



Urban Vision Enterprise CIC
Golborne & Lowton West
Neighbourhood Plan
Basic Conditions Statement
September 2022

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This is a Basic Conditions Statement, prepared to accompany the submission of the Golborne & Lowton West Neighbourhood Plan.

The statement explains how the Neighbourhood Plan meets the Basic Conditions and other legal requirements.

2. Meeting Legal Requirements

2.1 General Requirements

Qualifying Body

The draft Neighbourhood Plan is being submitted by the Golborne & Lowton West Neighbourhood Forum, which is the qualifying body for neighbourhood planning. The Golborne and Lowton West Neighbourhood Area and the Neighbourhood Forum were both designated on 4th October 2019.

Scope and Statutory Process

The Plan relates to the use and development of land and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in planning legislation, policy and guidance. This includes screening and statutory consultation.

Period of Effect

The Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect as ‘from the day it is made to the end of 31st December 2035’ (Paragraph 1.2).

Excluded Development

The draft plan proposal does not deal with mineral extraction, waste development, nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Neighbourhood Area

The draft plan proposal relates to the Golborne Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other neighbourhood plans relating to the Neighbourhood Area.

2.2 The Basic Conditions

The Basic Conditions that neighbourhood plans must meet are as follows:

- must be appropriate having regard to national policy
- must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
- must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan for the local area
- must be compatible with EU obligations

In addition, the plan must meet requirements of human rights law.

Regulations specify an additional basic condition that a plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which set out the habitat regulation assessment process for land use plans, including consideration of the effect on habitats sites.

The following chapters of this statement deal with the basic conditions in more detail.

3. Sustainable Development

3.1 Dimensions of Sustainable Development

The National Planning Policy Framework states that sustainable development has economic, social and environmental objectives.

The Neighbourhood Plan takes a balanced approach to enabling growth, but also considering economic, social and environmental sustainability.

3.2 Policies

The Neighbourhood Plan's policies seek to enable sustainable growth. Sustainability underpins all of the policies. The policies are as follows:

GLW-R1: Employment and Enterprise – this supports new employment in Golborne Town Centre and Stone Cross local centre and brownfield sites, subject to consideration of impacts.

GLW-R2: Industry, Storage and Distribution – The policy supports industry, storage and distribution in Stone Cross, subject to consideration of impacts.

GLW-R3: Town Centre – the policy supports town centre uses that add to the vitality of the centre.

GLW-R4: Local Retail Centre – This supports complementary uses for the Slag Lane local centre.

GLW-R5: Millingford Industrial Estate – This supports mixed use redevelopment, including for residential, employment, live/work units and community facilities.

GLW-R6: Railway Station Goods Yard – The policy protects the site to support the possible reopening of the railway station, but allows temporary uses on part of the site.

GLW-R7: Heritage-Led Regeneration – This policy supports the reuse and refurbishment of historic buildings, including creative and innovative schemes.

GLW-I2: Broadband – High-speed-ready broadband connectivity is required within development sites.

GLW-D1: Sustainable Design – The policy requires good design, complementing the existing area, prioritising pedestrians and supporting green design features.

GLW-D2: Natural and Green Environment – The policy protects the local green environment, including ecology and wildlife habitats and requires net gain in biodiversity. This includes protection for Byrom Hall Wood.

GLW-D3: Conservation Areas – Development is required to complement the distinctive characteristics of the two conservation areas.

GLW-D4: Coalescence - Development should maintain an open landscape gap between Golborne and Ashton and Golborne and Lowton.

GLW-D5: Parks – This protects the green character or the recreational or amenity values of Golborne Park and Legh Street Park.

GLW-D6: Local Green Space – The copse field at Lightshaw Meadows is designated and protected as Local Green Space.

GLW-C1: Housing – The policy encourages a mix of smaller housing (1-3 bedrooms) and sets standards in terms of storage for cycles and bins.

GLW-C2: Community Facilities – New facilities are supported, subject to impacts being considered. This includes support for a community hub in the Town Centre.

GLW-I1: Sustainable Travel – the policy promotes pedestrian convenience, cycle facilities and sustainable forms of transport and also electrical charging points.

GLW-I3: Infrastructure Priorities – The plan prioritises infrastructure spending on improvements to Golborne Park and also the creation of a Community Hub in the town centre.

The plan also includes a **Green Development Guidance Note**. This sets out design and landscape measures to reduce carbon impacts and support biodiversity net gain.

3.3 Achieving Sustainable Development

The combination of policies enabling growth and addressing economic, social and environmental sustainability mean that the plan will help to achieve sustainable development, including practical measures to address climate change. This takes account of the needs of current and future generations.

4. National Policy and Guidance

4.1 Having Regard to National Policy and Guidance

The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG).

Chapter 2 of the NPPF deals with achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development has economic, social and environmental objectives, set out in Paragraph 8.

Paragraph 11a) states:

all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects;

This principles has underpinned the draft Neighbourhood Plan, which has the following vision and aims:

Vision

To create local economic opportunity and a high quality and sustainable local environment, meeting the needs of the area's communities and restoring local pride and dignity.

Aims

- 1. To achieve sustainable and high-quality regeneration and economic development, including a thriving town centre;**
- 2. To create more diverse local economic opportunities and improve local community facilities, reducing need for journeys and creating more sustainable live-work-play patterns;**
- 3. To support heritage-led regeneration and economic development;**
- 4. To improve the quality of environment, including buildings, streets, spaces, landscape and public realm;**
- 5. To support high-quality new housing and mixed-use development to meet local needs.**

Chapter 3 of the NPPF deals with plan-making. Paragraph 16 requires plans to be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development, to be aspirational but deliverable; to be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement and contain policies that are clearly written and unambiguous.

The neighbourhood plan is based on a range of evidence, in line with planning practice guidance. The policies take account of the outcomes of proportionate community and stakeholder engagement. They have been written to achieve the vision and aims, to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, to be aspirational but deliverable and to provide a clear framework for decisions.

4.2 NPPF Policy Areas

The NPPF was revised in July 2021 and contains a number of policy areas. The following table details the Neighbourhood Plan policies against the NPPF.

NPPF Policy	NP Aim	NP Policies
<p>Chapter 5: Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</p> <p>Supply of homes, mix and affordability. (density is dealt with in Chapter 11).</p> <p><i>... to support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed ...</i></p> <p><i>... that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed ...</i></p>	5	<p>GLW-C1 Housing GLW-D1 Sustainable Design GLW-R5 Millingford Industrial Estate.</p> <p>The Plan enables housing growth in sustainable locations and sets housing standards and design requirements.</p>
<p>Chapter 6: Building a strong, competitive economy</p> <p>Create conditions for businesses to invest, expand and adapt.</p> <p>Includes consideration of economic and investment strategy, infrastructure, and flexibility to changing practices.</p> <p><i>planning policies should ... set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth ...</i></p>	1, 2, 3	<p>GLW-R1 Employment and Enterprise GLW-R2 Industry, Storage and Distribution GLW-R6 Railway Station Goods Yard GLW-R7: Heritage-Led Regeneration</p> <p>The Plan positively enables economic development, to create new employment opportunities.</p>
<p>Chapter 7: Ensuring the vitality of town centres</p> <p>Planning policies should define town centres and primary shopping areas and ‘promote their long-term vitality and viability, allowing them to ‘grow and diversify’. The role of</p>	1, 2, 3, 4	<p>GLW-R3 Town Centre GLW-R4 Local Retail Centre</p> <p>The Plan seeks to enhance the vitality of the Town Centre and local retail centre.</p>

residential development in supporting vitality is also highlighted.		
<p>Chapter 8: Promoting healthy and safe communities</p> <p>Planning policies should aim to achieve ‘healthy, inclusive and safe places ...’. This includes promoting social interaction, being safe and accessible, and enable and support healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Policies should also make provision for shared spaces and community facilities and guard against loss of valued facilities and services.</p> <p>Local Green Space, including criteria for designation, is dealt with in Paragraphs 100-103.</p>	4	<p>GLW C2 Community Facilities GLW-D6 Local Green Space GLW-D5 Parks</p> <p>The Plan protects and enables a range of community facilities and protects key spaces.</p>
<p>Chapter 9: Promoting sustainable transport</p> <p><i>transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making ...</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of impacts of development, existing and proposed infrastructure, promotion of walking, cycling, and public transport, environmental impacts, and movement, streets, and parking in the design of schemes.</p>	2	<p>GLW-I1 Sustainable travel GLW-R6 Railway Station Goods Yard</p> <p>The plan promotes sustainable and active travel.</p>
<p>Chapter 10: Supporting high-quality communications</p> <p>Paragraph 14 states:</p> <p><i>Advanced, high quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential</i></p>	1, 2	<p>GLW-I2 Broadband</p> <p>The Plan recognises the importance of communications, including to support flexible and home working.</p>

<i>for economic growth and social well-being.</i>		
<p>Chapter 11: Making effective use of land</p> <p><i>Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions ...</i></p> <p>This includes promotion of mixed use to achieve environmental net-gain, using undeveloped land for alternative uses, using brownfield land and under-utilised land and buildings, use of airspace.</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	<p>GLW-R1 Employment and Enterprise GLW-R2 Industry, Storage and Distribution GLW-R5 Millingford Industrial Estate GLW-R6 Railway Station Goods Yard GLW-R7: Heritage-Led Regeneration GLW-D1 Sustainable design Green Development Guidance Note.</p> <p>The plan supports regeneration of urban areas and brownfield sites, including heritage assets and promoting mixed use.</p>
<p>Chapter 12: Achieving well-designed places</p> <p>Design considerations include function, adding to the quality of the area, visual attractiveness, effective landscaping, being sympathetic to local character and history, not discouraging innovation and change, maintain strong and distinctive sense of place, optimise site potential, and making safe, inclusive and accessible places.</p> <p><i>... Neighbourhood Planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development</i></p> <p>The National Design Guide (2021) establishes that well-</p>	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	<p>GLW-D1 Sustainable design GLW-C1 Housing Green Guidance Development Note</p> <p>The Plan places considerable emphasis on good design and housing standards. These are important in ensuring development is sustainable, but also in attracting investment into the area.</p> <p>The Plan takes account of the National Model Design Code, and also other more informal standards, like Building for a Healthy Life.</p>

designed places have ten characteristics. These are context, nature, identity, use, resources, movement, built form, public space, homes and buildings and lifespan.		
<p>Chapter 14: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p>Paragraph 152 states:</p> <p><i>the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change.</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of flood risk, resilience to climate change, and promoting a low carbon economy.</p>	4	<p>GLW-D2 Natural and green environment GLW-D1 Sustainable design GLW-I1 Sustainable travel Green Development Guidance Note.</p> <p>Policies address carbon use in various ways, including active travel and green design.</p>
<p>Chapter 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p>Planning policies should protect and enhance valued landscapes, intrinsic character and beauty of the landscape, habitats, and provide net gains in biodiversity.</p> <p>This includes consideration of protection of valued landscapes, intrinsic character, biodiversity net-gain, pollution, mitigation.</p>	4	<p>GLW-D2 Natural and green environment GLW-D4 Coalescence</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect the green and natural environment.</p>
<p>Chapter 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p><i>plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets</i></p>	3, 4	<p>GLW-R7: Heritage-Led Regeneration GLW-D3 Conservation Areas GLW-D1 Sustainable design</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect heritage and also realise its cultural and economic potential.</p>

<p><i>most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats ...</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of sustaining or enhancing heritage assets, wider social, economic and cultural benefits, contribution of new development, and character of place.</p>		
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5. Local Policy

5.1 Strategic Policies

Strategic policies are contained in the Wigan Local Plan Core Strategy Development Plan Document (Adopted September 2013).

5.2 General Conformity

It should be noted that general conformity relates to the policies of the neighbourhood plan taken as a whole, considered against adopted strategic local policies taken as a whole.

The draft plan proposal has been drafted against the context of strategic local policies and, taken as a whole, does not undermine and helps to deliver the spatial strategy set out in the Local Plan.

More detailed comparison of Neighbourhood Plan policies to strategic local policies is contained in 5.3, below.

5.3 Policy Comparison

The Golborne & Lowton West Neighbourhood Plan policies have been drafted to complement and add local and other detail to the corresponding Local Plan Policies. The following table maps together corresponding policies.

Strategic Local Policies : Wigan Local Plan Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted September 2013	Goldborne & Lowton West Neighbourhood Plan Policies
Policy SP4 Broad Locations for New Development identifies Golborne and Lowton for housing development of approximately 1,000 dwellings on safeguarded land up to 2026.	GLW-R5 Millingford Industrial Estate GLW-C1 Housing GLW-D1 Sustainable Design
Policy SD 1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development	GLW-D1 Sustainable Design GLW-I2 Broadband
SP 2 Our town and local centres	GLW-R3 Town Centre GLW-R4 Local Retail Centre GLW-R5 Millingford Industrial Estate
SP 4 Broad locations for new development	GLW-R3 Town Centre GLW-R4 Local Retail Centre GLW-R5 Millingford Industrial Estate
CP 1 Health and well-being	GLW -C2 Community Facilities GLW-D6 Local Green space GLW-D5 Parks
CP 2 Open space, sport and recreation	GLW-D6 Local Green Space
CP 5 Economy and employment	GLW-R1 Employment and Enterprise GLW-R2 Industry, storage and distribution
CP 6 Housing	GLW-C1 Housing
CP 7 Accessibility	GLW-I1 Sustainable travel
CP 9 Strategic landscape and green infrastructure	GLW-D2 Natural and green environment GLW-D4 Coalescence
CP 10 Design	GLW-D1 Sustainable Design GLW-D3 Conservation areas Green Development Guidance Note
CP 11 Historic environment	GLW-R7 Heritage-led regeneration
CP 12 Wildlife habitats and species	GLW-D2 Natural and green environment
CP 13 Low-carbon development	GLW-D1 Sustainable Design

	Green Development Guidance Note
CP 17 Environmental Protection	GLW-D2 Natural and green environment

6. EU Obligations and Human Rights

6.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

The plan has been screened for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). This included consultation with national statutory bodies. Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England responded and indicated that the plan would not have significant environmental impacts or affect a European site.

The screening report concluded that the neighbourhood plan would not have significant environmental impact (see Appendix 1).

6.2 Habitat Regulations Assessment

There are no European sites within or immediately adjacent to the Neighbourhood Area.

The HRA screening concluded that HRA is not required (see Appendix 1).

6.3 EU Obligations

Given the above screening outcomes, which take account of the responses of national statutory bodies, the Neighbourhood Plan meets the Basic Conditions relating to not breaching EU obligations and Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

6.4 Human Rights

The draft plan proposal is a result of extensive engagement with the local community and stakeholders, from the earliest stages of the process. This has informed the content of the draft plan.

Statutory consultation (Regulation 14) was undertaken and this took account of consultation case law, including compliance with Gunning principles.

An equalities assessment is included at Appendix 2. This indicates that the plan would have positive impacts for people with protected characteristics.

The Neighbourhood Plan meets human rights requirements.

Appendix 1

Screening Outcomes

The following is an extract from the **Wigan Council Golborne and Lowton West Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report, September 2021.**

Screening Decision

This screening report was issued to the three statutory consulting bodies (Natural England, Historic England and Environment Agency) for comment on 27 August 2021. A minor amendment was made to the screening report and was shared with the consulting bodies on 9 September 2021. This amendment related to a minor reduction in the recorded proximity of the Neighbourhood Area to the Manchester Mosses Special Area of Conservation, this amendment was not deemed to have any impact on the screening outcome.

Natural England and Environment Agency agreed that an SEA or an HRA were not needed.

Historic England considered that an SEA was required on the basis that:

- The plan area contains some heritage assets including listed buildings and conservation areas;
- Heritage assets are fragile and irreplaceable and can be harmed by change both directly and indirectly, through development within their setting; and
- The plan proposes a number of site allocations/designations.

It is agreed that both the first and second point are valid and are true of most areas, however there is no negative impact to heritage assets as a result of the Plan and policies that relate to conservation seek only to add value and protection. The third point is made in reference to the Millingford Industrial Estate which is an already developed and contaminated site. The other allocations within the Plan seek to protect and enhance the Railway Station Goods Yard for future reinstatement of the rail station, and Lightshaw Meadows as a Local Green Space. Neither of these allocations are considered to cause harm or have an impact on the cultural heritage assets of the Neighbourhood Area or surrounding areas.

It is therefore determined that an **SEA or an HRA are not needed.**

Appendix 2

Equalities Assessment

i. Diversity

The Neighbourhood Plan needs to cater for the widest range of needs, for all of the population. Planning should be inclusive and rigorous engagement has taken place as part of the process of creating the plan.

Equally, there is evidence to suggest that diversity is an important factor in achieving sustainable growth.

ii. Legal Requirements

The Equality Act 2010 places a duty on all public authorities in the exercise of their functions to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity, and to foster good relations between persons who have a “protected characteristic” and those who do not. Protected characteristics are defined in the Equality Act as age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.

An Equalities Assessment is a systematic analysis of a policy or policies in order to scrutinise the potential for an adverse impact on a particular group or community, in particularly those with a protected characteristic.

An assessment has been made on whether the Neighbourhood Plan has a positive, negative or neutral impact on each of the protected characteristics. If the impact is negative, this is given a high, medium or low assessment. The following table describes these:

Impact	Description
High	A significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.
Medium	Some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence.
Low	Almost no relevancy to the process, e.g. an area that is very much legislation-led.

iii. Golborne and Lowton West General Population Characteristics

Sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics the following table illustrates the age structure of the Parish residents.

Age structure

	Persons	
	Golborne and Lowton West	
	Ward (as of 2011)	
	count	%
All usual residents	11,914	100.0
Age 0 to 4	802	6.7
Age 5 to 7	460	3.9
Age 8 to 9	254	2.1
Age 10 to 14	693	5.8
Age 15	146	1.2
Age 16 to 17	295	2.5
Age 18 to 19	260	2.2
Age 20 to 24	715	6.0
Age 25 to 29	708	5.9
Age 30 to 44	2,512	21.1
Age 45 to 59	2,276	19.1
Age 60 to 64	830	7.0
Age 65 to 74	1,114	9.4
Age 75 to 84	639	5.4
Age 85 to 89	153	1.3
Age 90 and over	57	0.5
Mean Age	39.4	-
Median Age	40	-

- These figures are missing.

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS102EW)

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Sourced from the 2011 Census key statistics the following table illustrates the Ethnic Groups who live in the Parish.

Ethnic group

	Persons	
	Golborne and Lowton West Ward (as of 2011)	
	count	%
All usual residents	11,914	100.0
White	11,690	98.1
English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	11,513	96.6
Irish	65	0.5
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	2	0.0
Other White	110	0.9
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups	72	0.6
White and Black Caribbean	29	0.2
White and Black African	14	0.1
White and Asian	11	0.1
Other Mixed	18	0.2
Asian/Asian British	87	0.7
Indian	9	0.1
Pakistani	26	0.2
Bangladeshi	1	0.0
Chinese	28	0.2
Other Asian	23	0.2
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	58	0.5
African	43	0.4
Caribbean	6	0.1
Other Black	9	0.1
Other ethnic group	7	0.1
Arab	1	0.0
Any other ethnic group	6	0.1

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas. Some counts will be affected, particularly small counts at the lowest geographies

Source: ONS - 2011 Census (KS201EW)

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E05000848>

iv. G&LW Neighbourhood Plan Policies

GLW-D1: Sustainable Design
GLW-D2: Natural and Green Environment
GLW-D3: Conservation Areas
GLW-D4: Coalescence
GLW-D5: Parks
GLW-D6: Local Green Space
GLW-C1: Housing
GLW-C2: Community Facilities
GLW-I1: Sustainable Travel
GLW-I3: Infrastructure Priorities
Green Development Guidance Note

v. Impacts on Protected Characteristics

Equalities assessment requires consideration of each of the protected characteristics. However, it should be noted that the needs, attitudes and opinions of people within any of these groups is as diverse as in the population as a whole, including sometimes very polarised views.

The plan will achieve a range of benefits which potentially benefit all of the local population, including creation of local economic opportunities, town centre recovery, and creation of housing and community facilities to meet a range of needs. In addition, the plan protects green infrastructure and the natural and historic environments and promotes high quality design. The plan addresses climate change through a range of practical requirements.

More specifically against protected characteristics, the following are of particular relevance.

Age:

Age can have implications for mobility, access to a cars (especially older and younger groups), reliance on local facilities, housing needs and health, among other matters.

The Plan includes policies on design (GLW-D1) and transport (GLW-I1) which specifically address the old and the young, including those without access to a car. Housing should seek to cater for a range of local needs (GLW-C1). The plan also seeks to promote regeneration and expand local economic opportunities (GLW-R1, GLW-R2, GLW-R5, GLW-R7) and maintain a range of local community facilities (GLW-R3, GLW-R4, GLW-R5 and GLW-C2) and green spaces (GLW-D2, GLW-D5, GLW-D6). The impact on all ages will be positive.

Disability:

Disability can have implications for accessibility, housing needs, access to employment, access to facilities and other factors.

The Plan places emphasis on ease of movement, including pedestrian priority (GLW-D1, GLW-I1). Housing policies emphasise local need (GLW-C2). Employment policies seek to promote regeneration and expand local employment opportunities GLW-R1, GLW-R2, GLW-R5, GLW-R7. Policies also seek to maintain a range of local community facilities (GLW-R3, GLW-R4, GLW-R5 and GLW-C2). The impact on people with disabilities will be positive.

Maternity and Pregnancy:

Maternity has implications for numerous factors, including ease of movement, changing housing needs, and access to local facilities.

The plan places emphasis on pedestrian permeability and convenience (GLW-D1, GLW-I1). It also seeks to maintain a range of local community facilities (GLW-R3, GLW-R4, GLW-R5 and GLW-C2) and housing to meet differing needs (GLW-C2). The impact on pregnant women will be positive.

Race:

Race and culture can be factors in housing needs, community facilities, safety and a range of other planning matters.

The plan cannot directly address the social attitudes that underpin prejudice and hate crimes. However, the plan does ensure a range of housing to meet varying needs (GLW-C2) and to maintain a range of local community facilities (GLW-R3, GLW-R4, GLW-R5 and GLW-C2). The design policy (GLW-D1) should help to create safer environments. The impact will be positive on people of all races.

Sex (Gender):

The range of policies would create social, economic and environmental benefits for people of all genders. The impact will be positive for all genders.

Religion, Gender Re-assignment, Sexual orientation:

Religion or LGBT+ status may have implications for housing, community facilities, safety and a range of other planning matters.

The plan cannot directly address the social attitudes that underpin prejudice and hate crimes. However, the range of policies would create social, economic and environmental benefits for everyone, including LGBT+ people. The design policy (GLW-D1) should help to create safer environments. The plan promotes a range of housing to meet varying needs (GLW-C2). The impact will be positive for people with different religions and LGBT+ people.

vi. Conclusion

The Neighbourhood Plan provides a strategy for the development of the neighbourhood area, and a range of policies, which will result in positive benefits for the local community, including those with protected characteristics.

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