal</li> <li>• Local Housing Strategy</li> <li>• Local Biodiversity Action Plan</li> <li>• Specialist references listed below</li> </ul>
<p>Service user experience information</p>	<p>Planning Feedback form</p> <p>Consultation event feedback forms</p>
<p>Consultation <b>and</b> <b>involvement</b> findings</p>	<p>Preparation of the Local Development Plan has been an iterative process, with formal and informal discussions between the Planning Service, the Scottish Government, government agencies, developers, and other bodies, as well as public engagement and consultation. Consultation of the public is required by legislation through inviting comment on a Main Issues Report. This outlines the main planning issues facing the area, the Council's preferred approach to addressing them, and any reasonable alternatives.</p> <p><i>Pre-Main Issues Report engagement</i></p> <p>The Council started a programme of early engagement with the public before the production of the Main Issues Report, supported by Planning Aid Scotland. This was both to raise awareness of the process, as this was the first time a plan had been prepared under new legislation, and also to seek initial views of what should be included in the Main Issues Report. For this engagement, Press notices were placed, and a series of workshops held around the area. Attendees at the workshop were asked to give views on what should be included in the MIR. It was also possible to email or write to the Planning Service with ideas.</p>

### *Main Issues Report*

The primary, and formal, opportunity for public involvement was at Main Issues Report stage. This ran for 12 weeks, from 17 November until 8 February 2015. At this stage, the Council set out its views in the Main Issues Report document on the key issues facing the area, its preferred approach and reasonable alternatives, where available. A strategic communications plan was developed to guide activities. In addition to the statutory procedures, online and traditional channels were used including direct contact with individuals and groups, print and online advertising, posters and press releases as well as social media. A video was created for the Council's website to clearly explain the key issues and context.

A series of drop in sessions and focused workshops were held to explain the MIR, and also to seek an initial response to it from attendees. Overall, 171 people attended the workshops and events. All participants were given a feedback form which included diversity questions. Some of those attending were representing organisations or businesses, but may still have filled this in.

Twice as many men attended as women. The majority of attendees were in the 60+ age group (compared to 35% of the population across East Lothian followed by 45-54 age group at 24% (20% across East Lothian) and 15% each of the 35-44 age group (16% across East Lothian) and the 55-60 age group (15% - around 7% across East Lothian). The remaining 4% were aged 25-34 (around 12% across East Lothian). No-one under 24 completed a feedback form. Almost all attendees were white, with around 1% stating they were mixed race; although this appears low, it is not out of line with the population mix of East Lothian. The proportion of those stating they had a disability was lower than the East Lothian population as a whole. Respondents were asked if they had caring responsibilities; those caring for young children were the largest group of those that said they had caring responsibilities. It is difficult to find comparable data for the population as a whole due to the way this question was asked.

Members of the public were encouraged to respond to the document via the East Lothian Consultation hub, but could also write or email in response. Details of the consultation can be found in the Participation Statement. All of these responses, as well as the related Interim Environmental Report Consultation were summarised by the Planning Service – see [Responses to MIR consultation](#). That document sets out the wide range of responses to the Main Issues Report. Most of those responding did so representing an organisation or business.

The MIR displayed the following notice on its back cover: "Versions of this document can be supplied in Braille, large print, on audiotape or in your own language. Please phone Customer Services on 01620 827199". This was intended to make it accessible to people with sight or hearing difficulties, or those whose first language was not English. No requests were received. In the advertising material for the workshops people were asked to contact the Planning Service if there were any barriers to their attendance. All of the venues were wheelchair accessible. Hearing induction loop equipment was available by prior request.

The MIR had a Flesh Kincaid Reading Ease score of 26.9 meaning it was best understood by university graduates, and was in addition a long document. This was unavoidable to some

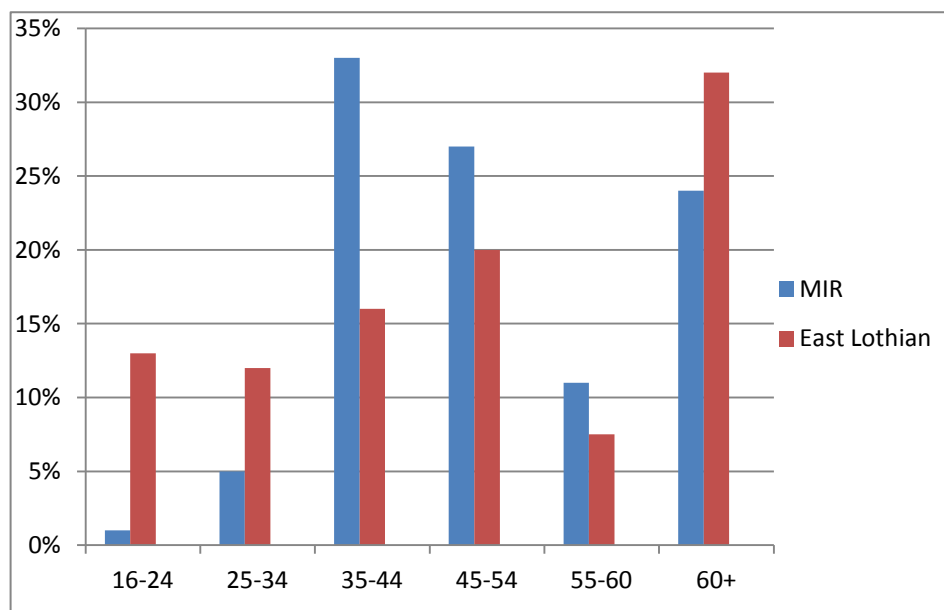
extent because of the complexity of some of the issues. However, it is likely that people with an average reading age – or better - may have struggled with it. This was clear from some of the responses e.g. “I did not understand either option” “possibly I don’t speak planning”. People with learning difficulties would have been likely to find it very difficult to understand and respond to the document.

*Direct responses*

Looking at direct responses to the MIR consultation, 185 responses from residents were received through the Consultation Hub. 111 responses were received by the Planning Service via email or in writing. Some of these responses were from more than one person (e.g. signed by two people at the same address, or petition). Joint responses were recorded as they were given (i.e. not split into two or more separate responses). Questions on diversity information were included on the Hub questionnaire, and were mostly completed by those residents responding. All but 13 people gave their gender and marital status; all but 17 their ethnic identity; all but 12 their age group. However, people did not seem as comfortable giving information on disability or lack of it, or sexual orientation; 41 people did not give this.

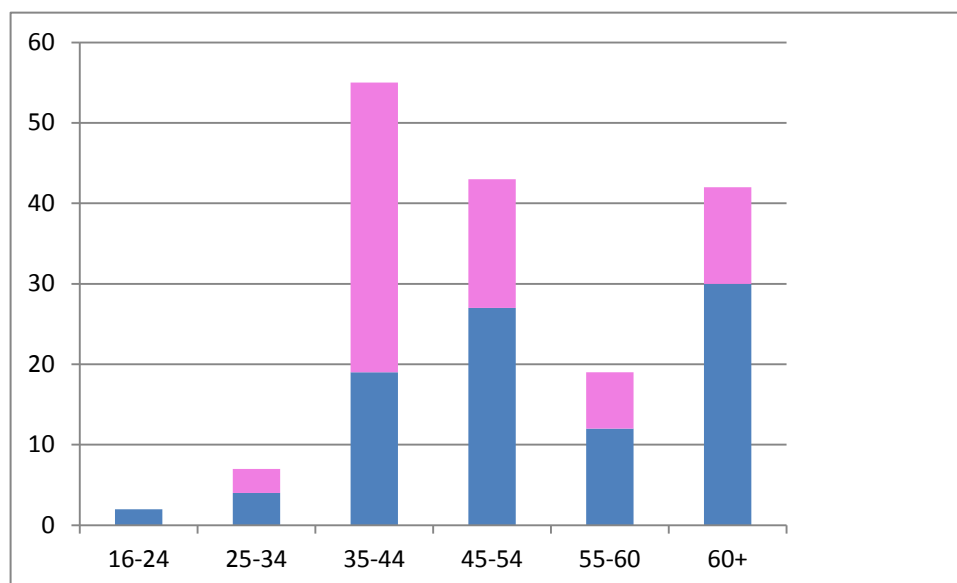
Those who did not use the hub generally did not volunteer diversity information; and there may have been a difference in these characteristics between those who used the hub and those who did not. The following analysis is based on responses of those using the Hub.

The age distribution of respondees compared to the East Lothian population is shown below:



Only 2 respondents stated that they were under 24 years old.

More men responded than women; around 9 men for every 7 women, although there are slightly more women than men in the population. Women between 35 and 44 made up over half of all female respondents, and outnumbered male respondees in this age group, while in older age groups, men were more likely to respond.



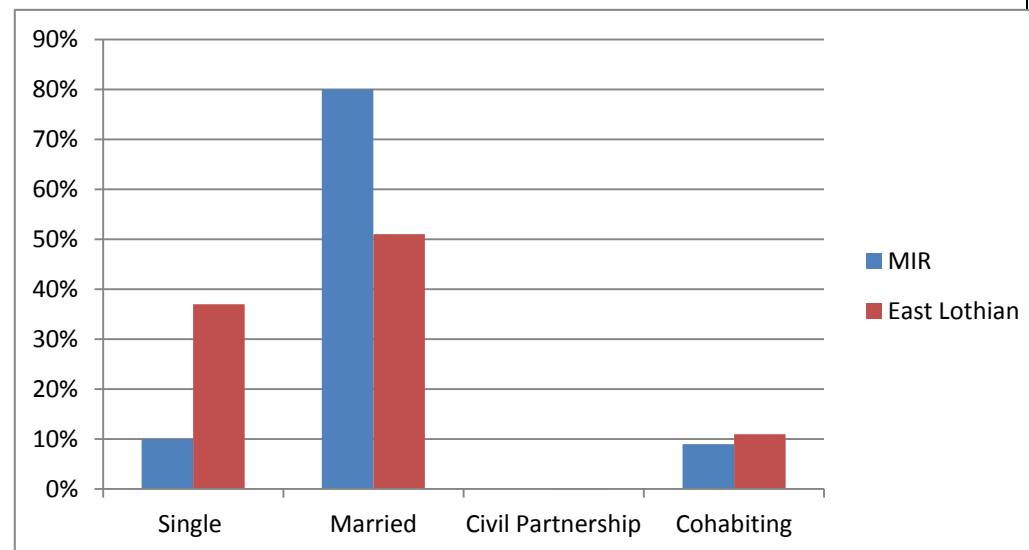
The vast majority of respondents stated they were white; only one respondent stated they were of another ethnicity. This is slightly lower than is expected for the population, with 1.9% of people in East Lothian stating at the 2011 census they were another ethnicity. The low total number (regardless of whether or not it is in line with the population) means it is not possible to get an understanding from the consultation results of any particular concerns ethnic minority people may have as a group.

The position is similar with gay, lesbian or bi-sexual people. The Lothian Health and Life Survey 2002 asked a random sample of adults their sexual orientation, and found that heterosexuals were the largest group at 70.2%; with 1.2% stating they were gay or lesbian, and 1.0% bisexual. 0.7% said they were 'other', while 27% did not respond. This broadly corresponded to those responding to the MIR, with 75% stating they were heterosexual, 1% gay or lesbian, and 24% not responding, though numbers for non-heterosexual respondents were slightly less than would be expected.

People with disabilities were under-represented compared to the population of East Lothian as a whole; none of the residents who responded to the consultation stated that they had with a physical, mental, or learning disability (though some people attending the workshops did state they had a physical disability). 3% of respondents stated they had a sensory disability, compared to nearly 10% of the East Lothian population. At the 2011 census, nearly a fifth of people stated they had a long term health condition other than sensory impairment; even though not all of these may consider themselves disabled, this is still a very low response rate.

The MIR asked about marital status, shown on the chart below. The comparative figures are taken from the Census 2011, which gave more options as to status, including separated and

widowed so are not entirely comparable<sup>2</sup>. However this difference would not explain the considerable discrepancy between responses from married and single people. This is likely to be because people in the middle of the age spectrum were more likely to respond, and are also more likely to be married or in a civil partnership, as are older people.



Key points are:

- Neither the workshops nor the wider consultation attracted response from young people, in particular under 18's
- Single people were also under-represented, but that may be because they are more likely to be younger
- The consultation did not attract responses from those over 60 in proportion to their prevalence in the population, but this was not so marked as with young people
- Older people attended the workshops in disproportionate numbers to the population as a whole
- Neither the consultation nor the workshops attracted women to respond in numbers in line with their population
- Responses from disabled people, in particular those with physical, mental or learning (as opposed to sensory) impairment were very low in comparison to their representation in the population
- Responses from non-white and non-heterosexual people were broadly in line with their representation in the population (which in East Lothian is lower than average for the UK in particular with regard to ethnic minorities); however overall numbers responding were so low that it is not possible to identify trends with regard to these groups.

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml> , Table DC1101SC DC1107SC - Marital and civil partnership status by sex by age. The 'single' figures are Single, plus widowed and divorced, minus 'cohabitees' from

- Equalities monitoring did not cover some groups with protected characteristics, notably transgender status; religious belief; pregnancy and maternity

Feedback from the workshops was summarized by the Planning Service. As more men than women, and older people rather than younger people either attended the workshops or responded to the consultation, the summary of the majority view is more likely to have reflected older, more male orientated views.

Any different views due to maternity or pregnancy, religion or belief, or transgender status could not be identified as this information was not included on the Diversity Monitoring section of the consultation. No differences in views of those with physical, mental or learning disability can be considered as no-one responding to the consultation declared such a status. So few respondents stated they were non-white or non-heterosexual that it is not meaningful to analyse these responses for trends. In addition, numbers of those with a sensory disability and under 35 were also low (6 responses in total from people who considered they had a sensory disability, none of which were physical, only 10 younger people). For some questions, the overall numbers of responses were too low to identify trends. Generally only gender, age and marital status can be usefully further considered.

#### **Diversity Differences in responses**

In terms of **overall strategy**, there appears to be an age difference in which approach was supported. Not all respondees answered this question. No-one under 34 supported the preferred approach, and few expressed a view, but of those who did, all supported the Reasonable Alternative. In all other age groups, the Preferred approach was supported, with the ratio of Preferred Approach to Reasonable Alternative being around 3:2 for those between 35 and 54, rising to between 5 and 6:1 in the oldest age group. Both men and women chose the preferred approach (compact growth) over the alternative (dispersed growth), in a ratio of roughly 2:1 in both cases.

There was little difference in views on **retail issues** including Blindwells status as a town centre.

There was little difference overall between groups on the approach to **employment land**, though men were more likely than women to support neither the preferred nor the alternative approach.

On whether or not the ELLDP should plan to meet the **SDP's housing requirements** as well as signpost need and demand for housing post 2024 (preferred approach) or only plan to 2024, there was a gender difference, with women being more likely to support the preferred approach, while men were more likely to support the reasonable alternative. There was no real difference in views according to age or marital status, with numbers supporting the preferred approach and reasonable alternative, or neither, more or less equally.

On the **Green Belt**, the preferred approach was to modify the boundaries of the Green Belt, while the reasonable alternative was to retain it as it is. Those over 55 were more

	<p>likely to support modification to the Green Belt than those in younger age groups. Men were also slightly more likely to support this than women.</p> <p>The Preferred Approach to <b>Countryside Around Towns</b> was to introduce a designation as a new policy approach; the Reasonable Alternative was not to do so. The preferred approach was popular, with almost all people supporting it; though men and older people were more likely to dissent. Almost everybody supported the preferred approach to <b>Green Networks</b>, with little difference between those who did not.</p> <p>Regarding <b>Development in the Countryside</b>, there was a mix of views. The preferred approach was to maintain the current policy approach to the countryside, and define the coastal area. The Reasonable Alternative was to be less restrictive to very small scale housing proposals. Men were equally likely to support the Reasonable Alternative or Neither approach than women, who by around 3:1 chose the Preferred Approach. Women’s support of more restrictive approach to development in the countryside accords with in their greater support of the Countryside Around Towns designation.</p> <p>For the Cluster Areas, for resource reasons, and also because of the low numbers answering some of the questions, it was not possible to look at all of the sites. Some key sites were chosen to see if there were differences in responses between different groups.</p> <p>In <b>Musselburgh</b>, there was even support and opposition to the approach to economic development, of retaining existing operational sites, and adding new business land at Old Craighall and Craighall. People in the mid age range were more likely to oppose it, with more support from both younger and older people. Though the numbers answering both the equalities questions and the question on the proposed Goshen site were low, although there was opposition to this proposal overall, men were more likely to oppose it, as were those in the 35-54 age group. At PREF-M1, Old Craighall, support and opposition to the site was roughly even all round, and between age groups (discounting the 16-34 group as too few replied); proportionately more women supported this site than men.</p> <p>Edenhall (PREF M6) was considered as due to its location closer to the centre, as it is suggested<sup>3</sup> that women might be more likely than men to support sites closer to amenities, as they often have to make more regular daily journeys than men, and are less likely to be able to drive. Total numbers answering on both this site and the equalities monitoring were low, but there is some evidence that this may be the case, with men roughly equal in support and opposition, and women supporting the site 4:1. In comments on the Musselburgh cluster, including reasons for supporting or opposing sites, both men and women mentioned traffic issues, including its impact on the High Street, and a general concern about overdevelopment. More women than men mentioned the importance of access to greenspace and preserving the identity of the</p>
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<sup>3</sup> RTPI “Gender Equality and Plan Making – The Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit”

	<p>town.</p> <p>For <b>Blindwells</b>, both men and women supported the preferred approach by some margin. Women were more supportive than men of the proposed expansion, Men were also generally in favour, but about a third of them were not. All age groups were in favour of expansion, but numbers of those opposing this increased with age. There was no difference in responses by marital status.</p> <p>On <b>affordable housing</b> the preferred approach is a 25% quota, the reasonable alternative 30%. 49 responses were received on this through the Hub. There was little difference between genders; men were split evenly, while women marginally preferred the preferred approach. Age wise older people were slightly more likely to support greater affordable housing provision, though only one person under 34 answered this. Numbers of single people answering were too low to tell if there was a difference between the views of them and those in a partnership. On tenure mix, the preferred approach is for a wide range of tenure types, where the reasonable alternative is for an 80/20 social housing/other mix. There was little support for the reasonable alternative across the board.</p> <p>On <b>energy</b>, the question was a technical one about how policy should be delivered rather than the substance of policy itself. There was general support for the preferred approach. There were comments that further development of Cockenzie either as a port or as a power station were unwelcome (though a few people did support this), support for district heating and both pro- and anti-wind views. For <b>low and zero carbon technologies</b> the preferred approach would result in a slower reduction in emissions than the reasonable alternative. In this, men tended to prefer a slower reduction while women were more evenly split. There was little age difference.</p> <p>In relation to minerals, the difference between the preferred approach and the reasonable alternative was with the latter an area of search for opencast coal would be identified. Overall, there was a large preference for the preferred approach, at around 6:1; however these were almost entirely male responses. Of the women who responded to this question, more of them chose the reasonable alternative of identifying an open cast coal areas of search. Numbers of women responding to this question at all were low. In terms of the approach to <b>waste</b> the difference between the preferred approach and the reasonable alternative is the preferred approach would identify employment sites as suitable (subject to amenity impacts) while the reasonable alternative would have a criteria based policy for waste sites. There was very strong support for the preferred approach, and numbers of those supporting the reasonable alternative were too low to draw any conclusions over differing views among diversity groups.</p> <p>On the <b>minor policy review</b> three comments were received, two from women and one from a man. One of the women commented that consultation events should be held at supermarkets. Although not related to the question, there was not anywhere else this type of view could be expressed.</p>
Good practice	Planning Advice Note series



guidelines	
Other (please specify)	
Is any further information required? How will you gather this?	<p>The distribution of LGBT people spatially within East Lothian is not known. The demographic breakdown of those who live in Conservation Areas is not known.</p> <p>The impacts identified from such work would not be the major impacts of the plan as a whole.</p>

**HOW DOES THE POLICY MEET THE DIFFERENT NEEDS OF AND IMPACT ON GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY?**

<b>Equality Group</b>	<b>Differences between a group and the general population which might be relevant to planning:</b>	<b>Impacts</b>
Older People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less likely to have access to a car</li> <li>• less likely to be able to finance a house move to a more expensive house type or area;</li> <li>• less likely to require to be close to employment</li> <li>• likely to be at home more in the day</li> <li>• Less likely to play formal sport; the most popular sports are swimming, golf, cycling and bowls</li> <li>• Are more vulnerable to road traffic</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focusing development on locations which are accessible other than by private car</li> <li>• policies retaining the viability of town centres and local facilities</li> <li>• requiring affordable housing quotas</li> <li>• supporting keeping care homes in use as such</li> <li>• policies re-allocating road space and supporting active travel</li> <li>• helping to address fuel poverty through policy on heat and energy efficient design</li> <li>• addressing flood risk, air quality and noise</li> <li>• protection of heritage, which older people are more likely to visit</li> <li>• Density policy is likely to reduce the amount of new housing consisting of large family homes</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west means increasing the population potentially using town</li> </ul>

	<p>accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less likely to be living in poverty and much less likely than working age people to be on <i>very</i> low incomes</li> <li>• Are more likely to be vulnerable to the effects of flooding<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	<p>centres which have existing air quality problems (Spatial Strategy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sports pitches as part of open space provision(CF1)</li> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3/DP4)</li> <li>• Restriction on new housing in the countryside may make it harder for old people to stay in their communities in old age (DC4 and HOU6)</li> </ul>
People in Middle Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to be home owners</li> <li>• Are more likely to be in work</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased supply of housing near Edinburgh/Musselburgh and Haddington where much of the employment is</li> <li>• Allocation of a range of employment sites across East Lothian</li> <li>• Policies protecting open space</li> <li>• Segregated Active Travel Corridor</li> <li>• Road improvements to meet peak flows</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Young people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More likely to be in education</li> <li>• More likely to be in work</li> <li>• More likely to be single</li> <li>• For teenagers, less likely to have access to a car</li> <li>• More likely than older people to be in private rented accommodation</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing supply of housing closer to Edinburgh, and employment opportunities across the area</li> <li>• Maintaining services in accessible locations</li> <li>• Requiring affordable housing as part of housing developments</li> <li>• Provision for Houses in Multiple Occupation</li> <li>• Promotion of the Segregated Active Travel Corridor</li> <li>• Public transport improvements</li> </ul> <p><b>Mixed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy and many of the policies of the plan are intended to combat climate change. There are however other policy aims which sometimes take precedence in some areas. Where other policy objectives require to be considered this may affect them more.</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup>Exploring the Social Impacts of Flood Risk and Flooding”, Scottish Executive Social Research 2007  
<http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/174676/0048938.pdf>

		<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictive policy towards housing in the countryside may make it more difficult for young people who grew up there to remain in their communities (DC4)</li> </ul>
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>have a right to play</li> <li>Have a right to educational provision</li> <li>have no choice in where they live</li> <li>are less able to travel away from their neighbourhood</li> <li>are more vulnerable to road traffic accidents</li> <li>are more vulnerable to the effects of poor air quality</li> <li>are slightly more likely to be living in poverty</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguarding educational sites benefits children as play space there is retained</li> <li>Solution for secondary schools in Musselburgh which reduces the use of school transport</li> <li>Timely provision of educational facilities</li> <li>Provision of sports pitches</li> <li>Provision for formal play</li> <li>Encouragement of active travel (for health benefits themselves but also from reduction in road traffic accidents)</li> <li>Measures to improve air quality and reduce noise</li> <li>The heat policy may reduce fuel poverty</li> <li>Flood risk policy reduces potential for living in damp housing and disruption to education</li> <li>Reducing the impact of traffic in new housing areas</li> <li>Maintaining services in accessible locations</li> </ul> <p>The strategy and many of the policies of the plan are intended to combat climate change. There are however other policy aims which sometimes take precedence in some areas. Where other policy objectives require to be considered this may affect them more.</p> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focusing development in the west means increasing the population potentially using town centres which have existing air quality problems (Spatial Strategy)</li> </ul>
Women(includes issues relating to pregnancy and maternity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are likely to have home responsibilities in addition to work</li> <li>are more likely to head lone parent families than men; around half of lone</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focusing development in the west gives access to greater employment opportunity and is better connected/able by public transport</li> <li>A new community at Blindwells offers the opportunity to incorporate safety from the start</li> </ul>

	<p>parent families are in poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• are more likely to move to follow a partners employment than men are</li> <li>• are likely to live longer than men</li> <li>• are more likely to be in or near the home during periods of looking after young children</li> <li>• may need provision for breastfeeding</li> <li>• Are less likely to play formal sports; English evidence finds participation is highest in swimming, keep fit and dancing</li> <li>• Are more likely to perceive/experience safety issues in moving around public space<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• Are more likely to live in residential or nursing care homes than men, and to live there for longer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining services in accessible locations</li> <li>• Allocating a spread of employment sites across East Lothian</li> <li>• Safeguarding health care sites</li> <li>• Retention of hotels and care homes in use as such; controlling the location of care homes</li> <li>• Requiring affordable housing as part of housing developments</li> <li>• Improvements to public transport</li> <li>• Measures to ensure high quality design of new housing areas</li> <li>• Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> <li>• Ensuring proper provision for recycling in premises</li> <li>• Measures to protect the cultural heritage</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sports pitches as part of the open space requirement (CF1)</li> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3 and DC4)</li> </ul>
Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to be in employment especially full time employment</li> <li>• Are more likely to play formal sports; football, golf and cycling were particularly male dominated.</li> <li>• Are less likely to</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies supportive of employment use</li> <li>• retention of pubs in use as such</li> <li>• preferring uses that require a harbor at harbours</li> <li>• Improvement of provision for cycling</li> <li>• Improvement to the rail network and A1 access with regard to commuting</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> See ODPM Planning and Diversity: Research into Policies and Procedures <https://core.ac.uk/display/9709078>

	<p>perceive/experience safety issues in public space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are not likely to live as long as women</li> <li>• Are less likely to live in residential care or nursing homes, and to have shorter stays there</li> <li>• Are somewhat more likely to commute by car<sup>6</sup></li> </ul>	
Transgender people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to perceive safety issues in moving around public space</li> <li>• Are more likely to be homeless<sup>7</sup> and may experience discrimination in seeking private rented accommodation</li> <li>• Are less likely to play formal sports</li> <li>• Based on limited evidence, are thought to be more likely to be in poverty</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west with easier access to Edinburgh for socialising and services</li> <li>• A new community at Blindwells offers the opportunity to incorporate safety from the start</li> <li>• Affordable housing provision</li> <li>• Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sports pitches as part of the open space requirement</li> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3 and DC4)</li> </ul>
Disabled people - physical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are less likely to be able to avail themselves of a car</li> <li>• Are more likely to be in poverty</li> <li>• Are more likely to have difficulties</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west gives access to greater employment opportunity and is better connected/able by public transport</li> <li>• A new community at Blindwells offers the opportunity to incorporate safety and disabled access from the start as well as issues related to</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> Scotland's Census 2011, Table DC7101SC – of those in employment, 34% of men and 28% of women commute by car, either as a driver or passenger.

<sup>7</sup> "Young, Trans and homeless", Jane Fae, Inside housing 6 May 2015 <http://www.insidehousing.co.uk/young-trans-and-homeless/7009393.article>

	<p>physically accessing public spaces and buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to require modified homes</li> <li>• Are more likely to spend more time in the home</li> <li>• Are less likely to play formal sport</li> <li>• Are less likely to access public open space</li> </ul>	<p>sensory impairment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining services in accessible locations</li> <li>• Affordable housing provision</li> <li>• Safeguarding health care sites</li> <li>• Retention of hotels and care homes in use a such; controlling the location of care homes</li> <li>• Provision of a range of burial sites</li> <li>• Policies to reduce car use in residential areas and to slow speeds</li> <li>• Public transport improvements</li> <li>• addressing flood risk and air quality</li> <li>• Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restriction of housing in the countryside may make it harder for disabled people to stay in their communities (DC4)</li> <li>• Provision of sports pitches as part of the open space requirement</li> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3 and DP4)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage policies may affect opportunities for adaptations to buildings or the public realm intended to enable disabled access, or to help partially sighted people get around (CH1 and CH2)</li> </ul>
<p>Disabled people - learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to have difficulty understanding information</li> <li>• Are more likely to have difficulty moving around public spaces and buildings including through using public transport</li> <li>• Are more likely to be in poverty</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new community at Blindwells brings the opportunity to consider issues of learning disability (e.g. Alzheimers) from the start</li> <li>• Supporting the continuation of services in accessible (existing) locations</li> <li>• Affordable housing provision</li> <li>• Timely provision of education solutions</li> <li>• Policies to reduce car use in residential areas and to slow speeds</li> <li>• Public transport improvements</li> <li>• Retention of care homes in use a such; controlling the location of care homes</li> <li>• Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> </ul>

		<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3)</li> </ul>
<p>Disabled People – long terms medical conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to be in poverty</li> <li>• Are more likely to spend more time in the home</li> <li>• Are more likely to experience difficulties accessing public spaces and buildings including through using public transport</li> </ul>	<p><b>As disabled people, above; plus</b></p> <p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies aimed at improving air quality including addressing impact of dust from mineral extraction</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west means increasing the population potentially using town centers which have existing air quality problems (Spatial Strategy)</li> </ul>
<p>People with mental health problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to be unemployed (though unemployment also can cause/exacerbate mental health problems)</li> <li>• Some may have greater fears for their personal safety</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy supporting provision of green networks and open space, and for some, sports pitches</li> <li>• Maintaining services in accessible locations</li> <li>• Provision of affordable housing</li> <li>• Retaining care homes in use as such</li> <li>• addressing flood risk</li> <li>• improving the attractiveness of built development and the area generally</li> <li>• Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> <li>• addressing noise</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind</li> </ul>
<p>Minority ethnic people, migrant workers, non-English speakers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to be in poverty</li> <li>• Are more likely than the general</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west may make it easier to access jobs and specialist shops should they wish,<sup>9</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> See 8.

	<p>population to work in catering and hospitality and local shops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are more likely to work long hours</li> <li>• Some groups are more likely to aspire to and own their own home<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• Are more likely to live in private rented accommodation, particularly migrant workers (who are more likely to live in overcrowded, unsafe and sub-standard housing) although more likely to have experienced problems accessing PRS housing than white people</li> <li>• Less likely to live in social housing</li> <li>• African, Caribbean or black people are twice as likely to live in households without access to a car</li> <li>• In the case of people of Asian descent, are less likely to play formal sports</li> <li>• Live in Edinburgh in higher proportions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of local facilities</li> <li>• Retention of hotels in use as such</li> <li>• Affordable housing provision</li> <li>• Affordable housing provision in a variety of tenures: positive as some ethnic groups are keener on owner occupation than average</li> <li>• Provision for HMOs</li> <li>• Provision of allotments</li> <li>• Provision of a range of burial sites</li> <li>• Addressing flood risk</li> <li>• Policies to improve public transport and active travel</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restriction of hot food outlets (TC4)</li> <li>• Provision of sports pitches as part of the open space requirement</li> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3)</li> </ul>
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<sup>8</sup> "Poverty and ethnicity: A review of Evidence" Joseph Rowntree Foundation  
<https://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/default/files/jrf/migrated/files/poverty-ethnicity-evidence-summary.pdf>



	than East Lothian	
Gypsy/Travellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gypsy travelers have different accommodation needs to the settled population</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision for gypsy traveler sites as an exception to housing in the countryside policy</li> </ul>
Refugees and asylum seekers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>may be more likely to perceive/experience safety issues in public spaces</li> <li>may have greater need/wish for support services</li> <li>likely to have no money or access to mainstream benefits</li> <li>have a statutory right to housing</li> <li>are less likely to be able to speak English</li> <li>are not permitted to work until their asylum claim is processed</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> <li>Public transport improvements</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3, DP4)</li> </ul>
People with different religions or beliefs (includes people with no religion or belief)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People with religious beliefs are more likely to require access to a place of worship and appreciate a level of respect for that place</li> <li>May have different beliefs about burial or cremation practices</li> <li>Some groups may be more likely to perceive/experience safety issues in public</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focusing development in the west make it easier for people with a wide range of beliefs to access facilities for worship with others</li> <li>Affordable housing provision</li> <li>Provision of a range of burial sites will benefit those groups who prefer burial</li> </ul>

	<p>spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May experience discrimination in seeking private rented accommodation</li> </ul>	
<p>Lesbian, gay, bisexual people; Heterosexual people; impacts are listed for LGB people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may be more likely to perceive/experience safety issues in public spaces</li> <li>• young LGB people are thought to be more at risk of homelessness and may be more likely to be discriminated against in the private rental sector<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• may experience barriers to participation in sport due to perceived or actual discriminatory attitudes<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• focusing development in the west increases the supply of housing near to specialist social facilities and services in Edinburgh</li> <li>• provision of affordable housing</li> <li>• Policies that aim to increase perceived safety of the built environment and open space</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of sports pitches as part of the open space requirement (CF1)</li> <li>• Lack of stipulation that open space should be designed with personal safety in mind (OS3, DP4)</li> </ul>
<p>People who are unmarried, married or in a civil partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People who are single and without children are more likely to live in one bedroom accommodation than those who are married</li> <li>• Single people are more likely to socialise outside the home</li> <li>• Single people with</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single people should benefit from focusing development in the west to access facilities in Edinburgh</li> <li>• Affordable housing provision (single people)</li> <li>• Provision of HMOs</li> <li>• Retention of care homes in use as such (single people)</li> <li>• Provision for waste separation in housing (single</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup> Stonewall Housing, see <http://www.stonewallhousing.org/>

<sup>11</sup> See <http://www.sportscotland.org.uk/media/1886385/Equality-and-Sport-Research-Final-Report.pdf>

	children are more likely to require work close to their home than married people	people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing density policy (single people)</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>		
<p>Those vulnerable to falling into poverty:</p> <p>The policy listed opposite should affect <b>all</b> low income groups. Below are listed policies that particularly impact on certain of these groups but not all.</p>	<p><b>Positives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the need to travel and increasing active travel is a major driver of the plan and this should benefit all low income groups</li> <li>Policy aimed at reducing the dominance of the car in residential areas and reducing speeds particularly benefits those without cars</li> <li>Improvements to the public transport network benefits most those most likely to use it</li> <li>Support for town centres and local facilities reduces money and time spent on travel</li> <li>Provision of affordable housing most benefits those in need of it</li> <li>Provision of open space and development of the Green Network should particularly benefit those on low incomes as it is harder for them to leave the area for outdoor recreation</li> <li>Provision of allotments can assist access to cheaper food source</li> <li>Support for improving digital communications most helps those who find it hard to travel</li> <li>Choice of some Local Biodiversity Sites was to enable access to nature close to all main communities</li> <li>Addressing flood risk helps those most who are hit hardest by flooding</li> <li>Provision of waste separation in residences helps those in small or overcrowded accommodation most</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policies on Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings may make it more difficult for those in poverty to maintain their homes (CH1 and CH2)</li> <li>Enabling development under DC5 does not require to provide affordable housing which could reinforce localised inequality (DC5)</li> <li>Restrictive policy towards housing in the countryside may make it more difficult for people on low incomes to live there; for people that grew up there this may mean they cannot find accommodation within their communities (DC4)</li> </ul>	
Unemployed	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locating homes and employment sites together should make it easier to find work, as will concentrating development in the west (close to Edinburgh)</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment is encouraged by the allocation of a range of employment sites across East Lothian; rural diversification and tourism policies; retention of hotels in use; harbor policy</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restricting hot food outlets may affect the unemployed as this is often entry level employment (TC4)</li> </ul>
People on benefits	<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing some affordable housing to come forward as low cost purchase/shared ownership will disadvantage some people on benefits who are less likely to be able to access this (HOU4)</li> </ul>
Single Parents and vulnerable families	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west should make it easier for single parents to combine childcare with paid work</li> <li>• Town centre first policy should encourage co-location of uses allowing multi-function (shorter) trips</li> <li>• Musselburgh cluster education proposals would make it easier for older children to collect younger ones</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Pensioners	– see older people
Looked after children and those leaving care settings (including children and young people and those with illness)	<p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing some affordable housing to come forward as low cost purchase/shared ownership will disadvantage those leaving care who are less likely to be able to access this (HOU4)</li> </ul>
Homeless people	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision for HMOs</li> <li>• Retention in use of hotels (as they may provide some accommodation) and care homes (as their availability may free up other accommodation)</li> <li>• Provision of generosity in the housing supply</li> <li>• Permitting replacement dwellings for those lost by hazard or uninhabitable in the countryside</li> </ul>
Carers (including young carers)	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west should make it easier for carers to combine childcare with paid work</li> <li>• Retention of care homes in use as such brings more choice over when caring for someone has become too much</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Play space close to home is of benefit to young carers</li> </ul>
Those involved in the criminal justice system	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development in the west gives easier access to courts, jail and a range of solicitors</li> </ul>
Those living in the most deprived communities (bottom 20% SIMD areas)	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The compact spatial strategy is intended to benefit those living in low SIMD areas due to the regenerative effect of development</li> <li>• Town centre first policy will benefit SIMD areas in Prestonpans and Tranent but Pinkie less so</li> <li>• Policy allowing change of use to garden ground is likely to benefit some people in these areas, where small pieces of open space with problems could be taken into private control</li> <li>• Some of these areas could benefit from improvement to open space through new development in lieu of on-site provision</li> <li>• The Segregated Active Travel Way should benefit these communities as it passes close to them</li> <li>• Tranent area road improvements should benefit those in the Coalgate due to improved air quality in the town centre</li> <li>• The Green Network is intended to benefit those in deprived communities</li> <li>• Preservation and interpretation of battlefields is likely to benefit these communities as they are close</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These communities will not directly benefit from the improved design of new housing areas (DP4, DP8, DP9 and others)</li> </ul>
People with low literacy/numeracy	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeous educational provision should help children at risk of low literacy to avoid this</li> </ul>
Others e.g. veterans, students	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment use around QMU may help students through links with industry</li> <li>• Policy on harbours should benefit the fishing community</li> <li>• HMO policy should benefit students who use this type of accommodation</li> <li>• The Segregated Active Travel Way should benefit students as it passes QMU</li> </ul>
<p><b>Geographical communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Rural/ semi rural communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The focus of development is on urban areas: some in rural areas may welcome this for preservation of amenity, others may wish to see more development to meet housing needs of young people. The impact of development in urban areas will be mitigated by open space and green network provision</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Urban Communities</li> <li>➤ Coastal communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban dwellers should benefit from protection of town centres while rural dwellers should benefit from protection of local facilities</li> <li>• Rural dwellers may be affected by restrictions on new housing in the countryside</li> <li>• Rural areas are more likely to receive windfarm developments</li> <li>• Much of the immediate coast is given protection from development that does not require a coastal location</li> </ul>
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**ARE THERE ANY OTHER FACTORS WHICH WILL AFFECT THE WAY THIS POLICY IMPACTS ON THE COMMUNITY OR STAFF GROUPS?**

The ELLDP will have long lasting effects on the community. In part it allocates sites for proposed development, and in this the intention of the plan is clear and the effects reasonably predictable. It also provides a framework of policies to control development that comes forward speculatively. What form this may take is not wholly foreseeable as the final form of development is influenced by landowners and developers as well as the plan.

Significant development in the west could alter the relationship this area has with Edinburgh. At the moment, Musselburgh is seen as a somewhat distinct community, although, as with the rest of East Lothian, many people that live there work in Edinburgh. With development at Old Craighall, it is not clear if this will be the case; there is an element of separation from Musselburgh by the A1 and East Coast Mainline, and incoming residents may identify more as part of Edinburgh than of Musselburgh/East Lothian

The other main way the plan will influence the community is in the provision of education to meet the needs of new residential development. In some areas, especially in the west, this will bring considerable change. Schools can be very influential in shaping communities – when children are at school together, they will know most of those in their peer group, who will grow up to be their community. In mobile communities, where children grow up and move on, their parents may stay and keep the ties they made through their children. Two new secondary schools will bring change to the shape of communities in East Lothian.

**IS ANY PART OF THIS POLICY/ SERVICE TO BE CARRIED OUT WHOLLY OR PARTLY BY CONTRACTORS?**

If yes, how have you included equality and human rights considerations into the contract?

Much of the plan will be implemented by private developers. They do not operate under contract but under grant of planning permission. The delivery of the plan strategy and site allocations will deliver the benefits of growth.

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED HOW YOU WILL COMMUNICATE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS POLICY OR POLICY CHANGE TO THOSE AFFECTED E.G. TO THOSE WITH HEARING LOSS, SPEECH IMPAIRMENT OR ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE?**

The Council provides for translation into other languages and Braille, on request. A ‘call out’ box with information on how to access this is included on the cover of the plan and associated documents.

**PLEASE CONSIDER HOW YOUR POLICY WILL IMPACT ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING?**

Objectives	Comments
<b>Equality and Human rights</b>	
Promotes / advances equality of opportunity e.g. improves access to and quality of services, status	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locating housing and employment together to allow employment to be accessed other than by private car</li> <li>• Requiring new development to be accessible by modes other than the private car and improving public transport</li> <li>• Protecting facilities in town centres and local areas</li> <li>• Requiring a range and choice of house types</li> <li>• Provision of affordable housing</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting a variety of tenures of affordable housing, blurring the distinction between affordable and owner-occupied</li> <li>• Securing timeous educational provision</li> <li>• provision of open space and green networks</li> <li>• provision of a range of burial sites</li> <li>• improving provision of allotments</li> <li>• protecting East Lothian’s built and natural heritage</li> <li>• seeking improvement to air quality, noise and flood risk</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot food shop locations are constrained which may make it difficult for some people to access this service (TC4)</li> <li>• Provision of new housing in the countryside is restricted which may make it difficult for people on low incomes or in need of particular house types to remain in their communities (DC3, HOU5)</li> <li>• New housing areas may be better than those that currently exist, perhaps especially deprived areas, increasing inequality of living environment (DP4, DP8, DP9 and others)</li> </ul>
<p>Promotes good relations within and between people with protected characteristics and tackles harassment</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing the provision of affordable housing may help provide a route out of harassment for those experiencing it</li> <li>• Policies supporting less car dominated residential areas support social contact within neighbourhoods</li> <li>• Providing for gypsy traveler needs should mean less conflict with the settled population over use of informal sites</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing a concentration of HMOs has the potential to lead to lack of community cohesion however this does not appear to be a problem at the moment<sup>12</sup> (HOU7)</li> </ul> <p><b>Mixed/uncertain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battlefields commemorate disputes some of which continue today, Scotland against England, Protestant against Catholic; however interpretation give an opportunity to develop tolerance also (CH5)</li> </ul>

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<sup>12</sup> See 33 below



<p>Promotes participation, inclusion, dignity and self control over decisions;</p>	<p>Inclusion and dignity crossover with equality of access to services and many of the same issues are raised.</p> <p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ELLDP process promotes participation by enabling people to comment on the policies and proposals of the plan and make a case for their views.</li> <li>• The plan itself aims to meet the housing supply target in full and with generosity. Having a house is a basic requirement for participation.</li> <li>• It also promotes employment where possible; again, having a job is important for participation, dignity and self control over decisions.</li> <li>• Areas for social meeting and mixing are encouraged, whether through provision and protection of open space or community facilities, or vibrant town centres.</li> </ul>
<p>Builds family support networks, resilience and community capacity</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private family life is supported by the aim of allocating sufficient housing sites to meet supply targets, and requiring new housing to meet privacy and overlooking standards.</li> <li>• Many policies support community capacity by space for meeting and mixing as above.</li> </ul>
<p>Reduces crime and fear of crime</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• plan policies aim to make the area more attractive which reduces crime (for example good design in new housing areas)</li> <li>• support for active travel and improved road safety will reduce traffic crime such as speeding</li> <li>• retaining the vibrancy of the town centers.</li> <li>• providing play space should reduce fear of crime by providing children and teenagers with something to do. Occasionally such spaces support anti-social behavior but that is not the intention of the plan and good design should be able to avoid this as far as possible.</li> </ul>
<p>Promotes healthier lifestyles including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diet and nutrition,</li> <li>• sexual health,</li> <li>• substance misuse</li> <li>• Exercise and physical activity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meeting the housing supply in full; good housing is essential for health</li> <li>• encouraging employment which is good for mental health</li> <li>• supporting gypsy traveler sites will reduce health effects of</li> </ul>

	<p>being moved on in a group with lower than average life expectancy<sup>13</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote active travel</li> <li>• promotion of outdoor recreation through creation of open space, green networks and landscape protection</li> <li>• policies to improve the attractiveness of the area support mental health</li> <li>• improvements to road safety through many of the transport interventions</li> <li>• reduction in ill-health from bad air quality, exposure to noise and flooding</li> <li>• allotments provide healthy food and activity</li> <li>• heat policy should reduce fuel poverty</li> </ul> <p><b>Mixed</b></p> <p>Some policies may have mixed effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection of local shops and facilities may encourage walking, however, this may encourage consumption of potentially higher priced and less healthy options (TC1 and TC3)</li> <li>• Hot food shops are restricted in some areas but not all (TC4)</li> <li>• Retaining care homes in use as such probably improves the health of carers but those living in care homes have shorter life expectancy (HOU5)</li> </ul>
Protection of property	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan proposals do not require any compulsory purchase of property</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policy may restrict what can be done with private property, or require contributions so that development comes forward in a certain way to support the good planning of the area. However, development rights were nationalized in 1947, so this does not interfere with property rights.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental</b>	

<sup>13</sup> "Gypsies/Travellers in Scotland: Summary of the Evidence Base, Summer 2013" Scottish Government at <http://www.gov.scot/resource/0043/00430806.pdf>

Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in East Lothian (including carbon management)	See the Interim Strategic Environmental Assessment at <a href="http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/204/statutory_development_plans/1470/local_development_plan/4">http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/204/statutory_development_plans/1470/local_development_plan/4</a>
Plan for future climate change	
Pollution: air/ water/ soil/ noise	
Protect coastal and inland waters	
Enhance biodiversity	
Encourage resource efficiency (energy, water, materials and minerals)	
Public Safety: Minimise waste generation/ infection control/ accidental injury /fire risk	
Reduce need to travel / promote sustainable forms of transport	
Improves the physical environment e.g. housing quality, public and green space	
<b>Economic</b>	
Maximises income and /or reduces income inequality	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a range of employment land in marketable locations across the area but focused in areas where there are regeneration objectives, supports tourism uses and small scale employment use in the countryside</li> <li>• Meets the housing supply target in full in marketable locations and where levels of private renting are high, and provides for affordable housing and HMOs</li> <li>• Aims to reduce the need to travel and supports active travel</li> <li>• Secures contributions from developers for the community facilities required for their development</li> <li>• Aims to protect open space and develop the Green Network</li> <li>• Aims to avoid losses from flooding</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aims to reduce days of work lost due to the impact on health of poor air quality</li> </ul> <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions on hot food takeaways may restrict entry into employment which may particularly affect ethnic minorities (TC4)</li> </ul>
<p>Helps young people into positive destinations</p>	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports increased economic development in a range of accessible locations, including supporting links with QMU and small scale development in the countryside</li> <li>• Support for a range of employment generating uses such as retail, tourism, hotels, harbor uses, care homes</li> <li>• Support for HMOs may help give young people mobility to access jobs</li> <li>• Securing educational provision</li> <li>• Requiring employment uses to locate where they can be accessed by modes other than the private car</li> </ul>
<p>Supports local business/improves local employment opportunities</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports increased economic development in a range of accessible locations including small scale development in the countryside</li> <li>• Support for a range of employment generating uses such as retail, tourism, harbor uses, hotels, care homes</li> <li>• Town centre and local facilities policies supports business/employment use over residential</li> <li>• Protection of the natural and cultural heritage, and policies aimed and preserving or enhancing the general appearance of the area make it an attractive place to invest and supports tourism</li> <li>• Transport improvements may make East Lothian a more attractive place to locate and improve access to businesses already here</li> <li>• Providing for development of small scale wind turbines may help local businesses reduce costs and meet green energy requirements of customers</li> <li>• Mineral safeguards support local quarrying business</li> </ul> <p><b>Mixed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restriction on choice of locations due to accessibility requirements may constrain choice of site for business owners however it aims to improve ease of access to local</li> </ul>

	<p>employment opportunities (T1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrictions on location of retail use may constrain first choice of location though this policy is intended to support local business in general through support of town centres (TC1)</li> <li>• Restricting development in the coast and countryside or in areas important for the natural or built heritage may constrain individual businesses but retaining the attractiveness of the area should support business overall (DC1, DC6, policy on natural and built environment)</li> </ul> <p><b>Negative</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing development on locations accessible to Edinburgh may mean new residents support businesses there rather than in East Lothian (Spatial Strategy)</li> <li>• Restriction on hot food business location may constrain some business opportunities (TC4)</li> </ul>
<p>Helps people to access jobs (both paid and unpaid)</p>	<p><b>Positive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports increased economic development in a range of accessible locations including small scale development in the countryside</li> <li>• Allocates most housing land in areas closer to main employment locations</li> <li>• Promotes active travel</li> <li>• Promotes transport improvements mainly in relation to travel to Edinburgh</li> <li>• Supports retention of jobs in Town Centres which tend to be more accessible locations</li> <li>• Steers care homes towards town centres</li> <li>• Requires employment uses to locate where they can be accessed by modes other than the private car</li> </ul>

**IS THE POLICY A QUALIFYING POLICY, PROGRAMME OR STRATEGY AS DEFINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT 2005?**

Yes

## ACTION PLAN

Identified negative impact	Mitigating circumstances	Mitigating actions	Timeline	Responsible person
<p><b>Spatial Strategy:</b> Focusing development in the west means increasing the population potentially using town centers which have existing air quality problems. This is likely to affect children, the elderly and those with certain medical conditions most.</p>	<p>Focusing development in the west is the best location to mitigate climate change and for accessibility, which benefits everybody. Air quality management is an existing problem which requires to be addressed through other legislation.</p>	<p>The plan seeks to improve air quality to mitigate the impact of increasing numbers of people in the area through transport interventions in Musselburgh and Tranent.</p>	<p>Included in plan</p>	
<p><b>Spatial Strategy Impact on Local Businesses:</b> Focusing development on locations accessible to Edinburgh (and Fort Kinnaird Retail Park) may mean new residents support businesses there rather than in East Lothian</p>	<p>Focusing development in the west is the best location to mitigate climate change and for accessibility, which benefits all. The plan includes policies supporting Town Centers and local facilities.</p>	<p>The plan includes policies supporting local business and town centers.</p>	<p>Included in plan</p>	
<p><b>TC1 Town Centres, TC3 Protection of Local facilities</b>  <b>Rights: promoting healthier lifestyles.</b>  Protection of local shops and facilities may encourage</p>	<p>Protection of town centres and local facilities has advantages for community identity, and retaining accessibility to services, and in the case of local shops, basic food and household items. There is</p>	<p>None</p>		

walking but may encourage consumption of potentially more expensive, less healthy options.	a tension between providing these items and giving access to more expensive and less healthy options. In the case of alcohol, if its use is problematic in an area outlets can be controlled through licensing laws which are designed for that purpose. The purchase of products is a matter of personal choice.			
<b>Policy OS3 Open Space and Policy DP4 Masterplanning</b> Apparent safety of open space affects its usage by some groups (including women, LGBT, older people, ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum seekers).	Open space is intended for use by all.	The design of open space will be agreed with the Council's Service Manager for Sport, Countryside and Leisure.	As planning applications are determined.	
<b>HOU4 Affordable Housing Tenure Mix</b> Allowing a variety of tenures may adversely affect those on very low incomes.	This policy reduces distinctions between affordable and owner occupied housing, which is positive in reducing the perceived stigma of the affordable sector. It also allows for greater movement between tenures.	The tenure mix of affordable housing will be agreed with the Council's Service Manager for Economic Development and Housing Strategy.	As planning applications are determined	
<b>Policy CF1 Provision of New Sports Pitches and Facilities</b> Provision of sports pitches is made as part of open space with some impacts on those groups whose use of such facilities is lower. The design of changing facilities can be a barrier to participation in sport for both transgender and disabled people.	Availability of sports pitches promotes healthy living. The need and demand for different types of open space and associated facilities were advised by the Council's Service Manager for Sport, Countryside and Leisure, who will advise on planning applications.	The type of open space required and design requirements of changing facilities are for the Service Manager for Sport, Countryside and Leisure to determine.	As planning applications are determined	
<b>Policy DP4 Masterplanning</b> Masterplanning does not	Masterplanning requires house types to be shown, and justification of the	The Masterplan will be agreed with the planning case officer.	As planning applications are	

<p>require justification for location of different house types including affordable housing and single bedroom houses (where single women may be likely to live). This is more likely to affect some equalities groups through the cross cutting issue of low income.</p>	<p>strategy would show the reasoning being this. Avoidance of the location of housing types more likely to be occupied by vulnerable groups (such as single women) in areas that could be perceived as less safe can be avoided through the process of approval of the Masterplan.</p>		<p>determined.</p>	
<p><b>HOU7: Housing in Multiple Occupation</b></p> <p><b>Rights:</b> Concentration of HMO can result in social problems and lack of community cohesion. They can lead to complaints from other residents.</p>	<p>HMOs may be preferred on cost grounds by certain groups – the young, students, migrant workers. They can provide flexible accommodation for job mobility also. HMOs are also controlled through Licensing. The low levels of complaints about HMOs suggest they are not a problem in East Lothian<sup>14</sup>.</p>	<p>None</p>		
<p><b>DC4 New Housing in the Countryside and HOU6 Residential Care Home Location</b></p> <p>Restricting housing in the countryside may make it harder for some people to stay in their communities including older or disabled people in need of different type of accommodation and younger people seeking starter homes.</p>	<p>There is considerable development pressure for housing in the countryside. It is important to protect the character and appearance of rural areas for everybody to enjoy and to maintain the attractiveness of the area to business and for tourism. The ability for older people to access facilities and for caring jobs to be accessible is considered more important than locating care homes in a</p>	<p>None</p>		

<sup>14</sup> Personal correspondence from ELC Team Leader – Licensing



	variety of locations which are unlikely to be able to give priority to those originally from these areas.			
<p><b>Policy TC4 Hot food outlets</b> Restricting the location of these may impact more on ethnic minority people who are more likely to own or work in hot food outlets than white people, and unemployed people as this is often entry level employment.</p> <p><b>Rights: healthy living:</b> allowing hot food outlets may increase ill-health. Local Business Impact: this may constrain opportunities in this sector.</p>	<p>The restriction of hot food outlets protects residential amenity and supports the vitality and viability of town centres.</p> <p>Hot food outlets have been linked with ill-health; however, people may use them for convenience, as a personal choice.</p>	None		
<p><b>CH1 Listed Buildings and CH2 Conservation Areas.</b> These policies may affect adaptations that can be made to allow disabled access, whether to buildings or in the public realm, affecting disabled people and those with some sensory or learning impairment (e.g. Alzheimer’s). Lower income people who own listed buildings or buildings in Conservation Areas may also be affected due to the any increased costs of maintaining/improving their property in line with the policy. .</p>	<p>Cultural heritage is a finite resource, and its protection is in the public interest for understanding and appreciation of our heritage.</p>	None		
<p><b>DC1 Rural Diversification, DC6, Policy protecting the natural and built heritage)</b></p>	<p>Retaining the attractiveness of the area and the natural and built heritage is in the public</p>	None		

Local Business Impact Restricting development in the coast and countryside for environmental protection reasons may constrain individual businesses	interest and should support business overall			
<b>HOU5 Residential Care Homes</b> <b>Rights: Healthy Living</b> The policy supports care homes; those in care homes <sup>15</sup> have a shorter life expectancy.	The policy provides for care homes. A person going into a care home may not have home care options. The reasons why people in care homes have shorter life expectancy are outwith the scope of land use planning.	None		
<b>Policy DC5 Enabling development</b> Rights; Risks creating exclusive communities which may reinforce localised inequality.	Enabling development is only supported for primary uses which have a strong justification. It is likely to come forward in areas where housing would not otherwise be acceptable, and adverse impacts should therefore be kept to a minimum.	None		
<b>DP4 Masterplanning, DP8 Design Standards for New Housing Areas , DP9 Development Briefs and others</b> Policies requiring improved design in new housing areas will create a bigger gap between housing environments.	Solutions would involve retrofitting existing areas to similar designs where possible. This requires funding, which cannot be provided through developer contributions and would have to be addressed through other programmes. An improving built environment is in the public interest.	None.		
<b>Policies where other</b>	Climate change mitigation is a key driver of the	None.		

<sup>15</sup> "Later Life in the United Kingdom June 2016" Age UK at [http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/Factsheets/Later\\_Life\\_UK\\_factsheet.pdf?dtrk=true](http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/Factsheets/Later_Life_UK_factsheet.pdf?dtrk=true)

<p><b>environmental factors take precedence over climate change issues</b> Climate change will disadvantage younger people more than older ones.</p>	<p>strategy, policies and proposals of the plan. In some cases other factors (e.g. natural and cultural heritage protection) have priority. This is for good planning reasons in line with SPP.</p>		
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### **Sign off by Head of Service/ NHS Project Lead**

Name:

Date:

## APPENDIX 1: COMMENTARY ON INDIVIDUAL POLICIES

The following commentary discusses potential impact of individual policies, by LDP chapter.

### SPATIAL STRATEGY

**Intended outcome:** The thrust of the Spatial Strategy is to focus development on the west of East Lothian, though significant provision is made for development in towns further east. The west of East Lothian is closer to Edinburgh, the main centre for jobs and many services, and less constrained by landscape considerations. The Climate Change Act (Scotland) 2009 requires public bodies to act in the way best calculated to contribute to the delivery of the Act's emissions reduction targets. The Strategy is intended to reduce the need to travel and travel distances, and so reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

#### *Equalities*

Considering the differential impact of the Spatial Strategy on equalities groups is not straightforward. In the long term, the strategy should benefit everybody through mitigating the impact of climate change. However, location choices are often made up of many different and sometimes competing priorities. Some of these priorities may be more salient for some groups than others. The strategy overall should be beneficial for all groups.

Some of the impacts of the strategy are as follows:

The spatial strategy was chosen with the aim of minimising CO2 emissions. Although the contribution is small in global terms, overall the beneficial effect of reducing emissions would be felt mainly by people who are now young and future generations due to the lag in climate systems, while the pattern of development would be experienced by current generations. The plan aims to reduce emissions by reducing the need to travel and distances travelled, particularly by private car. In terms of accessibility by public transport to the wider city region and key employment locations as well as health and retail facilities, Musselburgh and Wallyford are ranked the highest in East Lothian, and are also closest to Edinburgh. The greatest amount of housing is planned to come forward in the Musselburgh cluster, though with significant further allocations in Blindwells, Haddington, Tranent, Dunbar and North Berwick. Overall, the majority of new housing is allocated in the west of East Lothian. Allocation of housing where public transport is good will benefit groups who are more likely to use it or are less likely to have access to a car (older people, women, young people, people on low incomes) – they would be affected disproportionately if this was *not* done. People with particular reason to use services in Edinburgh, or who find travel difficult should also benefit (some disabled people, people with

long term medical conditions, LGBT people for socialising and support services, young people for socialising and further education, single people for socialising<sup>16</sup>).

The area of most change is Musselburgh, and fewer older people live here proportionately than the average for East Lothian, especially North Berwick which sees little change. Older people are more likely to object to new housing, but this would be the case wherever it was<sup>17</sup>. Older people may benefit from the focus on accessible locations because of their greater dependence on public transport, but might also prefer the focus to be on choosing areas for housing for their merits as attractive locations given they are not generally in work so ease of commuting is less relevant.

For women, increasing housing availability near Edinburgh is likely to benefit them, as they are more likely than men to move for a partner's job so will benefit from locating close to a source of a variety of work opportunities. The gender pay gap is less in Edinburgh than East Lothian<sup>18</sup> so may also benefit from ease of access to jobs there. Women are also more likely to head single parent families, where reduction of commuting time can be particularly important. Women are more likely than men to be around the home due to looking after young children, and also less likely to have access to a car. This means housing locations close to a variety of places to meet, and transport out, may be particularly important to them, meaning they benefit more from the compact strategy.

However, where the distances to local services are greater (which is probably more the case with allocations in the west than the east) the ease of walking/cycling to them will be reduced, and this may disadvantage groups without car access.

Some groups (women, children, people on low incomes, people with mental health problems) are more likely than others to benefit from or use open space, or be concerned about access to greenspace. The Strategy mitigates the impact of growth in the Musselburgh area through the development of the Green Network.

More people from ethnic minorities live in Edinburgh and the west of East Lothian than the east. There may therefore be a preference in this group for locations in the west of the area where new development is focused as the compact strategy increases the availability of housing. Where people do not have good English, increased availability of housing near Edinburgh would increase access to a range of jobs (which is likely to be more important to those whose job choice is restricted by lack of good language skills).

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<sup>18</sup> Statistics Scotland: Gender Pay Gap at <http://statistics.gov.scot> (precise link not shown in hard copy).

Meeting the housing supply targets in full and with generosity, will benefit all groups, but particularly children whose educational and life chances as well as their current well-being are adversely affected by factors such as overcrowding and homelessness. The plan recognises that development in the west will lead to pressure on access to natural open space (which could adversely affect children as well as other groups) and so gives support for enhancement of the Green Network to mitigate this.

Concentrating development in the west means the local town centre for more people will be one that currently experiences poor air quality, to which some groups are more vulnerable. The plan aims to mitigate air quality impacts through transport interventions, and the issue is also being addressed through legislation on air quality.

Some aspects of the traditional built environment may be difficult for physically disabled people to get around though e.g. steps, heavy doors. Allocation of housing sites in existing towns may therefore be more problematic for them than able bodied people. Improvements to increase accessibility may be required through other legislation. The cultural heritage is finite and there is a public interest in retaining this. The spatial strategy includes the development of Blindwells, where different accessibility needs related to the built environment will be taken into account from the start.

The distribution of LGBT people spatially across East Lothian is not known, though there appears to be a general preference for LGBT people for cities<sup>19</sup>. If this is the case, the spatial strategy would benefit this group by providing for development close to Edinburgh.

#### *Crosscutting issues*

Balancing communities is good for everybody, but particularly for those suffering disadvantage. Concentrating development in the west where there is more social deprivation may help balance communities with a broader spectrum of socio-economic residents. A main determinant of inequality in health outcomes is inequality in place<sup>20</sup>.

The spatial strategy aims to locate jobs and homes close together, and close to areas which now have higher than average unemployment. This should make it easier for unemployed people to find work. For carers, this should make it easier to combine work and their caring role. The compact spatial strategy is intended to benefit those living in low SIMD areas due to the regenerative effect of development. For students, concentrating development in the West may enhance student University experience at QMU through links with employers if the adjacent

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<sup>19</sup> “The Scottish LGBT Equality Report” LGBT Network 2015, at <http://www.equality-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/The-Scottish-LGBT-Equality-Report.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> See e.g. Scottish Government SIMD information at <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/simd-2012-results/outcomes-of-people-living-in-the-most-deprived-areas/>



land allocated for employment is developed as intended. General facilities such as retail nearby may also improve due to having a larger customer base.

The pressure on facilities and infrastructure in urban areas, along with an element of disruption, is likely to increase in some areas; however this would be the case for either the compact or the dispersed strategy. The requirement for housing and employment land is from a higher level plan (SESplan). Development could also bring benefits to urban areas from a greater range, choice and availability of housing, more jobs and improvements in town centre uses due to an increased customer base. In comparison, people in rural areas which are generally (though not exclusively) not subject to development allocations, may welcome this for maintenance of amenity around where they live. However, some might also welcome development for the greater availability of housing and jobs that it could bring.

The compact spatial strategy is intended to benefit those living in low SIMD areas due to the regenerative effect of development.

### *Rights*

There should be increased equality of access to services by co-locating housing and employment, and locating development in accessible areas. Improvements to transport and other infrastructure are directly linked to development. The strategy supports participation in that it locates development where regeneration objectives can be achieved.

Aiming to meet the housing land supply targets in full supports private family life by planning for an appropriate level of housing provision. Addressing the educational implications at an early stage supports the right to education. The plan promotes healthier lifestyles through the support of development of a Green Network, which includes active travel, and giving consideration to air quality issues.

### *Economic Issues*

In terms of reducing income inequality, the Strategy aims to provide land for economic development in accessible, marketable locations. It aims to increase housing and economic land supply and provide educational solutions in locations where regeneration objectives can be achieved. This also could help young people into positive destinations and help people access employment paid and unpaid. Allocating the majority of housing land in the west may mean people work, shop and access services based in Edinburgh, meaning local businesses are not supported by the allocations as much as they would be by a dispersed strategy.

## **MUSSELBURGH CLUSTER**

### *Equalities*

The majority of new housing land is on sites that are, or can be made, accessible by well served public transport routes. Older people, women, disabled people and those on low incomes are more

likely to be dependent on public transport so allocations of housing in well served areas is more positive for those groups than average.

More housing and employment opportunities in locations close to Edinburgh should benefit young people who are likely to socialize out of the home more. Development of economic opportunities in association with QMU could benefit students at QMU who are likely to be younger.

Children could potentially be affected by lack of access to greenspace through some of the allocations here and to mitigate this development briefs have been produced along with the plan. Children are more vulnerable than adults to the poor air quality of their local town centre; the numbers of children exposed to this would be likely to increase with more house building here, however, the plan supports improvements to traffic management to mitigate this.

Allocation of a variety of employment land sites and housing sites accessible to Edinburgh may benefit women more than men as they are more likely to locate to follow a partner's job, and to have less access to a car in one car families, so local employment, or employment accessible by public transport may be more important to them. Local employment is likely to be more important to those with caring responsibilities.

For transgender people, the majority of new housing is in areas close to Edinburgh so with potentially good transport links to social activities and services.

For people with disabilities, the majority of new housing and employment land has good transport links to Edinburgh. Physically disabled people are likely to find travel harder, so this is more positive for them than able bodied people. Concentrating development in larger settlements may help reduce isolation. Larger settlements may also mean it is easier to provide services locally. For those with long term medical conditions, more housing relatively close the ERI may be a minor positive.

Allocating a large amount of housing land in Musselburgh (near Edinburgh) will make it easier of non-English speakers to find people who speak their language and access facilities for non-English speakers, including a wider range of jobs.

On marital status, for single people the majority of new housing is in areas with good links to Edinburgh so closer to the main centres of social activities.

Allocating sites close to Edinburgh means there is good access to a wide variety of places of worship.

### *Cross cutting issues*

By locating jobs and homes close together, and close to areas of high unemployment, it should be easier for those seeking work to find it, and also to combine this with a caring or childcare role (due to less time spent commuting). Increasing housing development may benefit students already at QMU by expanding the customer base for retail activity. For urban dwellers, pressure on facilities and infrastructure is likely to increase; this may however lead to better facilities for all e.g. Road

links, education. More housing could lead to more support for local shops also. Development avoids the coastal area however there could be increased recreational pressure on the coast.

Housing allocations primarily for purchase are likely to benefit SIMD areas through higher income families in schools, as well as more customers to support the vitality of the Town Centre.

### *Rights*

In terms of increasing equality of opportunity, the Musselburgh cluster proposals should increase access to services by co-locating housing and employment, and locating them in accessible areas. Improvements to transport and other infrastructure are planned though there will be increasing pressure on this existing provision. The proposals increase participation and inclusion by locating development where regeneration objectives can be achieved. There are opportunities to comment on the location and design of development through the ELLDP process.

### *Economic Issues*

The proposals for this cluster aim to provide land for economic development in marketable locations. The increase in housing and economic land supply and provision of educational solutions is located where regeneration objectives can be achieved. The proposals aim to support economic development in association with Queen Margaret University. Planning for economic development in marketable locations should also help young people into positive destinations.

## PRESTONPANS CLUSTER

### *Equalities*

Potential for employment use at the former Cockenzie Power Station may help provide job opportunities for those out of work. Development of this site could affect coastal dwellers at Prestonpans/Cockenzie. However this proposal comes from a higher tier plan (NPF3).

### *Cross-cutting issues*

Provision of housing primarily for purchase within the school catchment areas of SIMDs could help balance school intake and improve outcomes for children from SIMDs.

### *Rights*

Access to open space may be reduced if Cockenzie Power Station site is developed but this proposal comes from NPF3 and therefore must be included in the ELLDP. The plan recognises open space uses around the site and the development of the site will be considered through a Masterplan. Participation is supported through opportunities to comment on the location and design of development through the ELLDP process. Inclusion, dignity and freedom of religion are supported through allocation of burial land at Dolphingstone Farm.

## *Employment*

The plan allocates the former Cockenzie Power Station site for uses which would provide employment. The proposed housing at Longniddry helps people access paid and unpaid work in Edinburgh and other parts of East Lothian as it is close to Longniddry Railway Station. Allocation of housing land here provides more potential customers for local businesses.

## BLINDWELLS CLUSTER

### *Equalities*

Design of a new community allows full consideration of issues of securely moving around space, which would benefit women and minority groups who may be more concerned about their safety. It would also allow for creation of an environment which is easier to navigate for physically and learning disabled people, as well as for provision of public space services in a gender neutral way which would benefit transgender people. It should also allow for planning for avoidance of disturbance from noise, and accessible green space, which would support mental well-being. There is no existing provision for worship, however, proposals will include community facilities and there are potentially good transport links to Edinburgh and East Lothian towns which cater for a wide variety of faiths.

### *Cross-cutting issues*

This location should help people find employment as housing and employment are co-located and this area has good connections to Edinburgh and Haddington. This may also make it easier to combine caring responsibilities with paid work. Allocation of this site relieves housing pressure in other settlements, the coast and rural areas though may increase recreational pressure. For rural dwellers living near the site there will be a change to a more urban environment, which they may see negatively.

### *Rights*

For the first residents there may be a need to travel to access some services, however, as the site develops service provision will be increased. This location in particular promotes participation as there are opportunities to comment on the location and design of development through the planning process. Building a new settlement gives possibilities of designing out crime and fear of crime, as well as making an environment that promotes active travel and healthier lifestyles. Allocation of this site supports local businesses by increasing the customer base, though people here are likely to use services and shops in Edinburgh as well. It allows access to jobs as the location is accessible to Edinburgh and East Lothian towns.

### *Equalities*

Older people and younger people, the disabled, women and people with lower incomes are more likely to be dependent on public transport (and in the case of disabled people, distance of travel may be harder) so allocations of housing in well served areas is positive for them. Most of the housing allocations in Tranent are near well served public transport routes, though some are less so. (Ormiston, Humbie, East Saltoun). However, as the majority of new housing and employment land has good public transport links, overall proposals in the Tranent cluster are positive for these groups.

Concentrating development in larger settlements may help reduce isolation for older people and women with small children who are more likely to be at home during the day. Making settlements larger may also mean it is easier to provide services for those who need them locally.

Allocating sites close to Edinburgh means there is good access to a wide variety of places of worship. Allocation of large sites makes it more likely that provision for worship will be made if it is not sufficient in nearby towns.

### *Cross-cutting issues*

Allocation of housing land near employment uses should benefit people seeking work, and make it easier for carers to combine paid work with their caring role. Most of the housing in this cluster is allocated in such sites though not all. Considerable housing allocations are in Tranent, and this should benefit people living in SIMD areas in Tranent by supporting the retail offer of the Town Centre, and increasing the numbers of children from predominantly private housing, which should help balance the school community and increase attainment for children from SIMD areas.

Allocation of land for housing in some of the more rural villages may help support facilities there, and possibly provide opportunities for people who wish to stay there but require different accommodation. Urban dwellers may benefit from increased housing supporting the Town Centre.

### *Rights*

Access to services should be enabled by co-locating housing and employment, and allocating the majority of development in accessible areas with existing services. Improvements to transport and other infrastructure will occur though there will be increasing pressure on this. There should be an increase in community capacity by allocating sites where regeneration objectives can be achieved. In terms of promoting healthier lifestyles, although the proposals would increase the population likely to use Tranent Town Centre where there are air quality issues, the plan provides for mitigation.

## *Employment*

Most of the housing allocations in this cluster are in Tranent, which has good transport links to Edinburgh and Haddington, helping people access jobs. Although people here will be likely to use shops and some services in Edinburgh, this may be less so than for Musselburgh due to the greater distance.

## HADDINGTON CLUSTER

### *Equalities*

Older people, women, young people, the disabled and those on low incomes are more likely to be dependent on public transport so allocations of housing close to the facilities of Haddington Town Centre rather than in rural villages is a positive. More choice of housing near employment is likely to benefit those of working age predominantly.

Private renting in Haddington is higher than average. Sizable housing allocations should help provide more affordable housing and might reduce this, which would mainly benefit younger people. However access to further education (Edinburgh College, Jewel and Esk) is not easy for young people living in Haddington, and so disadvantages them more than older age groups (who may live here and commute by car).

Concentrating development in larger settlements may help reduce isolation for groups at risk such as the elderly, young mothers, people on low incomes, people with mental health problems. Larger settlements may also mean it is easier to provide services locally, which benefits those that use them.

For people of different religious beliefs, allocating housing in areas with good transport links should make it easier to access a range of facilities for worship.

### *Cross-cutting issues*

Allocation of housing land in Haddington with its employment opportunities should benefit the unemployed here by increasing demand for services. It should also benefit those with caring responsibilities who have more opportunity to locate there.

Haddington now lacks a Court service meaning those involved with the criminal justice system have to travel to Edinburgh.

### *Rights*

Location of housing in an area with less good transport links to Edinburgh does not promote equality of access to services there, with disproportionate impact on lower income groups. However, the good range of services in Haddington mean this is a reasonable location.

### *Economic*

Levels of private renting are high in the Haddington electoral ward and probably not linked to student renting. This may distribute wealth to higher income, possibly older, groups<sup>21</sup>. Allocating housing land here will increase the opportunities for affordable housing, and by increasing supply may increase the possibility for some private renters to purchase.

Allocation of housing land in Haddington should help support local businesses as the distance to Edinburgh makes it less likely than in the west that shops and services based in Edinburgh will be used.

Allocation of land in this area with employment should help people access jobs.

## DUNBAR CLUSTER

### *Equalities*

Older people, women, people on low incomes and younger people are more likely to be dependent on public transport so allocations in areas with good provision should benefit them as a group more than the average. Concentrating development in existing settlements may help reduce isolation for groups vulnerable to it e.g. older people, new mothers. Not all housing allocations are around Dunbar town itself though most are.

The majority of new housing and employment land has good transport links: physically disabled people are likely to find travel harder, so this is more positive for them than able bodied people. Increasing the size of settlement may mean it is easier to provide services locally which will benefit those without access to a car. Allocation of housing in a town with good access to the outdoors may benefit some people with mental health conditions by increasing choice and supply of housing there.

### *Cross-cutting issues*

Allocation of housing land in an area with access to employment and good transport links should benefit the unemployed by enabling access to jobs.

Allocation of small sites near rural settlement is intended to support the population in those areas.

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<sup>21</sup> "Review of The Private Rented Sector: Volume 1: Key Findings and Policy Implications" The Scottish Government Social Research <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2009/03/23153136/0> and Homelet survey of landlords at <https://homelet.co.uk/homelet-rental-index/landlord-survey-2015>

### *Rights*

Increased access to services by co-locating housing and employment; this area is also relatively accessible to Edinburgh. Improvements to transport and other infrastructure will occur though there will be increasing pressure on this. Allocating housing land in Dunbar should improve healthy lifestyles as this town has good access to the outdoors and high levels of active travel to school.

### *Economic*

Allocation of housing land here supports local business as due to distance people are less likely to use services in Edinburgh.

## NORTH BERWICK CLUSTER

### *Equalities*

Older people, younger people, women, and those on low incomes are more likely to be dependent on public transport, and the housing allocations within this cluster will be a positive for these groups. The housing allocations within this cluster are on the main bus route from North Berwick to Edinburgh. The North Berwick branch line allows for access to Edinburgh and whilst there are capacity issues at present the plan proposes mitigation for this.

Allocations in areas with good access to the outdoors may benefit some people with mental health conditions by increasing choice and supply of housing there.

### *Rights*

Supporting allocations in areas with good access to the outdoors helps promote healthier lifestyles.

### *Economic*

Allocation of more employment land should help local businesses to grow and local people to find work.

## GROWING OUR ECONOMY & COMMUNITIES - ECONOMY

### **TC1 Town Centre First, TC2 Town Centres and Local Centres and TC3 Protection of local facilities**

Intended outcome: that the vitality and viability of town centres, and facilities of local centres and facilities in other areas are retained.



### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

These policies will benefit everybody by supporting town centres, local centres and local facilities. It will more benefit people who are less likely to have access to a car, including older people, younger people, children, women, students, or who find travel (including time spent travelling) particularly difficult, such as some disabled people, single parents or carers, by making access to facilities easier for non car users. It benefits people on low incomes by making it possible to do more things in one trip, reducing transport costs, and by supporting retail and other services in local areas, and by avoiding the need to travel. In Prestonpans and Tranent, the SIMD areas are close to the Town Centre, so would help people there by supporting town centre uses where they would find it easier to access them. The situation in Pinkie is not as clear as it is some distance to the town centre from parts of this area, though new development there has provided local facilities.

Supporting pubs as local facilities may benefit men more than women as they twice as likely to use them<sup>22</sup>, with social contact benefits<sup>23</sup>. Women are more likely to experience the external effects of alcohol use without benefit through impact on family income and alcohol related violence. Alcohol outlets may have a link to harassment, however, pubs can provide for improving relations between equality groups as a place for the community to meet. Some religious groups oppose the use of alcohol. Control of alcohol outlet numbers is through licensing legislation and is not a planning issue.

Learning disabled people may benefit particularly from protection of local facilities as it makes it more likely that they can interact with people who know them in accessing facilities and shopping.

People in some ethnic minorities are disproportionately likely to work/own retail premises<sup>24</sup>, and these policies should make it easier to acquire them. However, restrictions on disposal of these assets for full market value may affect them disproportionately.

### *Rights*

This policy encourages participation by concentrating uses where the public interacts, and in accessible public rather than private spaces (such as supermarket entrances on out of town sites). This means people aiming to interact with the public have access to and can use the spaces where people go. Focusing development on town centres and local centres should reduce fear of crime as

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<sup>22</sup> Statista, the statistics portal, at <http://www.statista.com/statistics/388085/weekly-pub-visits-by-gender-adults-united-kingdom/>

<sup>23</sup> The Scotsman, 12 January 2014 "Socialising in pubs boosts men's mental health" <http://www.scotsman.com/news/socialising-in-pubs-boosts-mens-mental-health-1-3265049>

<sup>24</sup> Scotland's Census table DC6211SC <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml> : around 17% of ethnic minority workers were employed in Category G: Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles &c and I: Accommodation and food services compared to 14% and 5% respectively of the white population.

these areas are busier, often have residential populations and passive surveillance, unlike out of town locations. Supporting local pubs may decrease drink-driving crime.

This policy restricts how people can dispose of particular private properties however development rights are nationalised already.

### *Economic*

Locating retail/office employment uses centrally should make it easier for workers to walk to work or access by a choice of modes, increasing income. The policy supports jobs by allowing for out of town development where no other sites are available. The policy supports local businesses by supporting the vitality of the town centre, and making change of use of local facilities more difficult; and thus more premises available at a competitive prices; this also supports employment.

### **TC4 Hot food outlets**

Intended outcome: that hot food takeaways are confined to areas where amenity issues are acceptable.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy aims to restrict the development of hot food outlets in areas where they may be viable, which is a larger source of employment for minority ethnic people than the population as a whole. This policy could therefore impact on their employment and business opportunities more than other groups. Men eat more takeaways than women; young people eat more than old, so their meal choices are more affected. Single people may be more reliant on takeaway food also due to time pressures<sup>25</sup>. Deprivation is linked to obesity, and there is a link between the fast food environment and health<sup>26</sup>. Encouraging hot food takeaways to set up in Town Centres, some of which are close to SIMD areas may increase ill health. However, the policy would restrict hot food outlets in other SIMD areas, where they might otherwise locate. Supporting hot food uses in town centres where they are walkable to secondary schools may impact on the health of children, who are likely to be less informed about the health impacts. The policy may adversely impact those living in Town Centres as there are likely to be some residual impacts of this use e.g. people arriving in cars to collect takeaways.

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<sup>25</sup> "Takeaway UK average Brit is now spending £1320 a year on fast food buying 12 meals every month" Mail Online at <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2303861/Takeaway-UK-Average-Brit-spending-1-320-year-fastfood-buying-12-meals-month.html>

<sup>26</sup> "Takeaway Toolkit" Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and London Food Board, November 2012 at [http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Furniture/Policy/Policy\\_publications/Takeaways\\_toolkit\\_CIEH\\_V2\\_2013.pdf](http://www.cieh.org/uploadedFiles/Furniture/Policy/Policy_publications/Takeaways_toolkit_CIEH_V2_2013.pdf)

### *Rights*

The policy restricts hot food takeaways in some places which reduces equality of access to services (though this may benefit health). Hot food outlets are supported in some places, which may result in ill-health effects.

### *Economic*

Due to the distance people are prepared to transport hot food, restricting locations may result in a total lower level of outlets rather than displacing them, reducing employment opportunities.

### **RCA1 Residential character and amenity**

Intended outcome: that the character and amenity of predominantly residential areas is protected.

### *Equalities*

This policy protects the amenity of those who live in residential areas but not those who live in town centres, which may have different characteristics. This policy is likely to benefit in particular those who are at home for most of the day as they would otherwise feel the effects of disturbance more, including older people, disabled people, young mothers, young children. It would also benefit people with learning disabilities more as they are less likely to be able to take action if their environment is unpleasant.

### *Rights*

The policy supports private family life by avoiding co-location of development that would make the living areas unpleasant.

### **EMP1 Business and employment locations**

Intended outcome: That a range and choice of locations are provided for employment use.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The amount of employment land provided comes from SESPLAN. Allocation of sites across East Lothian should benefit people of working age most as it is them who will be accessing employment opportunities. It should particularly benefit people with reduced ability to travel (disabled people, women, younger people, people on lower incomes) by supporting local employment. Allocating the majority of employment land (and protecting that existing) should benefit people in low SIMD areas as they are closer than average to some of these sites, yet not close enough to experience adverse amenity affects.

No sites are allocated in rural areas so people there may have fewer employment opportunities without travelling. The positive aspect of this is the absence of potential impacts from employment uses. ELLDP policy supports appropriate business use in the countryside.

#### *Rights*

In terms of equality of access to services, the policy allocates more employment land across the area, so access to services (in the sense of employment) could increase.

#### *Economic*

Supporting and providing a range and choice of employment sites should support the maximisation of income and its distribution and help young people into positive destinations. Supporting and providing a range and choice of employment sites should help support local business to grow and help people access paid work.

### **EMP2 Operational Harbours**

Intended outcome: that uses that require a harbor location are given priority over those that might wish to locate there but do not require to (such as restaurants).

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy is more likely to benefit men than women as they are more likely to work in harbour related industry; other uses such as restaurants in which women are more likely to work may therefore not be supported. This policy should benefit the fishing community as it prioritises uses that need a harbour location, such as those related to fishing. The policy aims to maintain activity levels at harbours which should support the identity of coastal communities.

#### *Economic*

This policy supports the continuation of the fishing industry and also boat based leisure activities which support tourism.

### **TOUR1 Archerfield**

Intended outcome: to allow and support the development of the existing hotel and golf based leisure facilities, and to prevent further housing development beyond that already approved as enabling development.

#### *Economic*

By encouraging tourism at this location there could be some job creation and support for local business.

## **TOUR2: Belhaven Chalets**

Intended outcome: that the Belhaven chalets are retained in holiday rather than residential use.

### *Equalities and cross cutting issues*

No issues

### *Rights*

Although the policy restricts how people can access their property the chalets were built as holiday accommodation. As development rights have been nationalized this policy does not affect private property.

### *Economy*

Holiday makers are likely to spend money in the local area, in a different way to residents so this is likely to support local business.

## **TOUR3: Dunbar Castle Vaults**

Intended outcome: that a commercial or tourist use of the castle enabling the opening of the vaults to public view should come forward.

### *Equalities*

No issues

### *Rights*

This policy supports development of an abandoned building, and so would marginally reduce fear of crime and anti-social behavior.

### *Economy*

If successful in its aim, the policy could marginally increase employment.

## **TOUR4: Hotels and Guest Houses**

Intended outcome: to retain hotels and guest houses in use as such where they are viable.

### *Equalities*

This is likely to benefit people who are more likely to work in hotels by retaining employment, including young people, students, and migrant workers.

Some hotels/guest houses provide accommodation for homeless people so this might benefit them.

### *Rights*

Some hotels also have facilities which benefit the community such as function rooms, promoting inclusion and community capacity, and supporting participation and freedom of assembly.

### *Economy*

Hotels are a source of employment. Hotel use supports other tourist related businesses and will likely support other local businesses for supplies and services.

## GROWING OUR ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES - HOUSING

### **HOU1 Established Housing land**

This policy reflects existing planning permissions and so is not assessed; any equalities impacts should have already been taken into account.

### **HOU2: Maintaining an Adequate 5-Year Effective Housing Land Supply**

Intended outcome: this policy is intended to steer housing development to appropriate locations should the housing land supply fail. The alternative is planning by appeal, rather than housing development not going ahead.

### *Equalities*

The steer to existing settlements may mean public transport and facilities are better than sporadic development in the countryside, however, not all settlements are well served by public transport or facilities. Overall this will benefit those without access to a car, or who have more difficulty travelling than most (some disabled people, young children).

### *Rights*

This policy provides for a criteria based policy which may permit housing to come forward on sites which have not come through the Local Development Plan process, with the opportunity for participation in the process that that brings. Although the sites are not specified, it is more participative to include a criteria based policy on which people can make representation in the plan than through planning appeal with no location guidance offered. The alternative is not providing any locational guidance or infrastructure requirements, which could lead to sites being approved on appeal in less sustainable locations, where there is not sufficient infrastructure or where the delivery of the plan is prejudiced.

### **HOU3: Affordable Housing Quota and Policy HOU4: Affordable Housing Tenure Mix**

Intended outcome: the purpose of this policy is to require developers of 5 or more housing units to provide for affordable housing and to set out acceptable tenures. Affordable housing is required by Scottish Planning Policy to a maximum of 25% of units.

#### *Equalities*

Policy HOU3 should benefit people who are more likely to live (or hope to live) in affordable housing. These include older people, younger people (especially younger women), and disabled people. Ethnic minorities at the moment are under-represented in social housing, possibly as the percentage of ethnic minority people has been growing in the last decade, so the ethnic make-up of tenants may reflect previous population composition due to length of tenure. It should also help groups who may be discriminated against in securing a privately rented tenancy such as transgender people and some ethnic minorities. It would also benefit people who have difficulty maintaining a private sector tenancy. , It should also help physically disabled people if there is a shortage of housing adapted to their needs.

The policy provides for an affordable housing quota of 25% of units. Although this is not enough to meet the level of need in the HNDA, private development is not the only means of providing affordable housing and this is the maximum that is possible to require as set through Scottish Planning Policy. Setting quotas too high risks making housing development proposals unviable.

Through HOU4 expanding the range of tenure of affordable housing, more people on lower incomes will be able to purchase a home. Making some of the affordable housing for low cost purchase may make it more difficult to access for those on very low incomes as they will be unable to arrange finance. Accepting low-cost home purchase may disadvantage groups who would choose social housing by preference. Women are more likely to move into social housing than men, as are disabled people and younger people<sup>27</sup> though this may not be their preferred tenure. Older people are more likely to live in affordable housing but this may be because they moved in when younger and still live there. Some groups (people who struggle with English for reasons of fluency or learning disability) may be unaware of schemes if tenures other than those gained through well known (and linked) social housing providers are used. It is the responsibility of the housing providers to publicise this effectively and is not a planning issue.

This policy levers affordable housing for settled people but not for gypsy travelers as there is no provision for those developing such sites to make allowances for subsidized accommodation. There is no provision in SPP to require an equivalent affordable element of gypsy traveller sites therefore this cannot be included in the plan.

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### *Rights*

Both HOU3 and HOU4 aim to give greater access to decent quality housing to people on reduced incomes. Allowing for low costs purchase rather than social housing may help with the perception of affordable housing.

The policy provides that how affordable housing is to be provided is to be agreed with the Council, including the mix of tenures and layout. This reduces the ability of people to participate in decision making on this issue through the plan process however it is needed to enable a response to need and demand at the time a planning application is made. There is opportunity for the public to comment at that time.

Having a house is basic human need, so increased provision of more affordable housing should increase inclusion, dignity and participation, not only by increased supply of affordable housing itself but by increasing the household budget of those occupying it for other purchases. Provision of affordable housing also supports family life and health by improving the availability and cost of housing.

Affordable housing requires a proportion of private land (or by agreement, money) to be given to affordable housing providers to meet public policy goals. It is now an accepted part of planning policy; as development rights are nationalized affordable housing provision can be required of development.

### *Economic*

Provision of more affordable housing should maximise income for those in it. Providing for a variety of tenures could provide staging posts between tenures, which by providing for movement between tenures would reduce income inequality.

Availability of affordable housing may encourage young people to embark on parenthood where they may not have been able to afford to otherwise.

### **HOU5 Residential Care and Nursing Homes – Change of Use and HOU6 Residential Care and Nursing Homes – Location**

Intended outcome: the aim of the policy is to retain viable residential care and nursing homes in use as such, and to ensure new provision is located within communities, that it should not be isolated, and that it should be served by public transport.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

These policies should primarily benefit older people and disabled people in need of care by retaining and providing a range and choice of residential care and nursing homes, in locations close to communities, services and public transport. This will benefit women more than men as they are



more likely to live in such homes<sup>28</sup>. It may also benefit women as they carry out the majority of elder care – by providing care close by they may feel they have more choice in whether to carry on doing this<sup>29</sup>. The policies probably benefit single people more than those with partners, who are more likely to have someone who can look after them at home. The availability of care homes should help with general housing supply as increased/retained numbers of people entering care homes is likely to mean some of the houses they were in may be sold or rented out.

The policy is likely to have a positive impact on unemployed people by steering this employment generating use to accessible locations. This policy may also benefit children leaving care, as the policy covers accommodation for those leaving care, as New Horizons, supporting the retention of such accommodation and steering new facilities to accessible locations.

### *Rights*

This policy aims to retain access to residential and nursing home services. The policy supports participation, inclusion, dignity and self control over decisions by supporting provision of a choice of facilities in suitable locations. This is likely to reduce crime and fear of crime by reducing the opportunities for elderly people to be the target of fraudsters as care homes provide professional care in an observed setting; also some elderly people may be frightened of crime when living alone. Retaining or increasing residential care places may not support healthier lifestyles for those receiving care, who do not tend to live as long in care as outside (this is not because they are less well to start with)<sup>30</sup>. However, providing care can take its toll on family members, so all round the picture is not clear.

The policy restricts people's ability to make the most of their assets, in a way that was not in place when they started operating the facility. This does not affect property rights as development rights have been nationalised.

### *Economic*

Care homes provide a considerable amount of employment and can help young people with few formal qualifications into employment. Locating care homes in communities supports local businesses as people in care are more likely to be able to use facilities such as shops, hairdressers, if they are close by. Care home owners lose flexibility of use of the property.

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<sup>28</sup> See 15

<sup>29</sup> "Later Life in the UK" Age UK 2016, at [http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/Factsheets/Later\\_Life\\_UK\\_factsheet.pdf?dtrk=true](http://www.ageuk.org.uk/Documents/EN-GB/Factsheets/Later_Life_UK_factsheet.pdf?dtrk=true)

<sup>30</sup> See 29 and "Mortality in older care home residents in England and Wales", Shah, SM et al at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23305759>

## **HOU7: Housing in Multiple Occupation**

Intended outcome: the purpose of the policy is to support change of use to a House in Multiple Occupation provided residential amenity is protected. The preamble suggests flats will be treated in the same way as houses, i.e. by requiring planning permission only when there are 5 or more unrelated people. Some planning authorities restrict permissions for HMOs due to concentration of them, for example in student areas. The result of the policy is therefore likely to be an increase in availability of accommodation<sup>31</sup> mainly intended for single people.

### *Equalities*

This policy aims to support an increase in the supply of HMO accommodation, which is likely to be of particular benefit to young, single people, students, and migrant workers<sup>32</sup>. For a proposal to be refused, there must be 'significant' loss of amenity to nearby dwellings, and no harm to wider residential amenity as a result of increased pressure for the provision of services, including car parking. It is possible therefore that there could be some residual loss of amenity for neighbours, who are likely to be older and better-off than those in HMO accommodation, though whether or not people neighbouring HMOs fall mainly into any equalities group is not predictable.

This policy does not place many restrictions on HMOs which could increase the supply of accommodation which may benefit students, unemployed people, and those on benefits, leaving care and homeless.

HMOs can sometimes bring social problems, and given these are more likely to be in urban areas urban dwellers are more likely to be negatively impacted. This is not a problem at this stage in East Lothian.

### *Rights*

HMO provision offers a supply of often low costs, flexible accommodation, which people at some life stages may want e.g. students, migrant workers.

Problems that have been identified in other areas where there are concentrations of HMOs include high levels of seasonal population transience, increased (excessive) population density, dilapidation of housing stock and environs, higher levels of crime and anti-social behavior, and contradiction of

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<sup>31</sup> "Location and cost of Private Rent" ELC website

[http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/200377/location\\_and\\_cost\\_of\\_private\\_rent/1542/location\\_and\\_cost\\_of\\_private\\_rent](http://www.eastlothian.gov.uk/info/200377/location_and_cost_of_private_rent/1542/location_and_cost_of_private_rent) accessed 25/08/2016

<sup>32</sup> Scottish Government Review of the Private Rented Sector, Vol 1. 2009, at <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/264996/0079349.pdf>

balance communities<sup>33</sup>. This does not appear to be a problem in East Lothian however<sup>34</sup>. In addition, HMOs require licensing outwith planning, which is only concerned with larger HMOs. There is also a danger that vulnerable people may end up in this tenure long-term, e.g. children leaving care, some migrant workers, single people on benefits, those with mental health issues. This is not the intention of the policy however and if it is problematic would be addressed through social work/HMO licensing.

#### *Economic*

Increasing numbers of HMOs help maximise income by provision of accommodation which may be more affordable. They may help young people into positive destinations by allowing them to move closer to work or study. More HMOs would support local letting business.

#### **HOU8: Gypsy/Travellers Sites**

Intended outcome: small gypsy traveler sites will come forward in suitable locations, increasing supply of such sites

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The policy allows for gypsy traveller sites as an exception to general policy against development in the countryside. The policy does not specifically provide for the provision of open or play space, as is provided for new settled accommodation, however, it does require landscaping to be agreed.

#### *Rights*

The policy aims to promote good relations between people with protected characteristics by enabling sites to come forward in a planned way, which may reduce friction caused by unplanned use of land.

If the policy enables more sites to come forward this may reduce fear of crime by provision of safer places for travellers to live. It may also reduce fears of crime by travellers among the settled community and vice versa.

#### *Economic*

Provision of more sites may help children and young people to have less interruption to their studies by having less moving on (though there are issues around provision of education in schools for gypsy traveler children).

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<sup>33</sup> "Managing/regulating (over-) concentrations of HMO" Presentation by Darren P Smith at RTPi event, here [http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/8641/rtpi\\_hmo\\_event\\_dps-Read-Only-.pdf](http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/8641/rtpi_hmo_event_dps-Read-Only-.pdf)

<sup>34</sup> See 14

### **SECF1: Safeguarded Education and Community Facilities**

Intended outcome: that viable education and community facilities can continue in use as such.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Retaining schools and particularly their grounds in use as such would benefit children who might otherwise see their facilities reduced. Safeguarding community facilities benefits all groups who use them. Community facilities provide accessible space where services can be provided and social events held, and if there is differential use of community facilities, this would benefit those groups that use or depend upon them more. This is likely to be older people as they are about in the day and also children/young people as they are at an age where they need provision rather than making it for themselves. Maternity is a time when it is important to make social contact, so protecting community facilities is likely to benefit this group more. It might particularly benefit people who have difficulty accessing private venues for reasons of cost, accessibility or discrimination. It is likely to benefit people on low incomes by retaining community facilities in a wide range of locations. This policy gives support for the continued use of schools and community facilities in rural areas where they may be particularly important for community life.

#### *Rights*

Retaining a variety of spaces where services can be delivered promotes equal access to services. It promotes good relations between people, inclusion, participation and community cohesion and freedom of assembly by providing spaces where the community can come together. Retaining community facilities in use is likely to reduce fear of crime by being an active use and perhaps diverting people from anti-social behavior. It provides spaces for activities and physical and mental health.

#### *Economy*

Protecting community facilities maximises income by providing subsidised space for classes. Both schools and community facilities provide opportunities for paid and unpaid work.

### **ED1 – Musselburgh Cluster Education Proposals**

This proposal would implement and reflect decisions taken by the Depute Chief Executive (Resources and Peoples Services).

### *Equalities*

Young people and children are likely to benefit from an education solution which requires less school transport. Women are likely to benefit from a solution which co-locates primary and secondary education, potentially allowing older children to carry out some child-care tasks (this should benefit men also though women more often carry out/arrange childcare). Some disabled pupils should benefit from the opportunity to design a new school which takes their needs into account from the start.

There may be some regeneration impacts of splitting schooling in this cluster, and voluntary/work opportunities will be closer to more people. This proposal is likely to be easier for single parents due to avoidance of the need to collect children from after-school activities as more children can walk to school. For people living in Pinkie SIMD, they may not appreciate going to school in Wallyford rather than the Musselburgh. Provision of foot and cycle routes is expected but not yet in place so uncertain.

### *Rights*

The changes are subject to the statutory process of schools consultation and the views of communities will be taken into account. There is improved access to school services by providing them closer to where people are, though access to school is provided by statute in any case. The proposal should improve healthy lifestyles as more people can get to school by active means.

### *Economy*

There are likely to be some regenerative effects in Wallyford which would help local businesses. The schools themselves also bring opportunities for both paid and unpaid work.

### **ED2-ED7 - Education proposals**

These proposals would implement and reflect decisions taken by the Depute Chief Executive (Resources and Peoples Services).

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy should ensure timely education provision is made which will benefit children and young people. This will benefit all children but probably particularly those with poor educational outcomes such as children leaving care and those living in poverty. New and extended schools are likely to have better provision for some disabled people than some existing ones.

### *Rights*

By securing timely educational provision equality of accesses to services and inclusion and participation is supported. Healthier lifestyles are promoted as distribution of schools is intended to support active travel. Acquisition of school sites is by agreement rather than compulsory purchase, supporting property rights.

### *Economy*

The schools themselves also bring opportunities for both paid and unpaid work which is distributed across East Lothian. The policy is intended to secure timeous educational provision so supports helping young people into positive destinations.

### **PROP CF1 Provision of new sports pitches and changing accommodation**

**Intended Outcome:** that sports pitches – grass pitches, other than tennis courts at Blindwells – and changing facilities are provided by developer contributions as part of the open space provision.

### *Equalities*

Males, young people and people in middle years are more likely to use grass pitches than average. Groups that are less likely to participate in pitch based sports are women, older people, people with some types of disability, some ethnic groups (Asian particularly, where religious views may also play a part). Land for grass sports pitches with open access can be counted towards the open space requirement and so reduces the amount of other open space that would otherwise be provided. Assessment of need is carried out by Sport, Countryside and Leisure, and it is for this service to determine the equalities impact of what they require in terms of open space.

Provision and design of changing facilities can be a barrier to participation in sport for transgender and some disabled people. Although the policy does not make it clear that changing facilities should be inclusive the specification and design of facilities will be determined by Sport Countryside and Leisure as part of the planning application process.

### *Rights*

In terms of improving access to services the policy aims to retain/improve levels of access to sports pitches and their quality. Some people get a lot of enjoyment from pitch sports and a team can help build community capacity. Provision of sports pitches support and enables healthier lifestyles for those involved.

### *Economy*

Participation in pitch sport may help young people move into positive destinations. It may also provide some paid work and volunteering opportunities.

### **HSC1: Health Care Sites**

**Intended Outcome** land is retained for health care rather than other uses.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy is likely to benefit groups that use health care facilities more<sup>35</sup>, including women, older people, some disabled people, especially those that have less access to a car. The policy is likely to benefit low income groups particularly due to a reduced need to travel. For those in SIMD areas, primary health care facilities are close to these areas in Tranent and Prestonpans, though those in Musselburgh are a bit further away. Drug and alcohol help is reasonably close by in Musselburgh. Rural people have less provision nearby, which is due to low density of population.

### *Rights*

This policy should promote equal access to services as health facilities are protected as they are considered to be well located in relation to the population. Good distribution of health care facilities should promote healthier lifestyles. Property rights are not affected by restrictions on use as development rights are nationalized.

### *Economy*

The aim is to maintain a spread of health facilities which reduces the effect of lack of income as there is less need to travel to access services

## **PROP HSC2: Health Care Sites and health care facilities proposals**

These proposals reflect the spatial element of the NHS Lothian Strategic Plan 2014 – 2024 rather than deriving from this plan, the equalities implications of the chosen sites are therefore not assessed here. This plan includes a development of a Health Inequality Strategy so it is likely that equalities issues will be addressed.

## **Policy OS1: Protection of Open Space**

**Intended outcome:** retention of existing open space and new open spaces that have significant amenity or recreational value. The most likely alternative use for most of these areas is for housing.

### *Equalities*

Different groups have different usage of open space generally, and usage will also vary with the particular open space in question, so there may be an impact on a particular equality group from development of a particular open space, which cannot be predicted here. This section discusses usage of open space, however, even where people do not use open spaces they may still appreciate their existence or appearance.

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<sup>35</sup> See e.g. “Do men consult less than women? An analysis of routinely collected UK general practice data” Yingying Wang et al, BMJ Open 2013 Vol. 3 Issue 8 at <http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/3/8/e003320.full>

People over 65 tend to use green space less (though this may be because they are ill more), though as usage of open space is high generally they are still more likely than not to use them. People in middle years are more likely to use open spaces. Young people (12-19) in England are less likely to use open spaces<sup>36</sup>, though this may not hold here. Children, women, minority ethnic and physically disabled people nationally are less likely to use green space<sup>37</sup>, though again this may not be the case here. Quality and accessibility issues may be more important than absolute provision. For groups concerned with safety, high walls, copious vegetation, presence of dogs and lack of lighting can all be problematic. Open space has a value in promoting mental health<sup>38</sup> therefore its retention is likely to be particularly important for people with mental health issues.

Nationally, unemployed people have more time but seem to visit open space less, as do people on benefits. This may be a quality issue as they may tend to live nearer poorer quality spaces. This would require funding to address and is outwith the scope of the LDP. Lower income families should benefit as visiting open space is a free activity everyone can do. Carers should benefit by having local open space where they can meet others in the same situation. Nationally, open spaces in areas of deprivation tend to be of poorer quality<sup>39</sup>; though it is not clear whether this is the case in East Lothian. Even if so, these spaces have the potential for improvement, so the policy will benefit those in SIMD areas; though perhaps not as much as those in areas with higher quality/more open space.

### *Rights*

Equality of access to service is promoted as this is free public provision; though the open spaces may not be of equal quality anyone can use them. Retaining open space should promote good relations by allowing people from different communities to meet and mix. By enabling movement, meeting and mixing in social space, participation, inclusion and community capacity are supported. Where open space is of poor quality or badly located its protection may not reduce fear of crime, and may encourage anti-social behavior, however this space would not be identified as having value as required by the policy. Retention of good quality open space should encourage people to be active and lead healthier lifestyles.

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<sup>36</sup> "Urban Green Nation; building the evidence base" CABE at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110118095356/http://www.cabe.org.uk/publications/urban-green-nation>

<sup>37</sup> SNH Commissioned Report No. 679 "Scotland's People and Nature Survey 2013/4" SNH, at <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A1471713.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> "The Value of Public Space" The Design Council <https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/the-value-of-public-space1.pdf>

<sup>39</sup> See 36



### *Economy*

Protecting open space gives people something free to do on a low income, so decreasing the impact of low income.

### **OS2: Change of Use to Garden Ground**

**Intended outcome:** that change of use to garden ground can be resisted where there are adverse amenity impacts.

### *Equalities*

This policy is most likely to impact people in middle years as they are most likely to be tenants or owners of properties where garden extension is a possibility, and the policy places more restrictions on this than would otherwise be the case. However both numbers and the likely impact (given that they have purchased/let the property as it was) are low.

Supporting change of use (subject to conditions) may benefit some people in SIMD areas, where small pieces of open space with problems could be taken into private control.

### *Rights*

This policy supports private family life as it can enable extra garden ground; it may also reduce privacy problems in some cases. It may also reduce crime or fear of crime by supporting spaces with problems to be taken into private control.

### *Economy*

No issues.

### **OS3: Minimum Open Space Standard for New General Needs Housing Development**

**Intended outcome:** provision of a minimum amount of open space in new general needs housing development.

### *Equalities*

All groups should benefit from the provision of open space, although there is a variation in levels of use (see OS1, above), most groups use it to some extent. Children are intended to benefit by specific provision for play space; while older people are not likely to use this directly. Children have a right to play so specific provision for them is justified. Older people may also be affected by the provision that the requirement may be waived for developments that are specifically for them. This would be exceptional, and the open space requirement would be examined on a case by case basis and the advice of ELC Sport Countryside and Leisure taken on any requirements.

The policy does not specify standards for open space in terms of safety or access for disabled people, however this is covered by other legislation.

Personal safety is an issue for some equalities groups, with location, high walls, copious vegetation, presence of dogs and lack of lighting may all be problematic. Lack of security could prevent use of open space for some people in these groups. ELC Sport, Countryside and Leisure will advise on design during the planning application process as the Council must be satisfied with its provision.

People on low incomes, carers and single parents are likely to benefit from the upgrading of some existing open spaces which is likely to come through the policy. People in SIMD areas may benefit if there is upgrading of spaces near them, which is possible though not especially likely. People in rural areas are likely to benefit as it is likely that housing there will be small scale, so off-site improvements would be used as most rural villages do have some open space. This would benefit existing residents. Urban dwellers might benefit from new town parks and play areas and off-site improvements.

### *Rights*

The policy aims to ensure a minimum standard of provision open space in new development. Requiring provision should encourage people to meet and mix, building community capacity. This policy should lever quality open space which should reduce crime by making neighbourhoods more attractive. By providing that the Council must be satisfied with open space provision, the policy aims to avoid anti-social behavior which can occur in poorly designed open space. Good quality open spaces and pitches should encourage people to be active.

### *Economic*

Provision of open space decreases the impact of low income by provision of free leisure activity. It may increase volunteering opportunities such as through 'Friends of' or 'In Bloom' groups.

### **Policy OS4: Play Space Provision in new General Needs Housing Development**

Intended outcome: all new general needs housing has a minimum level of play space provision.

### *Equalities*

Children are intended to benefit by specific provision for play space. Providing a benefit for one section of the community is justified as children have a right to play. Children in SIMD areas may benefit from the policy if there is upgrading of spaces near them, which is not likely but possible. Provision of good quality open space should benefit those on low incomes and anyone caring for children, as visiting open space is free. Children not in mainstream school (those with learning or

physical disabilities, or at private schools) may particularly benefit as it allows them to interact with other children in their community who they would not normally see.

Although the policy does not state that play facilities must be inclusive other regulatory regimes would ensure the needs of disabled people in provision of open space are met. The Council's Sport, Countryside and leisure service must agree the design of play spaces.

There is no specific play space provision for gypsy traveler sites however the provision for adequate landscaping in HOU8 will allow this to be included on a case by case basis. Play space is not mentioned in housing specifically aimed at young people leaving care (such as New Horizons). This type of housing is usually brought forward by the Council or third sector providers rather than privately, and these organizations would allow for play space if it needed, therefore specific reference in plan policy is not necessary.

### *Rights*

The policy aims to secure a minimum level of provision of play space in new development (play is a right for children). The policy supports inclusion, participation and community capacity by providing opportunities for social meeting and mixing. This policy should lever good quality play space which should reduce crime by making neighbourhoods more attractive. Good design should avoid problems of anti-social behavior in the play spaces as far as possible. The policy supports healthier lifestyles by giving opportunities for physical activity for children.

### *Economy*

Play space is equally available to those on low incomes, so decreasing the impact of low income.

## **OS5: Provision of Burial Space**

**Intended outcome:** burial land is provided on a range of sites across East Lothian.

### *Equalities*

Older people may be more concerned about being able to be buried near where they live. Although it may be important to anyone to be able to bury their loved ones close to where they live it may feel critical to some people, including those who have difficulty travelling because of age or disability, or low income. The policy should particularly benefit ethnic and religious groups that do not generally practice cremation (Muslims, Gypsy Travelers; others prefer not to be cremated).

### *Rights*

This proposal aims to provide a range of sites to improve access to burial provision across East Lothian. It supports dignity, inclusion, and freedom of expression by improving choice over what happens to a person after death.

## *Economy*

This policy reduces the effect of income inequality by provision of a range of sites (so the bereaved do not have to travel to tend the grave). This supports employment as workers will be required to maintain the sites, and burial probably also does support local business such as undertakers and florists, memorial makers.

### **OS6: Allotment Provision and PROP OS7: Allotment Sites**

**Intended outcome:** that the largest of sites should make provision for allotments, including meeting backlog demand. Provision should be particular considered at PROP MH1 – Land at Craighall; PROP MH9: Land at Wallyford and PROP MH10 – Land at Dolphinstone; PROP BW1 – Blindwells, potentially PROP BW2; Blindwells Expansion Area; and PROPTT1 – Windygoul South. The provision of allotments is a statutory duty on the Council where a person has been on the waiting list for 5 years. Provision of allotments can help increase access to a potential source of cheap, healthy food.

## *Equalities*

Although allotments are traditionally seen as heterosexual male dominated, this is changing<sup>40</sup>. In East Lothian, a random sample of 50 names on the waiting list showed equal numbers of men and women, and the same holds for plot holders.<sup>41</sup> Ethnic minorities do not generally have allotments in proportion to their population. Part of the reason for their low participation could be due to length of tenancy of allotments and levels of historic ethnic minority representation in the population though it could be that the availability of allotments is not publicized to them as demand is already high. Barriers to access for women, older people, physically disabled people and children relevant to provision of allotments are lack of toilets and issues with site security. Plot size can also be an issue for older people and physically disabled people. There may be disadvantages to groups that do not want or cannot manage an allotment if they are considered part of the open space provision as allotments are effectively private space. More allotments means less other open space, so the policy allocates space from groups that use open space (almost everybody) to some individuals who use allotments, who may be from particular groups.

Greater provision of allotments could potentially help people on low incomes as it gives them access land and the potential to produce cheap, healthy food. It could potentially help those in SIMD areas as there is some accommodation there without gardens, and the housing allocations in which allotments are proposed are reasonably close.

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<sup>40</sup> See for example <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/1508897/Its-curtains-for-the-traditional-allotment-as-women-move-in.html> or Equalities Impact Assessment of Glasgow's Allotment Strategy at [https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0ahUKewjZo6Ty99nOAhXpCM AKHTkqBpEQFggqMAE&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.glasgow.gov.uk%2FCHttpHandler.ashx%3Fid%3D1452%26p%3D0&usg=AFQjCNEQE6\\_QdLaSolmaufEI0NHGH4idFg](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0ahUKewjZo6Ty99nOAhXpCM AKHTkqBpEQFggqMAE&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.glasgow.gov.uk%2FCHttpHandler.ashx%3Fid%3D1452%26p%3D0&usg=AFQjCNEQE6_QdLaSolmaufEI0NHGH4idFg)

<sup>41</sup> Information from Principal Amenity Officer, East Lothian Council, 1 Aug 2016.

The allocation of open space to different uses is through assessment of need and demand advised by ELC Sport, Countryside and Leisure at the time a planning application is made. It is for this service to consider any equalities implications.

### *Rights*

The policy is likely to improve access to allotments and therefore cheap healthy food. Provision of allotments is likely to promote good relations and community capacity). It promotes participation, dignity and inclusion through allowing people to grow their own food and other plants. It promotes healthier lifestyles by gentle exercise and allowing for production of healthy food.

### *Economy*

The impact on income inequality is not clear and is dependent on who takes up the allotments: potentially provision of allotments could reduce income inequality by people on low incomes access to land to grow food; but also potentially distributes space away from low income open space users. Some lower income people may be unable to take allotments due to transport issues. Allotment provision may help give some young people skills for employment and life.

## OUR INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

### CONNECTIONS: TRANSPORTATION, DIGITAL AND OTHER NETWORKS

There are strong links between transport, social exclusion and the location of services, including jobs and retail provision.

#### **Policy T1: Development Location and Accessibility**

**Intended outcome:** that development is located to allow choice of means of travel and encouragement of the use of sustainable modes. The likely outcome without the policy would be that more development was planned primarily for access by car.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy should benefit all groups by giving a choice of mode of transport to most new development. It would most benefit those who are less likely to have access to a private car, which are primarily those on low incomes. The young, the old and women are as a group less likely to have access to a car.

### *Rights*

The policy advances equality of opportunity, participation and inclusion by providing for access by modes other than the private car. It promotes healthy lifestyles by enabling accessibility by active modes.

### *Economy*

This proposal will reduce the effects of income inequality by allowing access to new development to those without a private car. It will also help young people into positive destinations as more development (including employment use) is accessible without a car, as well as helping other people without cars access jobs paid or unpaid. Some local businesses may prefer to locate in places where there is only car access.

## **T2: General Transport Impact**

**Intended outcome:** that new development does not adversely impact on residential amenity, road safety, walking and cycling in the area, or the capacity of the road network.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy should benefit all groups.

### *Rights*

The policy aims to retain access to and quality of the road, walking and cycle network. The policy should reduce levels of crime or fear of crime by avoiding an adverse impact on road safety and safety of walking and cycling in the area. The policy helps promote healthier lifestyles via maintaining the attractiveness of active travel.

### *Economy*

The policy supports local business by retaining the general amenity of the area including the capacity of the road network and convenience of walking and cycling in the area.

## **T3: Segregated Active Travel Corridor**

**Intended outcome:** this proposal is for the provision of a spinal cycle/walkway through the centre of East Lothian to Edinburgh, part funded by developer contributions; protection of the Core Path Network and Active Travel Network.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This should benefit everybody through living in a more pleasant environment. There is evidence of benefits to mental health from living in a greener area<sup>42</sup>. The main beneficiaries of this policy will be those people willing and able to cycle or walk to destinations along the route of the Segregated Active Travel Corridor. These are likely to be people who are neither very young nor very old, who have the capacity for active travel, and who do not have worries about their personal safety on the route (more likely to be women, LGBT people, sensory impaired people, perhaps ethnic minorities). If the route is well used, as is intended, fewer people may be put off by safety worries, so more people can benefit. People without cars who need to travel into Edinburgh or within East Lothian should particularly benefit. These might include some migrant workers, young people, students (Queen Margaret University is close to the route) people on low incomes, people in low SIMD areas (Pinkie and Tranent are on the route).

### *Rights*

The policy promotes equality of access to services by making provision for walking/cycling<sup>43</sup> travel of similar quality to car travel, so helping people on low incomes access services. This also helps participation, inclusion and dignity. It may help reduce fear of crime through less cycle/car interaction. The route promotes active travel, so encourages/enables healthier lifestyles.

### *Economy*

The proposal potentially reduces the effects of income inequality by enabling better travel by cheaper modes. It enables people to access work both paid and unpaid, and helps young people into positive locations, by improving access by active travel modes. It may support local business by encouraging day trips from Edinburgh.

## **T4: Active Travel Routes, Core Paths and Green Network Strategy**

**Intended outcome:** protection of the Core Path Network and Active Travel Network. People of most ages and abilities are likely to be able to use some part of the Core Path Network, though other parts are not suitable for everybody, and a few require a reasonable level of fitness.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

According to SNH Commissioned Report 679<sup>44</sup>, the reasons given by people for not visiting the outdoors are mainly lack of time and illness. People with children are more likely to visit, while those

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<sup>42</sup> "Values and benefits of heritage 2015" HLF <https://www.hlf.org.uk/values-and-benefits-heritage> , or Greenspace Scotland website at <http://greenspacescotland.org.uk/links-between-greenspace-and-health.aspx>

<sup>43</sup> Statistics from Cycling UK at <http://www.cyclinguk.org/resources/cycling-uk-cycling-statistics>

<sup>44</sup> SNH Commissioned Report No. 679 "Scotland's People and Nature Survey 2013/4" SNH, at <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A1471713.pdf>

over 55 are less likely. Black and minority ethnic groups visit at the same levels as white people. Adults are more likely to visit where they perceive their local landscape as 'good'. However, lower socio economic groups are less likely to visit the outdoors at all, and visit less frequently. This may be because they have less time, and less access to a car, which also affects the visits. Supporting the Core Path Network may help address this.

Even if lower income groups do benefit less, which is uncertain, retaining the core path and active travel network is a valid policy goal due to its carbon emission reducing and health impacts.

### *Rights*

Retaining the core path and active travel network aids equality of access to services, participation and inclusion; access to the outdoors itself, and also access to other places other than by road or rail. Healthier lifestyles are enabled by allowing for active travel and outdoor recreation.

### *Economy*

The proposal potentially reduces the effects of income inequality by enabling better travel by cheaper modes. It enables people to access work both paid and unpaid, and helps young people into positive locations, by improving access by active travel modes. It may support local business by encouraging tourists.

## **T5: Cycle Route Network**

**Intended Outcome** This proposal notes that the Council intends to develop and enhance the cycle network through a Cycle Strategy for East Lothian. The Cycle Strategy will go through its own ERIA process, and consider the routes and any other improvements or provisions which are not yet known.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Around two thirds of people say they never cycle<sup>45</sup>. Men cycle more often than women, further, and are more likely to cycle to work. 21-49 year olds cycle more than other age groups, with cycle commuting being most common among broadly this age group. Children cycle on average as often, but not as far. People from managerial and professional occupations are most likely to cycle, but professionals and those in elementary occupations are most likely to commute by bicycle. Improving cycle provision may therefore now particularly benefit men in professional occupations, however, it is hoped that by improving infrastructure people from groups who tend to cycle less may be encouraged to do so more.

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<sup>45</sup> Statistics from Cycling UK at <http://www.cyclinguk.org/resources/cycling-uk-cycling-statistics>



## *Rights*

Improving cycle infrastructure aids equality of access to services, participation and inclusion by trying to make better provision for those without access to a car. Improving cycle infrastructure may improve community capacity by giving more opportunities for people to meet, especially if it also reduces car use. Healthy lifestyles are encouraged.

## *Economy*

The Cycle Strategy will potentially reduce the effects of income inequality by enabling better travel by cheaper modes. It enables people to access work both paid and unpaid, and helps young people into positive locations, by improving access by active travel modes. It may support local business by encouraging tourists.

### **T6: Reallocation of Road Space and Pedestrian Crossing Points**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy aims to allocate road space to pedestrians and cyclists where this will not significantly impact on the efficiency of the road network for cars and other vehicles, and to support the principles of Designing Streets in new development. This should reduce the dominance of the private car in existing and new communities.

## *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

All groups should benefit from this policy through improvement to the attractiveness of urban areas as an environment for daily living. Those who are in and around the home more will benefit more; this is likely to include older people, the unemployed, and women with young children. Urban dwellers are also more likely to particularly benefit from this, as it is unlikely space on roads in very rural areas could be re-allocated without impacting on the road network.

In terms of traffic accidents, groups are more likely to be in traffic accidents will benefit from this most in terms of traffic accidents as they are less likely to be killed or injured if they are in an accident, and less likely to be in an accident at all. These are children and elderly people. Some disabled people are also likely to benefit from less traffic and reduced speeds. Those without access to a car (more likely to be those in lower income groups or young, or old, and women to some extent) will particularly benefit as they benefit from increased safety and amenity but suffer no inconvenience from having to drive at a lower speed. It has been suggested that some groups (the disabled, sensory impaired people) may suffer from sharing space with cyclists but if spaces are well designed conflict may be avoidable<sup>46</sup>.

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<sup>46</sup> Partial equality impact assessment record national planning framework 3, Fiona Simpson  
<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0042/00420869.pdf>

### *Rights*

This policy improves equality of opportunity by making it more possible for most groups to move around their communities more safely. It promotes good relations between people of different groups, participation, inclusion and community capacity by encouraging social interaction. This also promotes mental health; physical health is promoted by increasing active travel and reducing car accidents.

### *Economy*

The policy reduces the effect of income equality by making travel by modes other than a car easier and safer.

## **T7: Information Technology**

**Intended Outcome:** IT systems will be developed to enable an increase in levels and ease of public transport use.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy is likely to benefit most groups and disadvantage no-one. Those who are likely to benefit most are those who use public transport the most, especially those groups less likely to have access to a car, which includes older people, young people, and women. It also includes those on low incomes including those in SIMD areas though low income may prevent some people in this group from acquiring the technology to allow them to benefit from this. Physically disabled people may particularly benefit as time at the bus stop may be more uncomfortable for them; also they may need information which is not usually available such as when a kneeling bus can be expected. The provision may also particularly help those who need specialised information such as information in a different language or suitable for blind or learning disabled people.

This is less likely to benefit those in rural areas who have no or very limited public transport service.

### *Rights*

The policy promotes equality of opportunity of access to the service by making more information about it available. It is also likely to reduce fear of crime by reducing waiting times and uncertainty of bus arrival at the bus stop.

### *Economy*

No impact.

## **T8: Bus Network Improvements**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy aims to increase provision of bus network infrastructure in new development.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy is likely to benefit most people. Provision of bus infrastructure will help those groups more likely to use public transport especially those groups less likely to have access to a car, which includes older people, young people, women, low income groups including migrant workers, by providing bus stops and improving the bus network in new development and the wider area. Those with disabilities may particularly benefit from bus stops and routes serving new housing areas.

There are sometimes complaints about bus waiting areas due to noise, anti-social behavior and fumes. If this is a problem, it is likely to affect those living next to the bus stop, and it is not possible to predict in advance who this will be. Attention should be paid at planning application stage to the relationship between these features and affordable housing. There is a balance between locating features which potentially have adverse impacts on amenity next to affordable housing, and enabling easy access to public transport for those more likely to be on low income.

This policy is less likely to benefit those in rural areas where there is little bus service.

### *Rights*

Promoting improvements to bus infrastructure in new housing areas promotes equality of access to the bus service, and via that, to other services. This is helpful for inclusion also.

### *Economy*

This policy is likely to help bus companies, some of which are local businesses, by providing infrastructure through development. This would also help people in new development access paid and unpaid work.

## **T9 - T12: safeguarding of land in relation to railway station improvements at Musselburgh, Longniddry, Drem, Wallyford, Prestonpans, Dunbar and East Linton rail stations.**

**Intended Outcome:** These proposals are intended to safeguard land in relation to new car parking and platform lengthening at railway stations. The Council supports these improvements coming forward.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The pressure for improvements to stations is mainly from numbers using commuter time services. East Linton does not have a station at all, although the East Coast Mainline Railway runs through the village. Somewhat more men than women currently use the train for commuting, with just over half

of rail commuters being in the 34-49 age group, and around a quarter each aged 50-64 and aged 16 - 34<sup>47</sup>. It is likely the improvements would mainly therefore benefit these groups, with the exception of a new station at East Linton which would benefit most people in the village and surrounding area by providing a rail service, especially those that do not have access to a private car.

A station at East Linton would benefit the rural dwellers there, while improvements at the other stations would benefit some urban and coastal dwellers.

#### *Rights*

If the policy leads to the improvements being carried out this would improve equality of access to the rail service. It might also slightly reduce the fear of crime due to less over-crowding on the platforms and trains, and or actual crime (fare dodging, illegal parking). Replacing train with bus or car commuting should improve air quality thus promoting healthier lifestyle.

#### *Economy*

Improving railway stations helps people access jobs paid and unpaid.

### **T13 ECML Four-track section New Rail Station and Vehicle Overbridge**

**Intended Outcome:** Eventual provision of a section of four-track railway somewhere between Meadowmill and Drem to enable more local services and a new rail station, preferably at Blindwells. The preferred location at this stage this would be west of Longniddry but further work requires to be done.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

If a new station is built there, those living in Blindwells will benefit. Those living in towns with stations should also benefit from service improvements. If the rail service improvements were significant, it could improve air quality by diverting car and bus travelers. This would benefit those who have conditions that are sensitive to bad air quality, and also children who are particularly vulnerable to bad air quality.

#### *Rights*

The proposal aims to increase equality of access to the rail service, by increasing the number of services and stations. There could be consequential improvements in air quality which promotes healthy living.

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<sup>47</sup> Scotland's census

## *Economy*

Improvements to the rail service would help people access work paid and unpaid.

### **T14: Longniddry- Haddington Route Safeguard**

**Intended Outcome:** That the Longniddry-Haddington route continues in use as a path/cycle route unless or until it is developed for public transport use, in which case a replacement walking/cycle route would be created.

## *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The part of the policy protecting the use of the route as an active travel route potentially benefits everybody, other than those incapable of using the path, particularly those in nearby communities. Usage of the path by different groups is not known, but may be more used (and therefore of more benefit) to particular groups (see discussion under T4). The proposal to safeguard the route for potential public transport, and identify additional locations for infrastructure, would, if implemented, benefit mainly those in Haddington who would use this new route. Those who could be disadvantaged would be those who live alongside the proposed route, who might experience increased noise. This would mainly be in Haddington, and are not likely to be people on low incomes.

## *Rights*

The proposal helps equality of access to the outdoors, and to the railway network from Haddington as it is an all ability path linking to Longniddry Rail Station. It promotes healthy lifestyles by protecting a well used active travel/recreational route. If replaced by a public transport route, it would help access the railway network and other services.

## *Economy*

This proposal maximizes income by protecting a free travel route, and both the maintenance of the route and its replacement with a public transport route would help people to access work both paid and unpaid.

### **T15 - T18 - A1 junction improvements and Tranent By-pass**

**Intended Outcome:** This proposal is intended to allow for increased road capacity on the A1.

## *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Allowing for road interventions that are mainly needed to meet peak time flows will mainly benefit commuters; their families may also benefit from their spending less time commuting. Although

commuting by car is higher amongst men, many women do so also<sup>48</sup>. The improvements would also benefit bus commuters.

### *Rights*

Improving commuter travel times is good for mental health as commuting is one of the things people least enjoy<sup>49</sup>. An eastern by-pass at Tranent could improve air quality and congestion in Tranent High Street. This supports healthier lifestyles.

### *Economy*

This will help people access jobs both paid and unpaid, and also help open up employment land at Old Craighall, which is thought to be one of East Lothians most marketable areas for employment use.

## **T19, T20-T22: Mitigation of Cumulative Impacts in Musselburgh**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy and these proposals are intended to support and encourage traffic management measures to manage cumulative impact on the local road network as well as addressing air quality management issues in Musselburgh Town Centre.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

All groups (other than the bedridden) should benefit from management of the road network to address increased use as this will affect bus as well as car travel. Improvements to air quality will benefit all groups but particularly the young, old and those with lung conditions such as asthma, who suffer disproportionately from bad air quality<sup>50</sup>.

### *Rights*

Interventions to address bad air quality will aid equality of access to services as those particularly vulnerable to this would then be able to access the services on the same terms as others. It also supports healthier living.

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<sup>48</sup> Scotland's Census

<sup>49</sup> Richard Layard "Happiness"

<sup>50</sup> "Air pollution, why are we only now waking up to the crisis?" John Vidal in The Guardian, 19 March 2013.

### *Economy*

The measures to address air quality should help businesses on Musselburgh High Street by making it a more attractive place in which to shop. The opening up of the link at Queen Margaret Drive/Whitehill Farm Road will also help people access jobs.

### **T23 - T25 Improvements at Meadowmill**

**Intended Outcome:** Mitigation of vehicle flows at Meadowmill roundabout.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This will particularly benefit car commuters from Blindwells and the coastal area to Edinburgh or other places accessed via the A1 as peak time flows are the main issue here. Road interventions that improve travel time will also particularly benefit those for whom time spent commuting may be a particular issue whether due to discomfort or having other roles beside work. It will also benefit pedestrians and cyclists through improvements for those modes. This could benefit those in Prestonpans and Tranent low SIMD areas (and generally) by making a better active travel connection between those towns.

### *Rights*

Footway and cycle improvements will improve equality of access to services.

### *Economy*

Access to jobs will be improved.

### **T26 - T28 Tranent Town Centre Transport Improvements**

**Intended Outcome:** Interventions to improve traffic flow and air quality in Tranent Town Centre will take place, including a one-way system and improved pedestrian and cycle routes.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This should benefit everybody by improving travel through Tranent, the air quality of the town centre, the pedestrian environment, and (provided the intervention is managed so that traffic accidents do not increase) improved road safety. Older people and children are more vulnerable to the effects of traffic accidents and bad air quality, and people with some lung conditions to bad air quality, so this should particularly benefit them.

### *Rights*

Interventions to address bad air quality and improve the pedestrian environment will aid equality of access to services as those particularly vulnerable to this would then be able to access the services

on the same terms as others. Provided the interventions do not increase road traffic accident casualties, it will promote healthier living.

#### *Economy*

The measures to address air quality and improve the pedestrian environment should help businesses on Tranent High Street by making it a more attractive place in which to shop.

#### **T29 Town Centre Parking strategy and T30 Road Safety and 20mph zones**

This policy notes that the Council will implement its Parking Strategy and prepare a Road Safety Plan. Any impacts of this strategy have been/will be considered through the adoption of these strategies/plans and are not considered again here.

#### **T31 Electric Car and Bus Charging Points**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy generally encourages the principle of introducing electric vehicle charging points. The aspiration is that more such points will be introduced around community facilities and schools.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy is likely to have very minor effects however any resulting air quality improvements would benefit everybody, but particularly children, the elderly and those with some lung conditions.

#### *Rights*

This would promote healthier lifestyles.

#### *Economy*

No impact.

#### **T32: Transport Infrastructure Delivery Fund**

**Intended Outcome:** Developer contributions will be secured for transport interventions related to those developments.

This policy purely sets out that contributions will be collected and the method for doing this. The impact of the interventions themselves is discussed separately. There is no impact from this policy other than that discussed elsewhere.



## **DCN1 Digital Communications Networks**

**Intended Outcome:** that development to improve digital communication networks comes forward other than where the environmental impacts would be unacceptable.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy will benefit those living in areas without good digital communication links. Over the lifetime of the plan, technological improvements mean this might apply anywhere, but at the moment it is mainly in rural areas. The policy is particularly likely to benefit groups who are isolated in other ways such as those living on their own and with low physical mobility or low incomes which may make it hard to travel often.

### *Rights*

The policy promotes equality of access to service by generally supporting extension of coverage. This also helps with inclusion and participation as many services are now internet based some exclusively.

### *Economy*

This will help people access jobs by helping with job search online and enabling working from home as well as internet based jobs. Some local businesses may be harmed by increasing numbers of people having easier access to online purchasing.

## **OL1: pipeline consultation zone, OL2 Torness Consultation Zone OL3 Edinburgh Airport safeguarding zone**

**Intended Outcome:** That the operators of the facilities listed will be consulted about development that may affect the safety of the operation of those facilities.

These policies signal the requirement to consult the operators of the listed facilities for their views. This is a procedural matter intended to support public safety and has no impact in itself.

## **Policy SEH1: Sustainable energy and heat**

**Intended Outcome:** That developers consider energy efficient design and the development of heat networks. Millerhill/Old Craighall, Oxwellmains, and Cockenzie are considered to have particular potential and other development should not prejudice this.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The policy aims to improve the energy efficiency of the built development including housing and bring a choice of heat source in some areas. This should lower fuel bills and so reduce fuel poverty which will benefit vulnerable groups particularly those on low incomes and the elderly. Energy

efficient design lowers fuel costs for those in new premises; those in existing inefficient premises who are more likely to be on low incomes will not benefit. This increases inequality now, but energy efficiency measures across the board (outwith this plan) mean income equality will be reduced in the future.

#### *Rights*

No issues.

#### *Economy*

The policy may help local business by reducing energy bills in premises and also there may be some employment in the construction of heat networks.

### **SEH2: Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies**

**Intended Outcome:** That a specified and rising proportion of greenhouse gas emissions are avoided by the use of Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

If energy costs are reduced, this would benefit groups vulnerable to fuel poverty. It is not clear that this would be the outcome depending on the cost of maintenance of the technology.

#### *Rights*

As above.

#### *Economy*

It is likely that local installers and manufacturers of Low and Zero Carbon Generating Technologies could benefit.

**Wind: WD1: Windfarms, WD2: Smaller scale wind turbine development, WD3: All wind turbines, WD4: Access tracks, WD5: Re-powering, WD6: Decommissioning and Site Restoration**

**Intended Outcome:** These policies are intended to support wind development where the environmental impacts, including on landscape, are acceptable, and to secure decommissioning once the development is no longer operational.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

There is some evidence<sup>51</sup> that older people, women and those in lower income groups are less positive about renewable energy generally, though there is majority support for it in all groups. How much (or even whether) wind power increases energy bills and therefore vulnerability to fuel poverty is contentious<sup>52</sup> but it is likely to add a small amount overall; the contribution from wind development in East Lothian would be a fraction of this however. Rural dwellers are more likely to receive wind development nearer their homes than urban dwellers as a ‘community separation distance’ of 2km is applied to homes within settlements. However, both urban and rural dwellers use the countryside for recreation so may have that experience affected.

### *Rights*

On healthier lifestyles, the overall impact is not clear. Insofar as wind energy is supported, the policy would allow wind energy generation to displace sources of energy generation which adversely affect air quality, in particular coal. However the restrictive aspects of the policy are likely to reduce this effect. Insofar as wind energy is restricted for landscape reasons, countryside recreation is encouraged by an attractive landscape, which this policy aims to secure.

### *Economy*

Wind turbine development is associated with a limited number of jobs. The impacts of the policy are mixed and in both directions (permissive and restrictive to wind development). The policy aims to protect the landscape which supports businesses and jobs in tourism<sup>53</sup>. It also supports wind turbine development in appropriate locations and this can help support local businesses who are required by suppliers to source green energy, or who wish to develop this as the most effective option for their own energy use. However some may be restricted in doing this by protective aspect of the policy.

### **EGT1: Former Cockenzie Power Station**

**Intended Outcome:** The proposal supports thermal generation on this site; any redevelopment proposal will be expected to make the best use of the locations assets and bring significant economic

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<sup>51</sup> “How the UK public feels about renewable energy” Climate Xchange: here [http://www.climatexchange.org.uk/files/9913/7655/7802/Shaping\\_our\\_Energy\\_Future\\_-\\_How\\_the\\_public\\_feels\\_about\\_renewable\\_energy.pdf](http://www.climatexchange.org.uk/files/9913/7655/7802/Shaping_our_Energy_Future_-_How_the_public_feels_about_renewable_energy.pdf)

<sup>52</sup> See for example “Wind myths: Subsidies are a burden on domestic fuel bills” Leo Hickman in the Guardian, 27 February 2012. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/feb/27/windpower-energy>

<sup>53</sup> “Public Attitudes to Windfarms” Scottish Executive Social Research 2003; although old, this found that around 20% of tourists would base their choice not to visit an area on views of windfarms. Available here: <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/47133/0014639.pdf>

benefits. This reflects a National Development set out in National Planning Framework 3 and equalities impacts have been taken into account in that strategy.

#### **PROP EGT2: Torness Power Station**

**Intended outcome:** That land around Torness is safeguarded for power generation during the lifetime of this plan. Torness is expected to continue in operation until at least 2030.

##### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

None.

##### *Rights*

None.

##### *Economy*

The policy supports uses associated with Torness Power Station, which is a large local employer.

#### **EGT3: Forth Coast Area of Co-ordinated Action**

**Intended Outcome:** The proposal reflects a National Development contained in NPF3. It steers grid connections towards existing infrastructure at Cockenzie and Torness Power Station sites and requires that it is combined where possible to reduce impacts on other parts of the coast.

##### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues, Rights*

No issues.

##### *Economy*

The policy supports local tourism business by steering development towards locations that already have grid connections, so averting where possible further landscape impact on the coast, which is a major resource for tourism.

#### **EGT4: Enhanced High Voltage Electricity Transmission Network**

**Intended Outcome:** The policy reflects the national development status of enhancing the high voltage transmission network, and requires environmental impact to be minimized. Equalities issues have been taken into account also in developing NPF3.

##### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy should benefit everybody by reducing environmental and amenity impacts associated with high voltage electricity transmission. It should benefit coastal dwellers in particular by steering development away from currently unaffected parts of the coast (although development here is still possible it is not the intention of the policy).

#### *Rights*

Compulsory Purchase powers may be used to secure a site if it cannot be achieved by negotiation. The requirement for this originates from the National Development proposal in NPF3 rather than the ELELLDP however.

#### *Economy*

The policy supports local tourist business by aiming to protect the coast which is a major tourist resource.

### **W1: Waste management safeguards, W2: Waste management developments**

**Intended Outcome:** These policies are intended to safeguard existing waste management sites and provide criteria for the development of new facilities. The type of sites listed in the preamble as potentially suitable are located fairly widely across the area rather than being for example concentrated in or near areas of deprivation.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Waste management is often cited as an issue for social justice, with poorer neighbourhoods more likely to be located near facilities. However that does not appear to be the case in East Lothian.

#### *Rights*

By supporting facilities for the proper management of waste, fly-tipping should be reduced, reducing crime.

#### *Economy*

No issues.

### **W3: Waste separation and collection**

**Intended Outcome:** The purpose of the policy is to make sure that new development has appropriate spaces for managing storage of waste including recyclable waste prior to collection.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy should benefit everybody by ensuring new buildings have appropriate waste facilities. It may benefit women more than men as they are more likely to take responsibility for recycling within a household, and this will make this task easier. Older people recycle more than younger ones, so potentially benefitting them more, though this may be because they have more space for this in their accommodation already so it might be easier<sup>54</sup>. The policy may also particularly benefit physically disabled people due to the space requirement. The policy may also particularly benefit people who are more likely to be in small accommodation including flats, such as single people. People in the lowest SIMD areas recycle less<sup>55</sup>; lack of facilities may be a reason for this.

### *Rights*

This will help improve ease of recycling and therefore access to the recycling service for more people. The provision may help reduce fly tipping and littering also (crime).

### *Economy*

No issues.

### **W4: Construction waste**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy is intended to require developers to consider waste management at an early stage and so move treatment up the waste hierarchy.

No issues.

### **MIN1: Protection of Mineral Reserves; MIN11 Prior extraction of Shallow Coal**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy is intended to allow for extraction of viable mineral or shallow coal reserves prior to development, rather than allow their sterilization.

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<sup>54</sup> "Older people recycle more" Jez Abbot, Waste Planning May 2016,  
<http://www.mineralandwasteplanning.co.uk/older-people-recycle/recycling/article/1393490>

"Women Better at recycling" *Posted on:* January 13th, 2014 *by* Mark Hall

<http://www.businesswaste.co.uk/women-better-at-recycling-then-men/#.V5nyjbgrLcs>

<sup>55</sup> Scotland's People Annual Report: Results from the Scottish Household Survey 2014, The Scottish Government at <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2015/08/3720/11>

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Minerals can only be worked where they are found. The removal of viable mineral resources rather than allowing their sterilization should benefit everybody. In practice this provision is unlikely to be often applied as small scale extraction is unlikely to be viable, while large scale development other than on allocated sites is unlikely (and not the intention of the plan).

*Rights, Economy – no issues.*

**MIN2: Safeguard Oxwellmains Limestone Quarry, MIN3: Safeguard Longyester and Skateraw Sand and Gravel Quarries, MIN4 Safeguard Bangley and Markle Mains Hard Rock Quarries; MIN5; Mineral Resources**

**Intended Outcome:** Established quarries with reserves are safeguarded; there is a presumption against new workings in other areas.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The presumption against new workings other than in exceptional circumstances benefits everybody by providing a degree of certainty over where this type of use will be.

*Rights – no issues.*

*Economy*

The policies and proposals support local quarrying business through the safeguards, as well as allowing extraction of local stone for particular purposes, which is likely to benefit local firms working in conservation.

**MIN6 opencast coal extraction, MIN7 Onshore Oil and Gas, MIN8: Mineral Extraction Criteria, MIN9: Supporting information.**

**Intended Outcome:** That any proposal for extraction should meet criteria of Policy MIN8. The alternative would be identification of an Area of Search for opencast coal. The criteria referred to in MIN8 are exacting however, and given the pattern of housing and environmental considerations, it would be difficult to produce an acceptable proposal, in particular for opencast.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The people this is most likely to affect are those that live in rural areas the coalfield or related areas where onshore oil and gas extraction would be possible, who may be concerned that their area might be subject to an application for extraction. The criteria in MIN8 should be sufficient to protect amenity, meaning there would not be adverse impacts on any equalities groups. Restrictive criteria around dust would particularly benefit those sensitive to air quality impacts (children, older people, people with some medical conditions).

*Rights – no issues*

*Economy*

The policy aims to protect amenity and the environment and in consequence is fairly restrictive. There are some local businesses in the area which require good air quality, and these would benefit from a restrictive policy, as would tourist business.

#### **MIN9: Supporting information**

This purpose of this policy is to require information for assessment; it is procedural only and has no other impact.

#### **MIN10: Restoration and Aftercare**

**(MIN11 see above)**

**Intended Outcome:** The policy is intended to ensure that costs of restoration and aftercare are met by the developer and not the public.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Requiring the developer to pay for restoration supports equalities issues as the costs is not passed on to those that are worse off, or the impact left to be absorbed by those who are affected by the non-restoration of the site. The benefits are there for equalities groups via cross-cutting issues of low income, though they are diffuse.

*Rights, Economy - No issues.*

## DIVERSE COUNTRYSIDE AND COAST

#### **Policy DC1: Rural Diversification**

**Intended Outcome:** that uses appropriate to the countryside are supported, including business use if appropriate.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The policy should benefit everybody by protecting the countryside from inappropriate development. Allowing appropriate employment uses will benefit those of working age by providing more employment, and potentially reducing commuting, particularly for those living in rural areas.

*Rights – no issues.*



### *Economy*

The policy should support local business and employment that requires a countryside location, though other business that might wish to locate there but do not meet the criteria may be constrained. The intention of the plan however is that these businesses are steered towards land allocated for that purpose, and that the attractiveness of the area is maintained benefitting business overall.

### **Housing in the Countryside: DC2: Conversion of rural buildings to housing, DC3: Replacement dwellings in the countryside, DC4: New build housing in the countryside**

**Intended Outcome:** that new housing in the countryside is limited to that which has a positive benefit by re-using a suitable existing rural buildings, is a replacement for a building or former building site no longer habitable through no fault of the developer, where there is an operational requirement for an acceptable countryside use, or for small scale affordable housing, so protecting the countryside.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Limiting the amount of housing coming forward in the countryside may make housing there more expensive and limit the supply as it is seen by many people as an attractive place in which to live. This would make it more difficult potentially for those who grew up in rural areas and are now forming new households, or growing older and requiring different accommodation, to continue to live in their communities. There is provision for small-scale affordable housing however which may address this to some extent. By limiting the potential for some people to live there however, the countryside should remain a resource which is protected for the enjoyment of everybody.

The policy also addresses the situation where if a rural dweller loses their home through hazard, they can replace it, as is the case for urban dwellers.

### *Rights*

The policy is likely to make it more difficult to access housing in the countryside for groups who require specialist housing (older people, disabled) or those on low incomes so reducing equality of access to housing as a service, though provision of small scale affordable housing may help address this. The provision for replacement housing protects property; although development rights are nationalized it is seen as unfair for people in the countryside to lose their home through hazard, and be unable to replace it.

### *Economy*

These policies protect the appearance and amenity of the countryside, which should help support tourist and leisure businesses linked to the countryside.

## **DC5: Housing as enabling development**

**Intended Outcome:** The intention of the policy is that desirable elements of built or natural heritage or another primary use which need funding which cannot be raised by other means can use on-site housing development as a means to raise the funds. Affordable housing contributions are not required.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The policy may help increase the supply of housing in the countryside which could potentially benefit those who want to stay in their communities but lack suitable housing such as older people, younger people. However, as the housing provided must maximize income affordable housing is not required. This may mean that communities are unbalanced, and people on lower incomes do not have the opportunity to live in the housing created.

Older people tend to visit heritage sites more so may benefit more from the restoration of listed buildings.

*Rights* – no issues

### *Economy*

If the primary use is an employment generating one, this would benefit the local economy and help people access jobs.

## **Landscape Protection: DC6: Development in the Coastal Area Policy DC7: Development in the Edinburgh Green Belt Policy DC8: Countryside Around Towns Policy DC9: Special Landscape Areas**

**Intended Outcome:** These policies aim to protect landscapes of various valued characteristics.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Although the areas protected are generally rural (including around towns) and their protection may particularly protect the amenity of those who live there, the intention is to protect the landscapes for the benefit of everyone.

*Rights*

The policies should promote use of the outdoors, as people who rate their local landscapes as ‘good’ are more likely to visit them<sup>56</sup>, which supports healthy lifestyles.

#### *Economy*

The policies support local business by retaining the attractiveness of the area; this should support tourism and encourage investment generally. Some individual businesses may be constrained in location however.

### **DC10: The Green Network**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy is intended to support the development of the Green Network.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The Green Network is intended to benefit everybody, but especially those in deprived communities and on low incomes by promoting active travel and access to quality outdoor space. This should also benefit those groups who may have fears for their personal safety (LGBT people, women and older people among others). Access to the outdoors is thought to support good mental health so this should also benefit those with some mental health issues.

#### *Rights*

This policy supports equality of access to services by improving outdoor space so people do not have fears about using it; it reduces fear of crime and promotes healthier lifestyles.

#### *Economy*

The green network is intended to make the areas attractive to investment, benefitting the economy.

### **DC11: Roadside Advertisements**

**Intended Outcome:** to control roadside advertisements to protect the amenity of the area.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues, Rights – no issues*

#### *Economy*

The policy should support businesses linked to tourism by protecting the amenity of the area while allowing signs that give direction to facilities.

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<sup>56</sup> SNH Commissioned Report No. 679 “Scotland’s People and Nature Survey 2013/4” SNH, at <http://www.snh.gov.uk/docs/A1471713.pdf>

## OUR NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

**NH1: Protection of Internationally Designated Sites Policy, NH2: Protection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest and Geological Conservation Review Sites, NH3: Protection of Local Sites and Areas, NH4: European Protected Species, NH5: Biodiversity and Geodiversity Interests, including Nationally Protected Species; NH8: Trees and Development, NH9: Water Environment**

**Intended Outcome:** To conserve in proportion to their importance

- sites with international, national, local or regional interest
- Protected Species, in particular European Protected species
- biodiversity and geodiversity outwith protected sites
- trees and woodland
- the water environment

The location of nationally and internationally designated sites is outwith control of the ELLDP, and policy to protect them is a requirement, as is the requirement to protect the water environment.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Some groups may be more interested in or able to visit biodiversity and geodiversity sites, or appreciate protected species or habitats but their conservation and conservation of biodiversity, geodiversity, woodland and the water environment is intended to benefit everybody, including future generations.

The ELLDP designates Local Geodiversity and Local Biodiversity Sites, but the choice of location is limited by the need for them to contain features of interest. This in particular makes it difficult to plan for a spread of Local Geodiversity Sites across the area, as geodiversity can only be conserved where it is found. There is more scope with biodiversity as there is greater scope for marginal sites to be improved. Some of the Local Biodiversity Sites were chosen specifically to enable people living in communities to access biodiversity, with the aim of making this access available to everybody including people without cars. Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks are designated through separate legislation outwith the ELLDP and the impact of the choice of any new such sites would be assessed separately.

### *Rights*

This policy should increase healthy lifestyles by protecting and promoting features of interest, and conserving biodiversity and geodiversity in the general area, making it more likely people will access the outdoors.

## *Economy*

The policy should support tourist based business by conserving wildlife which is one of the things people come to East Lothian to see. Some businesses may be restricted in where they can locate or how they can extend or operate. In the case of national and international designations this is outwith the control of the ELLDP, and there are other consenting regimes in such areas that are likely to limit development there. Most locally designated sites are in areas where there is unlikely to be development pressure as they have unusual conditions; these conditions often both make them interesting geologically or allows unusual biodiversity to develop and also often make them unsuitable for built development or agriculture (for example, rocky outcrops, exposure to high winds, tidal).

### **NH6: Geodiversity Recording and Alternative Exposures**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy aims to make sure that when geodiversity is lost it is recorded. It is procedural only.

### **NH7: Protecting Soils**

**Intended Outcome:** The aim is to protect prime agricultural land from development that does not require that location, though allowing development on allocated sites and that requires such a location, and to avoid carbon emissions through development on carbon rich soils.

## *Equalities and cross-cutting issues, Rights*

This of this policy is aimed at conserving resources for the longer term while allowing development that meets the needs of today.

Development on carbon rich soils is restricted to reduce CO2 emissions. Although the contribution is small in global terms, overall the effect of changes to emissions (either of allowing or restricting development on carbon rich soils) would be felt by younger people due to the lag in climate systems, while the restriction on development would be felt by current generations.

Prime agricultural land is finite (though affected by changes in climate) and cannot easily be replaced. This policy restricts some development, but still allows loss of prime agricultural land and development on carbon rich soils. Most of the benefits of development in these areas will be felt by people now through for example the availability of housing and jobs. Some of the benefits will also be felt by future generations, mainly the contribution to mitigation of climate change through developing in areas that reduce the need to travel.

However, adverse effects from the loss of prime agricultural land, if they occur, are likely to be felt by people who are now young, or children. Predicting the longer term future in this area is cannot be certain; political, economic, climate, population, transport and food production technique changes could all have a bearing on the potential requirement for productive land. Hunger is linked to food

distribution patterns as well as the absolute amount of food that can be produced. Although hunger is a current issue, this is not caused by absolute lack of food available in the world (or Scotland)<sup>57</sup> but access to it. Most people in Scotland will not have experienced hunger from an absolute lack of food and there is enough food available overall. However, most of the cropland used for UK food production is now located overseas<sup>58</sup> and the future cannot be certain. Some research indicates that climate change could increase the amount of land considered prime in Scotland<sup>59</sup>, and changes in food production techniques could increase production.

If in the future food becomes more difficult to obtain in Scotland this impact will fall on those now young or future generations.

### *Rights*

As above.

### *Economy*

The policy supports local business by allowing for development that would be acceptable in the countryside to take place on prime agricultural or carbon rich soil.

## **NH10: Sustainable Drainage Systems**

**Intended Outcome:** SUDS are a legal requirement, and the policy aims to secure multiple benefits in addition to water treatment (enhancement of biodiversity, Green Networks, place making).

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy aims to benefit everybody by maximizing the benefits of SUDS schemes. Groups that should particularly benefit are those that are likely to spend more time in or around their homes (women with small children, older people, unemployed people, and some disabled or ill people). People vulnerable to mental health problems may benefit from a more attractive environment. Location of SUDS schemes within sites themselves may also have equalities issues for example; if the design can be made attractive it may be an advantage to be near, while if it is more functional it may not be.

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<sup>57</sup> "Unlocking the Potential of Agriculture" UN Food and Agriculture Organisation  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4525e/y4525e04.htm>

<sup>58</sup> "Global cropland and greenhouse gas impacts of UK food supply are increasingly located overseas" Henri de Ruiter et al in Journal of the Royal Society Interface  
<http://rsif.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/13/114/20151001>

<sup>59</sup> "UKCP09 Case Study on Land Use Capability" Iain Brown, Macaulay Institute (undated)  
<http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/media.jsp?mediaid=88424&filetype=pdf>

### *Rights*

This policy has an effect of improving overall access to quality open space. An improved environment should reduce crime and fear of crime, and increase health by making activity in the outdoors more attractive.

### *Economy*

The policy will improve the quality of open spaces. This should help local business by improving the appearance of the area<sup>60</sup>.

### **NH11: Flood Risk**

**Intended Outcome:** The aim of the policy is to reduce the likelihood, severity and impact of flooding.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Scottish research finds some groups are more impacted than others by the experience of being flooded - the elderly, those in social housing, and ill people<sup>61</sup>. Ethnic minority groups and individuals with low incomes, without insurance and/or living in poor housing conditions are also likely to be more susceptible to the negative psychological and physical health impacts of flooding<sup>62</sup>. Children may also suffer from disruption to education and from living in damp housing. These groups should benefit most by avoidance of flood risk.

### *Rights*

Avoiding flood risk supports property rights.

### *Economy*

The policy maximizes income by avoiding flooding losses. This should benefit local businesses as being flooded, or in a flood risk area, gives them extra costs and may even put some businesses out of business altogether.

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<sup>60</sup> See e.g. "The Value of Public Space" The Design Council  
<https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/the-value-of-public-space1.pdf>

<sup>61</sup> Exploring the Social Impacts of Flood Risk and Flooding in Scotland, Scottish Executive  
<http://www.gov.scot/resource/doc/174676/0048938.pdf>

<sup>62</sup> "Reducing adverse health impacts from flooding and flood risk: A review of the literature and development of questions for further research" Marisa Pendlebury et al <http://www.nationalfloodforum.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Flooding-and-health-final-13072015.pdf>

## **NH12: Air Quality**

**Intended Outcome:** The aim of the policy is to avoid worsening of air quality, and potentially improve it.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

All groups will benefit from improved air quality. Some groups are more vulnerable to poor air quality – children, the elderly and those with some existing heart or lung conditions<sup>63</sup> – and these will benefit the most.

### *Rights*

The policy promotes equal access to clean air as a service, and so promotes healthier living.

### *Economy*

The policy maximizes income by reducing days lost to ill health; this also would help support local businesses. Local business in areas with poor air quality (Musselburgh and Tranent High Street) should benefit by making the locale more attractive to customers.

## **Policy NH13 Noise**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy is intended to reduce the impact of noise

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Noise can annoy anyone, so everybody will benefit from this. Some groups are more affected though, including children where there is noise at school, elderly people and people with some physical or mental health conditions<sup>64</sup>. People with low incomes may also be more affected as they may not be able to afford to take measures such as extra glazing that would help mitigate noise. Those in social or rented housing may also not wish to invest in such measures. These groups will benefit more from this policy.

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<sup>63</sup> "Road Transport, Air Pollution and Health" Friends of the Earth

[https://www.foe.co.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/road\\_air\\_pollution\\_health.pdf](https://www.foe.co.uk/sites/default/files/downloads/road_air_pollution_health.pdf)

<sup>64</sup> Airports Commission: Quality of Life Equalities Impact Report

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/440319/quality-of-life-equalities-impacts-report.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/440319/quality-of-life-equalities-impacts-report.pdf)



### *Rights*

The policy promotes equal access to a low noise environment as a service, and so promotes healthier living.

### *Economy*

No impact.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE

### **Policy CH1 Listed Buildings**

**Intended Outcome:** That Listed Buildings are protected. Buildings are chosen for listing by Historic Environment Scotland; the ELLDP has no control over which are picked.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Sometimes changes to Listed Buildings may be contemplated to improve access for disabled people. This may be important for people or visitors accessing homes or services. Many buildings in town centres for example are listed, and some of these have steps, or heavy doors which may make access difficult (this could also affect carers and people with small children). Where listed buildings are not suitable for easy access for all abilities, the policy may prevent them being made so, and this will impact disproportionately on disabled people.

The cultural heritage in built form is a finite and irreplaceable resource. There is a public interest in retaining this, for appreciation and historical study. Although there are impacts now on people with reduced mobility who may struggle to access some buildings, it is to be hoped that with medical advances this may be less the case in the future.

Groups which are more interested in the historic environment should be expected to gain most from its protection. In the Scottish Household Survey, both men and women seem equally interested in visiting places with historic or archaeological interest, and interest across the ages is fairly constant (though less among 16 – 24 year olds). Visits drop off among the elderly (age75+) but this may be because they are also less mobile<sup>65</sup>. A report for English Heritage<sup>66</sup> found that access to a vehicle, and also the internet, were two of the most important variables, with those with either being more

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<sup>65</sup> Scottish Household Survey 2014, see <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/16002/Tables0708CultureSport>

<sup>66</sup>“Summary report: Attending heritage sites A quantitative analysis of data from the Taking Part survey”  
English Heritage  
[http://hc.historicengland.org.uk/content/pub/Quantified\\_analysis\\_summary\\_report\\_cebr\\_tagged.pdf](http://hc.historicengland.org.uk/content/pub/Quantified_analysis_summary_report_cebr_tagged.pdf)

likely to visit. Good health was also important. The study also found women, old, and white people were more likely to visit, but that was not as important as car ownership or internet access. The amount of visits may not reflect different groups' interest in the cultural heritage though – access to a car, as well as time and money also influence ability to visit.

A perception was identified in the Equalities Impact Assessment for the merger of Historic Scotland and RCAHMS that the historic environment is presented in a way that is male, white and privileged<sup>67</sup>, and this may extend to the choice of buildings for listing. If this is the case, it is outwith the control of the plan.

People on low incomes who live in listed buildings are likely to have more difficulty affording modifications which comply with the policy e.g. sash and case rather than uPVC windows.

### *Rights*

Visiting heritage sites aids well-being to similar extent as participating in sports or cultural events, so protecting such sites aids healthy lifestyles<sup>68</sup>.

### *Economy*

The policy will support local tourist businesses by retaining this element of the historic environment, adding to the historic ambience of the area. Some listed buildings are visitor attractions, and there are others where this could potentially be developed. Some businesses may be affected by restriction on what they can do with their properties.

## **CH2: Development Affecting Conservation Areas**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy aims to protect the historic and architectural interest of Conservation Areas.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

See also Policy CH1 above.

Protection of Conservation Areas promotes a sense of place and community which should benefit everybody. There may be conflict between this policy and access for people with restricted mobility (disabled, ill-health, people with buggies, carers) through protection of elements of the public realm such as steps. The policy may also conflict with the provision of infrastructure such as bus shelters,

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<sup>67</sup> Historic Environment Scotland Bill - Equality Impact Assessment, Scottish Government – Results, see <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2014/03/1526/1>

<sup>68</sup>“Heritage and Well-being” Daniel Fujiwara for English Heritage  
<http://hc.historicengland.org.uk/content/pub/2190644/heritage-and-wellbeing.pdf>

which benefit most those without access to a car, or works in the public road such as painted cycle lanes or visually indicating shared surfaces.

Those on low incomes may have more difficulty affording adaptations to their home which comply with the policy e.g. timber rather than uPVC windows.

*Rights* – as CH1 above.

*Economy* - As CH1 above.

### **CH3: Demolition of an Unlisted Building in a Conservation Area**

**Intended Outcome:** This policy is intended to maintain the appearance of Conservation Areas through controlling demolition.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues, Rights* – no issues

*Economy* - As CH1, above.

### **CH4: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Sites**

**Intended Outcome:** That scheduled monuments and archaeological sites are protected or where not, recorded, and where feasible, interpretation provided.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

See CH1 above for groups that are most likely to be interested in heritage sites.

*Rights* – as CH1.

*Economy* – as CH1.

As CH1 above.

### **CH5 Battlefields**

**Intended Outcome:** That the key features of battlefields on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields are protected. Battlefields are identified by Historic Environment Scotland.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

See CH1 for discussion of groups most likely to visit heritage sites. In addition, the Prestonpans battle site is near Prestonpans and Tranent SIMD areas while Pinkie is more or less in one, therefore people there are likely to benefit from any improved interpretation on sites that are easy to visit.

### *Rights*

Visiting heritage sites aids well-being to similar extent as participating in sports or cultural events, so protecting such sites aids healthy lifestyles<sup>69</sup>.

Some of the battlefields were the site of disputes between different religious groups, or between Scottish and English forces – promoting them may not promote harmony between different interest groups. However the sites and requirement to protect them derive from Historic Environment Scotland rather than the ELLDP directly.

*Economy* – as CH1; plus it is likely to generate some work for local archaeologists in recording sites.

### **CH6: Gardens and Designed Landscapes; Policy CH7: Greywalls**

**Intended Outcome:** That Gardens and Designed Landscapes are protected; that Greywalls and its setting is protected.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

See CH1 for groups most likely to visit heritage sites.

*Rights and Economy* – as CH1

### **CH8: West Road Field, Haddington**

**Intended Outcome:** This is a minor policy affecting a limited area supporting a principle established by a previous planning permission. The aim is to support limited development in keeping with Haddington Conservation Area including the provision of a public park.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Housing development would be on a site within an existing residential area. There are no areas of deprivation nearby though the field is on the route to schools. Housing and potentially parking along the Pencaitland road could also help slow traffic and provide overlooking, making this route feel safer and benefitting groups more likely to have concerns about this.

### *Rights*

Provision of a park close to Knox Academy secondary school and Compass School could encourage more pupils to spend time in the outdoors, aiding healthy lifestyles.

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<sup>69</sup>“Heritage and Well-being” Daniel Fujiwara for English Heritage  
<http://hc.historicengland.org.uk/content/pub/2190644/heritage-and-wellbeing.pdf>

*Economy* – no adverse impact.

### **Policy CH9: High Street, Prestonpans**

**Intended Outcome:** That views between the sea and the High Street are retained.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy helps create a sense of place and community for Prestonpans, and retain views which everybody can appreciate.

*Rights* – no issues

*Economy*

The policy supports local tourist business by maintaining the character and attractiveness of the area.

## DESIGN

The location and quality of development directly affects everyone in society by influencing the quality of our environment and how it can be used now and in the future.

### **DP1: Landscape Character and DP2: Design**

**Intended Outcome:** That new development is well designed, including provides appropriate landscaping, extends the path and wider green network where appropriate, defining private outdoor space and protecting privacy.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy benefits everybody by providing an attractive built environment. This will particularly benefit those more likely to use green space, or without a car, and those with mental health problems who are helped by an attractive environment.

The policy will have some benefit for people on low incomes who live in existing housing areas, as it covers all development, so should help improve parts of the public realm. However, people living especially in low income areas may be in environments which are not as good as those to be provided. More of these are likely to be living in poverty than those in new housing areas. Inequality of environment between housing areas may therefore increase. However, requiring higher

standards now will improve the built environment overall which is desirable. Improvements to areas of existing environmentally lower quality areas is outwith the control of the ELLDP.

#### *Rights*

The policy should help build community capacity by making the environment more attractive and improving active travel provision. This will also help promote healthy lifestyles and reduce fear of crime.

#### *Economy*

The policy supports local business by improving the general attractiveness of the area.

### **DP3 Housing Density**

**Intended Outcome:** That land is used efficiently and housing developments with a range of house sizes and types, rather than just detached housing, come forward.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy will benefit most people through creation of mixed communities. Groups that will especially benefit include those who may prefer smaller house types or houses without gardens (perhaps single people, young people, elderly people); those without access to a car as the distances between houses and to facilities will be shorter (women, older people, those on low incomes); and those more likely to be in traffic accidents as pedestrians (children, older people) by encouraging use of active travel modes.

#### *Rights*

The policy promotes equality of access to opportunity by helping a range of people with different requirements access suitable housing. Balanced communities should reduce fear of crime, as will promotion of use of active modes by increasing density. This will also help support healthy lifestyles.

*Economy* – no issues.

### **DP4: Major Developments Sites**

**Intended Outcome:** That sites come forward following a Masterplan developed for the whole allocation. Some parts of the policy require the developer to describe what they intend only (rather than develop in a certain way). However, some parts are more proscriptive and require the Masterplan to include certain items rather than just describe them. These are (7 and 8) that it must include a well connected network of multi-functional, welcoming and distinctive public spaces accessed by a movement framework that presumes in favour of walking and cycling.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The policy will benefit everybody by making sure sites come forward in a coherent way; provision for well designed public spaces and prioritizing active travel should also benefit everybody.

It is likely to most benefit those that do not have access to cars (who are more likely to be on low incomes, women, older people), those vulnerable to traffic accidents (children, older people) and will also help improve air quality (again benefitting children and the elderly, as well as those with some medical conditions). Provision for disabled people is not specifically mentioned however other legislation on access will be applied to ensure new development is accessible.

The policy on masterplanning does not mention the need to consider equalities issues, however this would be considered through report to Council on the planning application.

### *Rights*

The aim is to allow everyone to access good quality outdoor spaces so improving equality of access to services. Providing welcoming open spaces and prioritizing active travel should reduce fear of crime and support healthy lifestyles.

### *Economy*

Masterplanning is intended to support well designed places, which make an area more attractive to invest in and for tourism. The policy therefore supports local businesses.

### **DP5: Extensions and Alterations to Existing Buildings**

**Intended Outcome:** that extensions to buildings are subservient to the existing building, fit their surroundings and do not affect the amenity of adjacent uses.

*Equalities and cross-cutting issues; Rights – no issues.*

### *Economy*

The policy supports local business by maintaining the general appearance of the area.

### **DP6: External Security on Unlisted, Buildings Outwith a Conservation Area**

**Intended Outcome:** the use of solid roller shutters as a means of external security is kept to a minimum to protect the appearance of the area.

### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This policy should benefit everybody by maintaining the appearance of the area. However, as roller shutters can give the impression an area is dangerous even where it is not the case, the policy

should particularly benefit groups concerned with personal safety (some women, LGBT people, disabled, older or ethnic minority people).

#### *Rights*

This policy should reduce fear of crime.

#### *Economy*

This should help local businesses by maintaining the appearance of the area however they may prefer to secure their premises with solid roller shutters for either cost or security reasons.

### **DP7: Infill, Backland and Garden Ground Development**

**Intended Outcome:** That infill, backland and garden ground development takes place only where it does not affect the amenity and appearance of the area.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Protecting the amenity and appearance of the area benefits everyone. Increasing the supply of housing in established areas probably will most benefit those without access to a car.

*Rights* – no issues.

#### *Economy*

This should help local businesses by maintaining the appearance of the area.

### **Policy DP8: Design Standards for New Housing Areas**

**Intended Outcome:** that high quality design incorporating shared space is secured by reference to the Councils Design Standards for New Housing Areas.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

This should benefit everybody by securing good design in new residential areas. It is likely to particularly benefit children, older people and disabled people by slowing traffic in residential areas.

#### *Rights*

By making areas less welcoming for cars active travel and outdoor play is encouraged, supporting healthy lifestyles.



*Economy – no issues.*

### **Policy DP9: Development Briefs**

**Intended Outcome:** That where a Development Brief for a site has been produced, development comes forward in accordance with that brief.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

The intention of development briefs is to achieve the best development of the site in the public interest, which should benefit all.

*Rights, Economy - no issues*

## DELIVERY

### DEL1: Infrastructure and Facilities Provision

**Intended Outcome:** That where infrastructure and community facilities are required as a consequence of their development, developers make appropriate provision for this; however maintaining a supply of new housing is also in the public interest and it is not desirable that the level of requirements is such that housing development is not viable.

The Council has carried out extensive work around the requirement for developer contributions to enable proposals to go ahead. All requirements for such contributions are considered to meet the tests set out in Circular 3/2012 that they are necessary, serve a planning purpose, relate to the proposed development, proportionate, and reasonable in all other respects. Supplementary Guidance is being produced on Developer Contributions.

#### *Equalities and cross-cutting issues*

Where developer contributions are required for a particular intervention (such as transport improvements), if there is a particular group that will benefit from that intervention, this is noted in the text above under the policy or proposal number. Those who *are disadvantaged* by a policy requiring contributions may include those that are directly affected by the intervention itself, and this is also noted in the text above.

*Rights and Economy– no issues.*

St Baldred's Craule

Tyne Mouth



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