

EDINBURGH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Equality and Rights Impact Assessment



June 2014

Edinburgh Local Development Plan Equality and Rights Impact Assessment (ERIA) May 2014

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Section 270B of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, requires planning authorities to perform their functions in a manner which encourages equal opportunities. This complements legislation which applies to public sector organisations to underpin equal opportunities and human rights.
- 1.2 The Council has a statutory duty to prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). The process is set out in legislation and regulations. Consultation and engagement are key elements of this process. The LDP sets out policies and proposals relating to the development and use of land in the Edinburgh area. The policies in the LDP will be used to determine future planning applications. The LDP will also inform decisions on investment opportunities and the provision of infrastructure and community facilities.
- 1.3 This ERIA identifies impacts which the plan may have on rights based legal duties and on a range of equality legal duties.

2. Summary of assessment

- 2.1 The LDP aims to help make Edinburgh the best place it can be, for everyone, now and in the future. The impact of the plan should be positive for all and should not infringe upon rights. The process of plan preparation involves extensive consultation and engagement thereby enhancing the right to participation, influence and voice by allowing people to participate in the formulation of policy. The plan itself should help local residents and community groups to better understand and get involved in the planning issues affecting their areas.
- 2.2 The policies of the plan relate to the use and development of land. Ensuring and improving accessibility and protection of the environment are key aims of many policies and there are clear links between planning and health.
- 2.3 Policies within the plan promote public safety, accessibility, housing for varying needs, green network, protection of the environment, protection of amenity, growth of the economy. The policies of the plan have the potential to enhance the rights to:
- health;
 - physical security;
 - standard of living; and
 - participation, influence and voice.
- 2.4 The LDP is likely to have a positive impact on all residents and visitors to Edinburgh. Policies in the plan introduce controls over the physical environment which may impact directly on people and their daily lives. The policies of the plan will potentially have a positive impact on the following protected characteristics groups;
- disabled;
 - age; and

- race.

- 2.5 The LDP has the potential to impact positively to reduce socio-economic disadvantage by promoting accessibility, growth of the economy, provision of open space and affordable housing.
- 2.6 The LDP should have a positive impact on the three general duties to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations.

Table 1 Summary of Assessment

	Impact
Public Sector duty	
Eliminate discrimination	Potential to impact positively on all residents and visitors to Edinburgh. Will reduce discrimination by providing opportunities for all through enhancing accessibility, protecting the environment, providing housing and facilities and helping communities become more sustainable.
Advance equality of opportunity	The LDP has the potential to impact positively to reduce socio-economic disadvantage by promoting accessibility, growth of the economy, provision of open space and affordable housing. It aims to help communities become more sustainable, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life. It has the potential to impact positively on particular groups by promoting adaptable housing and tenures to meet the needs of particular groups, improving accessibility, safety of public spaces and helping to reduce living costs through reduced energy demands.
Foster good relations	The preparation process involved extensive engagement with the public and other agencies. The LDP provides a clear framework for people to understand how development will be managed in Edinburgh. The plan ensures good relations by ensuring a balance between development and protection of historic and natural environment.
Equalities	
Age	The LDP promotes the protection of the built and natural environment for future generations. Potential to impact positively on particular age groups by improving accessibility to transport and local services. Economic growth and the supply of housing will have positive impact on younger people.
Disability	Potential to impact positively through promotion of adaptable housing, improving accessibility, safety of public spaces and reduced living costs through

	reduced energy demands.
Faith or belief	No specific impact. The positive impact of the plan applies irrespective of faith or belief.
Gender re-assignment	No specific impact. The positive impact of the plan applies irrespective of gender re-assignment.
Pregnancy/maternity	No specific impact. The positive impact of the plan applies irrespective of pregnancy/maternity.
Race	The positive impact of the plan applies irrespective of racial group. Support is provided for the provision of gypsy traveller sites which could have a positive impact for this group.
Sex	The plan will impact equally on men and women.
Sexual orientation	No specific impact. The positive impact of the plan applies irrespective of sexual orientation.
Socio-economic disadvantage	The plan has the potential to impact positively to reduce socio-economic disadvantage by promoting accessibility, growth of the economy, provision of open space and affordable housing.
Human rights	
Life	No impact.
Health	The LDP aims to improve quality of new homes, look after communities, ensure accessibility by sustainable transport modes, improve the environment and enable residents to enjoy a high quality of life all of which have the potential to enhance the right to health.
Physical security	The LDP aims to improve public spaces and promotes natural surveillance in developments which has the potential to enhance rights to physical security.
Legal security	No impact.
Education and learning	The LDP supports provision of student housing which assists the growth of universities. The LDP identifies additional primary school provision enhancing access to education.
Standard of living	The LDP aims to create sustainable communities enabling residents to enjoy a high quality of life. It will protect amenity and provide access to transport and public places.
Productive and valued activities	No impact
Individual, family and social life,	No impact
Identity, expression and self-respect	No impact

Participation, influence and voice	The process of plan preparation allows people to participate in the formulation of policy.
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3. The ERIA process

- 3.1 The ERIA is a continuous process and integral to the development of the LDP. The assessment involves thinking through the potential consequences of the plan policies on identified target groups, making sure that as far as possible, any negative impacts are minimised and opportunities for promoting equality are maximised.
- 3.2 The LDP has been developed over a number of years and informed by a wide range of monitoring and engagement.
- 3.3 Stage 1
The Main Issues Report (MIR) was the first stage in preparing the LDP. It was published in October 2011 for consultation. The MIR set out the main areas of change since existing structure and local plans and considered how these should be addressed in the LDP. The MIR set out six main issues covering housing, infrastructure provision, economic growth, shopping and leisure, quality of place and climate change and environmental resources.
- 3.4 The document was accompanied by a Monitoring Statement and an Environmental Report. Its purpose was to seek views on the policy and development options that could be included in the LDP.
- 3.5 The monitoring statement identified the key physical, economic and social changes in Edinburgh and assessed the effectiveness of existing local plan policies. It provides an information base to help assess the performance of the LDP in the future.
- 3.6 The Environmental Report considered the environmental effects of the options set out in the MIR including the impact on population and human health.
- 3.7 As well as the monitoring and assessment work referred to above, the MIR was informed by early engagement as follows:
- meetings with national and regional statutory agencies (Scottish Government, Historic Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Scottish Water, Scottish Enterprise, Transport Scotland, SEStran, SportScotland);
 - meetings with the other SDP Councils;
 - seminars on office development, small business needs and waste management;
 - a meeting with house builders arranged by Homes for Scotland;

- input from relevant Council services and departments; and
- two meetings of the City Planning and Development Board.

3.8 The MIR was also informed by the findings of the Edinburgh People's Survey and the annual neighbourhood surveys, as well as the priorities set out in other Council strategies, including the Local Transport Strategy, City Housing Strategy and Economic Review.

3.9 A major public consultation on the MIR took place over three months, from the end of October 2011 to the end of January 2012. The following activities were undertaken:

- Provided paper copies of the MIR, Monitoring Statement and Environmental Report at all public libraries and the Council planning office.
- Distributed over 1,000 copies of the MIR.
- Used the Council website to post the documents, details of consultation events and other supporting information.
- Staffed exhibitions at shopping centres across the city, Telford College, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary to share information.
- Slide show video presentation on website and on screens in our Planning reception and public libraries.
- West Edinburgh – awareness raising event aimed at local residents in November followed by a housing sites workshop in January.
- South East Edinburgh – two community consultation events one in November and one in January. Awareness raising, sharing information and discussion.
- Leith - consultation workshop involving local community and other stakeholders.
- Retailing and Infrastructure provision – two topic based workshops involving a range of invited stakeholders.
- Edinburgh Youth Issues Forum – presentation and discussion groups.
- Attended meeting of Edinburgh Civic Forum and individual community council/neighbourhood partnership meetings on request.
- Met with Key Agencies, Scottish Government and developer/landowners of housing site options.
- Used Twitter to provide regular updates and raise awareness of consultation events.
- Statutory advert and articles in Evening News and Planning Newsletter.

3.10 Stage 2 – proposed plan

Following the MIR consultation the Proposed Plan was prepared. The Planning Authority is required to prepare the plan having regard to comments received. A [schedule](#) sets out how regard has been had to the comments which were received. A transport appraisal and

education assessment were carried out to address comments submitted. The environmental report was also revisited.

3.11 The Proposed LDP was subject to a period of representations. The ERIA which accompanied the Proposed Plan identified a need to target representatives of the elderly and disabled. To address this, the Equalities Network was included within the notification of the Proposed Plan and a presentation was provided to the Edinburgh Access Panel. During the period for representations a number of activities were carried out:

- Presentation to Edinburgh Access Panel on Proposed Plan content and how to make representations.
- Provided paper copies of the Proposed Plan and supporting documents to community councils and groups and placed in public libraries and the Council's Planning Reception.
- All documents were provided online along with details of drop-in events.
- Notified all those who submitted responses to the MIR and others on our mailing list about the Proposed Plan including Edinburgh Equalities Network.
- Notified people living close to new proposal sites in the way required by legislation.
- Ran drop-in sessions to help the public understand the Proposed LDP and how they could make representations if they wished.
- Preparation of a Form for Representations along with a guidance note to aid completion.
- Slide show video presentation on website. Use of Twitter to provide updates and raise awareness of consultation events.
- Statutory advert in Evening News and an article in the Council's Planning News.

3.12 More than 2,200 individuals and organisations submitted representations. Two representations received related specifically to policies included within the Proposed Plan which could have an impact on a particular group. The ERIA March 2013 identified two of these policies and determined that no action was required. The representations received have been considered and are addressed in Table 3 below.

3.13 Stage 3 – Second Proposed Plan

The Local Development Plan must comply with the Strategic Development Plan. Since the publication of the Proposed Local Development Plan the Strategic Development Plan has been approved by Scottish Ministers with changes. These include a larger housing land requirement and greater scope for large housing sites outwith the main development areas. The changes also required the Strategic Development Plan Authority to prepare supplementary guidance setting how much housing land needs to be provided within each Local Authority.

- 3.14 A Second Proposed Plan has been prepared to ensure compliance with the approved Strategic Development Plan and its supplementary guidance. This has had regard to the representations made to the March 2013 Proposed LDP. A revised Environmental Report, transport Appraisal and Education Appraisal have also been prepared.
- 3.15 The main aims of the LDP are to:
- support the growth of the city economy;
 - help increase the number and improve the quality of new homes being built;
 - help ensure that the citizens of Edinburgh can get around easily by sustainable transport modes to access jobs and services;
 - look after and improve our environment for future generations in a changing climate; and
 - help create strong, sustainable and healthier communities, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life.
- 3.16 The LDP sets out the policies which the Council will use to ensure that development helps meet the core aims of the LDP. The policies are presented in 8 sections:
- Delivering the Strategy
 - Design Principles
 - Caring for the Environment
 - Employment and Economic Development
 - Housing and Community Facilities
 - Shopping and Leisure
 - Transport
 - Resources and Services
- 3.17 Most of the policies remain unchanged from the Proposed Plan and the assessment provided at March 2013 remains relevant. Where changes have been made to policies these have been reassessed.

4.0 **The Assessment**

4.1 Impacts on rights

Public authorities have a duty to comply with the European Convention on Human Rights. A framework consisting of ten distinct areas of rights is utilised within this assessment. The areas of rights are:

- Life
- Health
- Physical security
- Legal security
- Education and learning
- Standard of living
- Productive and valued activities
- Individual, family and social life
- Identity, expression and self-respect

- Participation, influence and voice

4.2 Impacts on equality

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on public bodies to ensure they consider the needs of all individuals in their day to day work. The general duties of the public sector are to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other prohibited conduct;
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not; and
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

4.3 Protected characteristics are set out in legislation. Impacts are assessed against the protected characteristics of:

- Age
- Disability
- Faith or belief
- Gender re-assignment
- Pregnancy/maternity
- Race
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

Socio-economic deprivation has also been considered.

4.4 The assessment considers two types of impact:

- Positive- Impact that could improve equality of opportunity and/or relations between different protected characteristic groups.
- Negative- Impact that could disadvantage one or more protected characteristic groups.

4.5 A range of evidence has been used in assessing and formulating the LDP. The Monitoring Statement, Environmental Report and extensive consultation outlined at stage 1 provide the main evidence base. Approximately 480 written responses were made in the MIR consultation and over 2,200 individuals and organisations made representations on the Proposed Plan. Along with workshops and consultation with key agencies many views were expressed on the content of the plan.

Table 2 Evidence

Evidence	Details
Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responses to MIR and Proposed Plan • Output from workshops • Neighbourhood survey • Edinburgh People's Survey

Research	<p>Key documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policies • Monitoring Statement • Environmental Report • Housing Need and Demand Assessment • Local Transport Strategy • Transport Appraisal • Education Assessment • Local Housing Strategy
Officer Knowledge and experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise from Council services. • Key agencies also involved offering specialist knowledge and expertise.
User feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation event feedback forms • MIR and Proposed Plan responses

4.6 Consideration has been given as to whether any of the policies affects one or more protected characteristic groups in a different way to other groups.

4.7 Appendix 1 (Tables 1 and 2) sets out the policies of the Second Proposed Plan and provides an assessment of the likely impact on human rights and equalities. Table 3 of Appendix 1 sets out a description of policies and explanation of the impact identified in Tables 1 and 2.

4.8 The following policies have been identified as having a potentially negative impact on one or more of the protected characteristics.

Table 3 Potential negative impacts

Policy/Proposal	Comments received	Consideration of impact	Action required
New Road Access and Capacity Proposals and Safeguards (T9-T21)		A number of junction improvements are proposed to support the new housing allocations included within the Plan. Proposals could encourage the use of private motor vehicles leading to a negative environmental effect for population and	No action required. The impact is uncertain but likely to be neutral by reducing congestion.

		<p>human and health. The impact on air quality is likely to be mixed. Whilst additional motor vehicles could negatively affect air quality, the upgrading of junctions should alleviate congestion and idling vehicles which are one of the main causes of poor air quality.</p>	
Env 4 Listed Buildings – Alterations and Extensions	Where access is not possible for disabled people should avoid providing services from these buildings or provide equivalent services from a readily accessible building.	While service providers must take reasonable steps to ensure access to public buildings there is also a statutory duty to protect the character of the historic environment. The policy protects listed building from unnecessary damage. The provision of access for the less able to historic buildings therefore requires careful consideration and design in order to respect and preserve their special character. Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Guidance provides advice on adaptation for accessibility.	No action required. There is a statutory requirement to protect the character of the historic environment which has to be balanced with the requirement to provide access. The LDP cannot control the provision of services which may already be operating from buildings.
Emp 1 Office		While the policy	No action required

Development		supports development in the city centre particularly on upper floors this does not preclude access for disabled. Adequate provision of access for the less able is a material consideration in determining planning applications.	there should be no negative impact as a result of this policy.
Tra 4 Design of Off Street Car and Cycle Parking		The policy prefers parking at basement level to provide active frontages. Parking standards set out requirement for disabled parking which should ensure that there is no negative impact on disabled persons from this policy.	No action required. There should be no negative impact as a result of this policy.
Tra 2 Private Car Parking	Standard ratio between disabled spaces and number of employees must be maintained.	Council parking standards express the maximum amount of car parking that development may provide. This policy sets out circumstances in which less car parking than the standards require may be appropriate. Parking standards set out requirement for provision of disabled parking. A proportion of parking spaces	No action required. Parking standards should ensure provision for disabled parking.

		must be accessible to a person with mobility impairment.	
Tra 5 City Centre Car Parking		The policy enables city centre parking to support the functions of the city centre and could lead to negative environmental effects on health due to encouraging use of the private car. However, there are environmental benefits of maintaining the vitality and viability of the city centre as opposed to other locations. Other policies in the plan support the provision of public transport and active travel. The delivery of the tram will further enhance public transport provision to the city centre.	No action required. On balance the effect of the policy could be neutral and there are policies within the plan which promote other forms of transport which would improve the environment.
Emp 4 Edinburgh Airport		Supports airport development provided proposals accord with approved masterplan and West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework (WESDF). The Masterplan safeguards land for second runway. If a second runway is built more people	No action required. Compliance with the WESDF and other relevant local plan policies will ensure airport proposals are acceptable in terms of environmental considerations.

		will be affected by aircraft noise. Mitigation will be in accordance with legislation in place at the time.	
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5.0 Evidence gaps

- 5.1 A large amount of evidence has informed the development of the Second Proposed Plan. Table 4 identifies gaps which will be addressed as part of the ongoing ERIA.

Table 4 Evidence gaps

Evidence Gap	Action to address gaps
Needs of gypsy travellers-identified from research (Housing Need and Demand Assessment).	Information on gypsy travellers and other special needs groups will be strengthened through the undertaking of another HoNDA. This will influence future LDP policy.

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 There are no identified negative equality impacts arising from the local development plan.

7.0 Review

- 7.1 The Second Proposed Plan is subject to a period for representations. Following this there may be modifications made to the plan. Where these are significant they will be published. The ERIA will be revisited in this circumstance. If there are unresolved representations to the plan it will be subject to examination by the Scottish Government.
- 7.2 There is a statutory requirement to review and replace the LDP at least every five years.

Appendix 1
Table 1 - Impacts on Rights

- Potential enhancement
- Neutral
- Potential infringement

Areas of rights	Life	health	Physical Security	Legal Security	Education & learning	Standard of Living	Productive & valued activities	Individual family & social life	Identity, expression & respect	Participation, influence & voice
Strategy										
Green space proposals										
Housing Proposals										
School proposals										
Shopping proposals										
Public transport proposals and safeguards T1- T7										
Active travel proposals and safeguards T8										
Road access and capacity proposalsT9-21										
City Centre proposals										
Delivering the strategy										
Del1 Developer Contributions										
Del 2 Retrospective Developer Contributions										

Env 7 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes										
Env 8 Protection of Important Remains										
Env 9 Development of Sites of Archaeological Significance										
Env 10 Development in the Green Belt and Countryside										
Env 11 Special Landscape Areas										
Env 12 Trees										
Env 13 Sites of International Importance										
Env 14 Sites of National Importance										
Env 15 Sites of Local Importance										
Env 16 Species Protection										
Env 17 Pentlands Hills Regional Park										
Env 18 Open Space Protection										
Env 19 Playing Fields Protection										
Env 20 Open Space in New Development										
Env 21 Flood Protection										
Env 22 Pollution and Air, Water and Soil Quality										
Employment										
Emp 1 Office Development										
Emp 2 Edinburgh Bioquarter										
Emp 3 Riccarton University Campus and Business Park										
Emp 4 Edinburgh Airport										
Emp 5 Royal Highland Centre										
Emp 6 International Business Gateway										
Emp 7 RBS Headquarters Gogarburn										
Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas										

Emp 9 Employment Sites and Premises											
Emp 10 Hotel Development											
Housing											
Hou 1 Housing Development											
Hou 2 Housing Mix											
Hou 3 Private Green Space in Housing Development											
Hou 4 Housing Density											
Hou 5 Conversion to Housing											
Hou 6 Affordable Housing											
Hou 7 Inappropriate Uses in Residential Areas											
Hou 8 Student Accommodation											
Hou 9 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople											
Hou 10 Community Facilities											
Shopping and Leisure											
Ret 1 City Centre Retail Core											
Ret 2 Town Centres											
Ret 3 Commercial Centres											
Ret 4 Local Centres											
Ret 5 Out-of-Centre Development											
Entertainment											
Ret 6 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Preferred Locations											
Ret 7 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Other Locations											
Ret 8 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Defined Centres											
Ret 9 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Other Locations											
Ret 10 Food and Drink Establishments											
Transport											
Tra 1 Location of Major Travel Generating Development											
Tra 2 Private Car Parking											

Tra 3	Private Cycle Parking																			
Tra 4	Design of Off-Street Car and Cycle Parking																			
Tra 5	City Centre Public Parking																			
Tra 6	Park and Ride																			
Tra 7	Public Transport Safeguards (see transport proposals)																			
Tra 8	Cycle and Footpath Network																			
Tra 9	New and Existing Roads (see transport proposals)																			
Tra 10	Rail Freight																			
Tra 11	Edinburgh Airport Public Safety Zones																			
Resources and services																				
RS 1	Sustainable Energy																			
RS 2	Safeguarding of existing waste management facilities																			
RS3	Provision of New Waste Management Facilities																			
RS4	Waste Disposal Sites																			
RS5	Minerals																			
RS6	Water and Drainage																			
RS7	Telecommunications																			

Appendix 1
Table 2 - Impact on Equalities

- Potential positive impact
- Neutral
- Potential negative impact

Protected Characteristics	Socio-economic disadvantage	Age	Disability	Gender identity	Pregnancy maternity	Race	Religion/belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Strategy									
Green space proposals									
Housing Proposals									
School proposals									
Shopping proposals									
Public transport proposals and safeguards T1- T7									
Active travel proposals and safeguards T8									
Road access and capacity proposals T9-16									
City Centre proposals									
Delivering the strategy									
Del 1 Developer Contributions									
Del 2 Retrospective Developer Contributions									
Del 3 City Centre									
Del 4 Edinburgh Waterfront									

Del 5 Edinburgh Park/South Gyle										
Design principles for new development										
Des 1 Design quality & context										
Des 2 Co-ordinated development										
Des 3 Incorporating and Enhancing Existing and Potential Features										
Des 4 Impact on Setting										
Des 5 Amenity										
Des 6 Sustainable Buildings										
Des 7 Layout Design										
Des 8 Public Realm and Landscape Design										
Des 9 Urban Edge Development										
Des 10 Waterside Development										
Des 11 Tall Buildings										
Des 12 Alterations and Extensions										
Des 13 Shopfronts										
Environment										
Env 1 World Heritage Site										
Env 2 Listed Buildings - Demolition										
Env 3 Listed Buildings - Setting										
Env 4 Listed Buildings – Alterations and Extensions										
Env 5 Conservation Areas – Demolition of Buildings										
Env 6 Conservation Areas - Development										
Env 7 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes										
Env 8 Protection of Important Remains										
Env 9 Development of Sites of Archaeological Significance										

Env 10 Green Belt									
Env 11 Special Landscape Areas									
Env 12 Trees									
Env 13 Sites of International Importance									
Env 14 Sites of National Importance									
Env 15 Sites of Local Importance									
Env 16 Species Protection									
Env 17 Pentlands Hills Regional Park									
Env 18 Open Space Protection									
Env 19 Playing Fields Protection									
Env 20 Open Space in New Development									
Env 21 Flood Protection									
Env 22 Pollution and Air, Water and Soil Quality									
Employment									
Emp 1 Office Development									
Emp 2 Edinburgh Bioquarter									
Emp 3 Riccarton University Campus and Business Park									
Emp 4 Edinburgh Airport									
Emp 5 Royal Highland Centre									
Emp 6 International Business Gateway									
Emp 7 RBS Headquarters Gogarburn									
Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas									
Emp 9 Employment Sites and Premises									
Emp 10 Hotel Development									
Housing									
Hou 1 Housing Development									

Hou 2 Housing Mix										
Hou 3 Private Green Space in Housing Development										
Hou 4 Housing Density										
Hou 5 Conversion to Housing										
Hou 6 Affordable Housing										
Hou 7 Inappropriate Uses in Residential Areas										
Hou 8 Student Accommodation										
Hou 9 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople										
Hou 10 Community Facilities										
New Retail Development										
Ret 1 City Centre Retail Core										
Ret 2 Town Centres										
Ret 3 Commercial Centres										
Ret 4 Local Centres										
Ret 5 Out-of-Centre Development										
Entertainment and Leisure										
Ret 6 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Preferred Locations										
Ret 7 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Other Locations										
Ret 8 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Defined Centres										
Ret 9 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Other Locations										
Ret 10 Food and Drink Establishments										
Transport										
Tra 1 Location of Major Travel Generating Development										
Tra 2 Private Car Parking										
Tra 3 Private Cycle Parking										
Tra 4 Design of Off-Street Car and Cycle Parking										
Tra 5 City Centre Public Parking										
Tra 6 Park and Ride										

Tra 7 Public Transport Safeguards									
Tra 8 Cycle and Footpath Network									
Tra 9 New and Existing Roads									
Tra 10 Rail Freight									
Tra 11 Edinburgh Airport Public Safety Zones									
Resources and services									
RS 1 Sustainable Energy									
RS 2 Safeguarding of existing waste management facilities									
RS 3 Provision of New Waste Management Facilities									
RS 4 Waste Disposal Sites									
RS 5 Minerals									
RS 6 Water and Drainage									
RS 7 Telecommunications									

Appendix 1**Table 3****Policy description and explanation of impact**

	Policy description	Equalities	Human Rights
Spatial Strategy	The LDP promotes change and supports the growth of the city and places importance on retaining and enhancing Edinburgh's historic and natural assets for future generations.	Potential to impact positively on all residents and visitors to Edinburgh. Will reduce discrimination by providing opportunities for all through enhancing accessibility, protecting the environment, providing housing and facilities and helping communities become more sustainable.	The plan aims to help communities become more sustainable, enabling all residents to enjoy a high quality of life. Potential to enhance rights to health, physical security and standard of living.
Green space proposals	Identifies opportunities to extend the green network.	Potential to impact positively on all by providing improved access to green spaces.	Potential to enhance right to health and standard of living by providing for range of recreational uses which promote healthy living.
Housing Proposals	Identifies proposed housing sites.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing sites for housing and access to green spaces.
School proposals	Identifies school proposals for development on new sites.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to education by providing sites for education facilities.
Shopping proposals	Identifies new local centres and redevelopment of existing centre.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing local shopping facilities.

Public transport proposals and safeguards T1- T7	Identifies public transport proposals and safeguards	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standards of living by protecting potential public transport routes which will improve access to public transport.
Active travel proposals and safeguards T8	Identifies a number of proposed and potential cycle and footpath links.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	The creation of these links will result in positive environmental effects by providing more attractive pedestrian and cycle routes and generally improving the quality of life for all and reducing the desire to travel by private motor vehicles. Potential to enhance right to standard of living and health.
Road access and capacity proposals T9-T21	A number of road and junction upgrades aimed at supporting existing and proposed development.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Additional motor vehicles could negatively effect air quality however the upgrading of junctions should alleviate congestion. Potential to enhance standard of living by improving access.
City Centre proposals	Identifies proposals for redevelopment in the city centre	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing accessible public spaces.
Del1 Developer Contributions	Secures appropriate mitigation for developments.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Del 2 Retrospective Developer Contributions	Requires contributions towards infrastructure after completion of works.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Del 3 City Centre	Ensures proposals incorporate an appropriate mix of uses.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing an accessible city centre with improved public realm and new civic spaces.

Del 4 Edinburgh Waterfront	Ensures proposals incorporate an appropriate mix of uses. Requires a mix of house types, sizes and affordability.	Could impact positively on older people and disabled people by providing appropriate housing type. Could reduce socio-economic disadvantage by providing affordable housing.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by ensuring a comprehensively designed area-housing and transport accessibility.
Del 5 Edinburgh Park/South Gyle	Ensures proposals maintain strategic employment role of area and introduces a wider mix of uses.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing an extension to green space corridor and improved cycle and pedestrian access.
Design principles for new development			
Des 1 Design quality & context	Aims to create a high quality working or living environment reinforcing a sense of place, security and vitality.	Could have a positive impact amongst groups for whom safety is a significant issue by providing a sense of security through safer design.	Potential to enhance the right to health by providing a safe environment. It applies to buildings, streets and spaces and could enhance the rights to physical security by creating safe public spaces that people can use without fear. It could enhance the right to standard of living by ensuring an adequate built environment.
Des 2 Co-ordinated development	Promotes comprehensive approach to redevelopment and should result in more desirable places.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance the right to standard of living by creating desirable places.
Des 3 Incorporating and Enhancing Existing and Potential Features	Enhance visual interest and contribute to a sense of place. Will also contribute to the green network. Includes protection of views and protection and enhancement	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Will enhance the rights to health and standard of living by allowing people to live in a healthy and safe environment. It will help to provide access to greenspaces.

	of natural heritage.		
Des 4 Impact on Setting	Should improve the area by ensuring a positive impact on setting.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance right to standard of living by ensuring positive surroundings.
Des 5 Amenity	Protects amenity and ensures adaptability to different needs of occupiers in the future, promotes community security and distinction between public and private space	Could have a positive impact for disabled people by ensuring adaptability. Could have a positive impact amongst groups for whom safety is a significant issue by providing a sense of security by providing active frontages and natural surveillance.	Will enhance the rights to health and physical security and standard of living.
Des 6 Sustainable Buildings	The purpose of this policy is to help tackle the causes and impacts of climate change, reduce resource use and moderate the impact of development on the environment.	Potential to impact positively on disabled and elderly who may spend more time at home through reduced fuel costs.	Potential to enhance the right to health and standard of living by providing a cleaner environment and providing homes that are cheaper to heat.
Policy Des 7 Layout Design	The layout of development policy should enhance community safety and urban vitality. Promotes safe and convenient access and movement with special regard for needs of people with limited mobility or special needs.	Potential to have a positive impact amongst groups for whom safety is a significant issue by providing a sense of security through safer design. Should result in a positive impact for disabled people. Could have positive impact for young people by providing safe places to play/meet.	Potential to enhance the right to standard of living by providing access to transport and public places.

Policy Des 8 Public Realm and Landscape Design	Aims to ensure high quality, well designed public spaces.	Could have a positive impact for disabled people and elderly by co-ordinating street furniture and reducing clutter.	Potential to enhance rights to physical security by providing safe public spaces.
Des 9 Urban Edge Development	Promotes access to the countryside, will improve amenity and enhance biodiversity.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	This will enhance the right to health and standard of living by providing access to greenspaces.
Des 10 Waterside Development	Recreation and contribution to the green network.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Will enhance rights to health and standard of living by promoting recreational value of water courses.
Des 11 Tall Buildings	Will protect views.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact
Des 12 Alterations and Extensions	Protects amenity and privacy.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Will enhance rights to standard of living by protecting privacy and amenity.
Des 13 Shopfronts	Protects visual amenity of shopping street.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Environment			
Env 1 World Heritage Site	To ensure that development respects and protects the outstanding value of the World Heritage Site and its setting.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 2 Listed Buildings - Demolition	Ensures demolition of listed buildings only in exceptional circumstances.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 3 Listed Buildings - Setting	Protects appearance and setting of listed building.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 4 Listed Buildings – Alterations and Extensions	Protects buildings from unnecessary damage.	Potential for listed status to be used as a reason for refusing DDA related	No impact.

		building adaptations.	
Env 5 Conservation Areas – Demolition of Buildings	Prohibits demolition except in exceptional circumstances. Neutral.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 6 Conservation Areas - Development	Aims to preserve the character and appearance of conservation areas. Neutral	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 7 Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes	Protects the character of sites. Neutral.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 8 Protection of Important Remains	Protects scheduled monument and archaeological remains. Neutral.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 9 Development of Sites of Archaeological Significance	Protects scheduled monument and archaeological remains. Neutral.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Env 10 Green Belt	Aims to protect the character and appearance of the green belt by restricting development.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance the right to health and standard of living by ensuring green space around the city is protected from inappropriate development.
Env 11 Special Landscape Areas	Protects the landscape.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Likely to enhance green links between urban and rural areas leading to biodiversity benefits, protecting the landscape setting of the city and improving quality of life.
Env 12 Trees	Protects trees.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance right to standard of living as it recognises the important contribution made by trees to character, biodiversity, amenity and green networks.

Env 13 Sites of International Importance	Protects internationally important areas from harmful development.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Env 14 Sites of National Importance	Protects nationally important areas from harmful development.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Env 15 Sites of Local Importance	Protects locally important areas from harmful development.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	As many of these areas provide connections between green spaces the policy could enhance rights to standard of living by ensuring continued access.
Env 16 Species Protection	Prevents development which would impact adversely on protected species.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Env 17 Pentlands Hills Regional Park	Protects the landscape quality and character of the park.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	This could enhance the right to standard of living by promoting access to green spaces and rights to health by providing areas to allow people to maintain a healthy lifestyle through recreation.
Env 18 Open Space Protection	Protects open space.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to health and standard of living by providing space for recreation.
Env 19 Playing Fields Protection	Protects playing fields and sports pitches.		Potential to enhance/protect the rights to health and standard of living by providing/protecting sports facilities.
Env 20 Green Space in New Development	Aims to provide new publicly accessible and useable open space in new development and seeks the provision of links which will	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance the rights to health and standard of living.

	extend the network of green corridors.		
Env 21 Flood Protection	Prevents development which would increase flood risk and protects water quality.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living and health by protecting from flooding and protecting water quality.
Env 22 Pollution and Air, Water and Soil Quality	Protects health, the environment, amenity, air, water and soil quality.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to health and standard of living by providing a healthy and safe living environment.
Employment			
Emp 1 Office Development	Supports office development in the central area, strategic business centres and at other accessible mixed use locations in the urban area near to public transport interchanges and nodes, where the scale of development must be compatible with the accessibility of the location by public transport and the character of the local environment.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Could enhance right to standard of living as policy aims to ensure that employment opportunities are accessible.
Emp 2 Edinburgh Bioquarter	Supports development for life sciences research and related commercial developments.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Emp 3 Riccarton University Campus and Business Park	Supports development for research and development and other business uses which have links with	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.

	university academic activities.		
Emp 4 Edinburgh Airport	Supports airport development provided proposals accord with approved masterplan and West Edinburgh Strategic Design Framework. Safeguards land for second runway.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Could involve expansion of airport which could impact on health through pollution.
Emp 5 Royal Highland Centre	Guides proposals for further development and enhancement of RHC.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Emp 6 International Business Gateway	Supports development of international business.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Emp 7 RBS Headquarters Gogarburn	Supports office and ancillary development.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Emp 8 Business and Industry Areas	Supports business, industrial or storage development on sites identified as part of a 'Business and Industry Area'.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Emp 9 Employment Sites and Premises	Ensures proposals for redevelopment include new and replacement small industrial/business units.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
Emp 10 Hotel Development	Supports hotel development in the Central, in accessible locations in Granton Waterfront and Leith and within the boundaries of Edinburgh Airport, the Royal Highland Centre and the International Business	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.

	Gateway and on main approach roads to the city centre within the urban area. Neutral.		
Housing			
Hou 1 Housing Development	Provides an adequate supply of housing land. Identifies sites for the development of housing.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing sites for housing.
Hou 2 Housing Mix	Supports socially diverse and inclusive communities by offering a choice of housing and a range of house types to meet the needs of different population groups, from single-person households to larger and growing families and people with special needs.	Could have a positive impact on the needs of people who are socio-economically deprived by providing housing. Positive impact for disabled people by providing suitable house types. Positive impact on young people by providing suitable family accommodation.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing a range of house types.
Hou 3 Private Green Space in Housing Development	Ensures an appropriate level of open space provision in new housing developments.	Where proposals are for housing built for occupation by particular groups provision of open space appropriate to their particular needs will be negotiated. This should have a positive impact on disabled people and elderly.	Potential to enhance rights to standards of living by providing access to green spaces.
Hou 4 Housing Density	Promotes appropriate density of development. Higher density development makes efficient use of urban	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by protecting amenity and providing appropriate development.

	land, helps maintain the vitality and viability of local services and encourages the effective provision of public transport. However higher densities are not always appropriate policy protects established residential areas from inappropriate densities.		
Hou 5 Conversion to Housing	Policy achieves sustainability goals and provides the essential means by which the historic character of different localities can be maintained.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Hou 6 Affordable Housing	A key aim is that affordable housing should be integrated with market housing whenever practical on the same site and should address the full range of housing need, including family housing where appropriate.	Positive impact on socio-economically deprived people by providing housing for rent or for sale to meet the needs of people who cannot afford to buy or rent the housing generally available on the open market. Should address the full range of housing need. Positive impact for disabled, elderly and families.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living. Could also enhance health by providing housing.
Hou 7 Inappropriate Uses in Residential Areas	Precludes the introduction or intensification of non-residential uses incompatible with predominantly residential	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living and health as it protects living conditions.

	areas and prevents any further deterioration in living conditions in more mixed use areas.		
Hou 8 Student Accommodation	Promotes purpose built student accommodation. Increasing the amount of purpose-built student accommodation assists the growth of the universities and the attractiveness of the city as a centre for Higher Education.	Could have a positive impact for young people who make up a large part of the student population by providing access to suitable accommodation.	Could enhance rights to education and learning by providing access to education.
Hou 9 Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Supports development of sites to meet the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling show people.	Potential positive impact on race due to promotion of sites. Could lead to increased integration and access to education and health services.	Could enhance right to standard of living and health.
Hou 10 Community Facilities	Ensure that new housing development goes hand in hand with the provision of a range of community facilities when this is practicable and reasonable and protects facilities of proven value, if threatened by redevelopment proposals without prospect of replacement.	Positive impacts on elderly, disabled, young people by ensuring accessibility to facilities. Could reduce socio-economic disadvantage by providing access to facilities for all.	Potential to enhance rights to health and standard of living by ensuring access to facilities.
Shopping and Leisure			
Ret 1 City Centre Retail Core	Supports proposals for additional retailing	Could impact positively on disabled people and those	Could enhance the right to standard of living by providing

	<p>floorspace in or adjacent to the city centre retail core. Should provide a safe and attractive pedestrian environment.</p>	<p>with mobility problems. City centres provide range of transport modes accessible to all which could benefit all age groups.</p>	<p>safe pedestrian environment.</p>
Ret 2 Town Centres	<p>Support proposals for retail development in or adjacent to Edinburgh's nine town centres in recognition of their important role in providing shopping and services in locations well served by public transport.</p>	<p>Requires improved accessibility by all transport modes which could have a positive impact on disabled people, elderly and young. Retail services more accessible which could assist with socio-economic disadvantage.</p>	<p>Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing access to facilities which are accessible.</p>
Ret 3 Commercial Centres	<p>Indicate the circumstances in which additional retail floorspace in a commercial centre will be supported.</p>	<p>Requires improved accessibility by public transport. Directs development to town and city centres Could have a positive impact on disabled people, elderly and young. Retail services more accessible which could assist with socio-economic disadvantage.</p>	<p>Potential to enhance right to standard of living by improving accessibility of facilities.</p>
Ret 4 Local Centres	<p>Supports new retailing development of an appropriate scale and type in local centres and protects local centres from development which would threaten their future existence or undermine their role. Contributes to sustainable communities</p>	<p>Potential positive impact on disabled, older, younger people, socio-economically disadvantaged as promotes local services which are accessible. Could reduce travel costs, potential for exclusion and provide local employment opportunities.</p>	<p>Could enhance rights to standard of living by encouraging active travel and protecting local centres that provide essential services.</p>

	and quality of life.		
Ret 5 Out-of-Centre Development	Sets out assessment criteria for proposals for retail development in out-of-centre locations. Aims to protect existing centres and ensure transport accessibility.	Allows out of centre development to meet local needs which could have a positive impact on those people for whom accessibility is an issue.	Could be said to enhance the rights to standards of living by protecting other centres which provide accessible facilities.
Entertainment			
Ret 6 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Preferred Locations	Identifies the preferred locations for entertainment and leisure development ensuring that such proposals make a positive contribution in terms of the type of use and quality of design and don't introduce unacceptable noise and late night disturbance.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by allowing people to enjoy their homes in peace and security.
Ret 7 Entertainment and Leisure Developments – Other Locations	Ensures compatibility of entertainment and leisure proposals with surrounding uses.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by allowing people to enjoy their homes in peace and security.
Ret 8 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Defined Centres	Allows shops to change to non shops in certain circumstances. Protects the important retailing function of defined centres but recognises the benefits of a wide range of complementary service, leisure and other community uses. The policy applies a flexible approach to change of use applications provided	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance right to standard of living by providing beneficial uses in shop units.

	the use will be beneficial to the local community such as providing services, hot food or entertainment facilities.		
Ret 9 Alternative Use of Shop Units in Other Locations	Guides proposals for change of use involving shop units not located within defined centres. Protects commercial character of areas and ensures residential amenity.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by ensuring amenity.
Ret 10 Food and Drink Establishments	Prevents an excessive concentration of hot food shops, pubs and bars in areas of mixed but essentially residential character.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by allowing people to enjoy their homes in peace and security.
Transport			
Tra 1 Location of Major Travel Generating Development	Ensures location of proposed major developments are suitable with regard to access by public transport, cycling and walking and that measures will be taken to mitigate any adverse effects on networks and bring accessibility by non-car modes up to acceptable levels if necessary.	Requires accessibility by modes other than car which could benefit young people and older people reliant on public transport.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by providing access to transport. Could enhance rights to health by encouraging cycling and walking.
Tra 2 Private Car Parking	Sets out the circumstances in which less car parking than the standards require may be appropriate to help reduce car use. At least half	Could have more of an impact on disabled by seeking less parking than required by standards.	This enhances rights to standard of living by providing access to green spaces. Enhances rights to health by encouraging walking and

	the space saved by omitting or reducing car parking should be given over to landscape features and additional private open space so that residents will have the amenity benefits of a car-free environment.		cycling.
Tra 3 Private Cycle Parking	Aims to increase the proportion of journeys made by bicycle.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to health by encouraging cycling.
Tra 4 Design of Off-Street Car and Cycle Parking	Sets out design considerations for car and cycle parking provision including environmental quality, pedestrian safety and security. Encourages car parking at basement level.	May have an impact on disabled by preferring basement level parking to ground or street level.	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living and physical security by providing safe spaces.
Tra 5 City Centre Public Parking	Promotes off street car parks in central area.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact
Tra 6 Park and Ride	Safe, convenient and secure park and ride facilities linked to efficient public transport services can help reduce congestion.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to physical security and standard of living by providing accessibility and safe facilities.
Tra 7 Public Transport Safeguards	Ensures that development proposals take account of committed and potential public transport proposals.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standards of living by protecting potential public transport routes which will improve access to public transport.
Tra 8 Cycle and Footpath Network	Ensures that development proposals do not obstruct or damage existing cycle paths and footpaths and do not	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standards of living by protecting potential public transport routes and encouraging

	prejudice the future implementation of potential additions or improvements to off-road routes across the city. .		walking and cycling.
Tra 9 New and Existing Roads	In some cases roads proposals are necessary to mitigate the effects of development on the road network or to improve existing congestion levels. The policy ensures that future development does not prejudice the implementation roads proposals.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Tra 10 Rail Freight	Seeks to achieve at least a minimum of freight transfer capacity within the city based on existing mineral rail lines through the retention of facilities at Seafield and Portobello. Neutral.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
Tra 11 Edinburgh Airport Public Safety Zones	Restricts development to control the number of people on the ground at risk of death or injury in the event of an aircraft accident.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Protects rights to life by avoiding risk by preventing development in high risk areas.
Resources and services			
RS 1 Sustainable Energy	Supports development of renewable and sustainable energy schemes such as small-scale wind turbine	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance rights to standard of living by protecting amenity.

	generators, solar panels and combined heat and power/district heating/energy from waste plants and biomass/woodfuel energy systems where it does not harm the environment or amenity of neighbours.		
RS 2 Safeguarding of existing waste management facilities	Prevents development which would result in adverse implications for waste management handling.	No specific impact on protected characteristics.	No impact.
RS 3 Provision of New Waste Management Facilities	Supports development of waste management facilities on land designated 'business and industry'.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	Potential to enhance standard of living by protecting residential amenity.
RS 4 Waste Disposal Sites	Proposals for new landfill or land raise sites will not be permitted.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact
RS 5 Minerals	Supports mineral extraction at existing quarries.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact.
RS 6 Water and Drainage	Ensures adequate water and sewerage.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact
RS 7 Telecommunications	Supports telecoms development where visual impact is minimised and there would be no harm to built or natural heritage.	No specific impact on protected characteristics	No impact