







(DM10) will help to support the ageing population and the specific needs of people with mobility problems by requiring housing of 15 or more dwellings to provide at least 30% of dwellings as accessible and adaptable homes in accordance with Building Regulation Part M4 (2) unless demonstrated to be financially unviable. Building accessible housing can make a substantial difference to quality of life and ensure that future need is delivered throughout the lifetime of the Plan. However, viability issues of enforcing such a policy may compromise the delivery of affordable housing. This may result in compromise solutions to maximise benefits for the whole range of protected characteristics.

DM10 also seeks to adopt the minimum Nationally Described Space Standards for all residential development to ensure achieve high quality residential environments and internal and outdoor space to protect the health and well-being of residents of existing and new dwellings. The quality of new housing in the city (including implementation of the internal space and access standards) has a role to play in addressing health and wellbeing and ensuring the adequate supply of suitable homes to meet the requirements of people with disabilities whilst maximising benefits for all groups with protected characteristics.

Proposed policy on residential conversions and specialist accommodation (DM13) (which can include supported accommodation for older people and people with mental health, learning disabilities, dementia, physical and sensory impairment) promotes the development of high quality residential accommodation which can





of groups, organisations and individuals are consulted representing all communities and all protected characteristics. In general, the DMB provides flexible policies which seek to ensure the creation of a sustainable, inclusive and a connected city. This will have positive impacts on all people and no issues have been raised by specific groups during consultation in relation to race.

Protected characteristics: Religion or Beliefs

Wider Community

Religion or beliefs details:

The DMB document contains a proposed policy (DM8) on 'Places of worship and other faith-related community facilities' to make provision and provide positive policies for the location of such places and may have some impact on this particular protected characteristic. The preferred location of such uses is sought primarily within the network of urban centres identified in the Birmingham Development Plan.

The consultation process included specific religious and belief groups. However, although comments were made by individuals and other organisations, there were no comments received from specific religious or faith groups. Overall comments received were generally supportive particularly after the Policy had been simplified following previous consultation. This was to provide sufficient flexibility for locations outside of the network of centres to be considered where they are well located to the population the premises is to serve or is well served by means of walking, cycling and public transport.

Protected characteristics: Sexual Orientation

Wider Community

Sexual orientation details:

In general, the DMB provides policies







Adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics.

The proposed policies are not predicted to have an adverse impact on any people with protected characteristics. Indeed, all the policies are expected to have a positive impact on the community by ensuring that development is guided to the right location, is of a high standard, enhances quality of life and protects the environment. This assumption has been further tested through this latest consultation stage and will receive further rigorous testing through a public examination of the document and its policies to be independently carried out later on in 2020 by the Government's Planning Inspectorate.

Could the policy/proposal be modified to reduce or eliminate any adverse impact?

The DMB has been modified to take account of some issues which may have had an adverse impact in terms of Equality. Examples of this include making Policy DM8 on Places of worship and other faith related community facilities more flexible to be able to adapt to the diverse needs of different faith communities. A further example relates to Policy DM9 on Day nurseries and early years provision where the policy was changed to include explicit need for sufficient outdoor play space for improved quality of life for children within such nursery facilities. Minor changes are proposed as a result of this latest consultation but, following analysis, will not impact on any groups or individuals with the protected characteristics.

How will the effect(s) of this policy/proposal on equality be monitored?

The DMB contains a monitoring framework to monitor the effectiveness of the policies once adopted. This will be reported annually through the City Council's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

What data is required in the future?

Further evidence where necessary to justify a continued approach or modify the approach if any adverse issues or impacts arise during annual monitoring.

Are there any adverse impacts on any particular group(s)

No

If yes, please explain your reasons for going ahead.

Initial equality impact assessment of your proposal

Consulted People or Groups

Informed People or Groups

Summary and evidence of findings from your EIA

Analysis of consultation responses has enabled further scrutiny of the Document and its policies to ensure compliance with the Equality Act and minimise any potential impacts on the protected characteristics.

The proposed policies in the Dths use an

QUALITY CONTORL SECTION

Submit to the Quality Control Officer for reviewing?

No

Quality Control Officer comments

Decision by Quality Control Officer

Proceed for final approval