



Portsmouth
Clinical Commissioning Group



Portsmouth
CITY COUNCIL

Equality Impact Assessment

Full assessment form 2018

www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk

www.portsmouth.gov.uk

Directorate:

Regeneration

Service, function:

Planning Policy

Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy (new or old):

Seafront Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document

Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy:

Existing

New / proposed

Changed

Lead officer

Stephen Ho

People involved with completing the EIA:

Stephen Ho, Rachel Cutler, Laura Archer and Gina Perryman

Introductory information (Optional)

Step 1 - Make sure you have clear aims and objectives

What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

The Seafront Masterplan Supplementary Planning Document was adopted in April 2013. It supplements local plan policy PCS9 (the seafront). Both local plan policy PCS9 and the Seafront Masterplan provide guidance on how development in the seafront area should be undertaken, in order to achieve a range of objectives.

These objectives include redevelopment of existing buildings to promote leisure and tourism, a diversified leisure and culture offer, protecting the character of the area, protecting Southsea Common, Eastney Beach and open spaces, improving the promenade and renewing the sea defences and improving links between the seafront and Southsea and Castle Road.

Who is the policy, service, function, project or strategy going to benefit or have a detrimental effect on and how?

Residents / businesses / landowners / visitors / other stakeholders in the area, the wider city and beyond.

What outcomes do you want to achieve?

The Seafront Masterplan SPD sets out guidelines for how the seafront could be improved and conserved. It also makes recommendations on possible things that could happen along the seafront.

What barriers are there to achieving these outcomes?

The masterplan relies on private and public investment and will to implement the proposals.

Step 2 - Collecting your information

What existing information / data do you have? (Local or national data) look at population profiles, JSNA data, surveys and patient and customer public engagement activity locally that will inform your project, national studies and public engagement.

Existing information held on the existing population of the city is set out below -

RACE (ONS and HCC data)

British - 84%, White Irish - 0.50%, Other White Background - 3.80%, Mixed White & Asian - 1.20%, Other Mixed Background - 0.50%, Indian - 1.40%, Bangladeshi - 1.80% and Other Asian Background - 1.30%.

GENDER (ONS and HCC data)

Male - 51%, Female - 49%

AGE

0-15 - 17.6%

16-24 - 18%

25-34 - 16%

35-44 - 12%

45-54 - 11.3%

55-64 - 10%

65-74 - 7.71%

75+ - 7.39 %

The ageing factsheet produced by Hampshire County Council notes the number of very old people has increased as each decade passed, as has the proportion of the population occupying the very oldest age groups. However, the number of older people has declined overall. There was a small increase between 1981 and 1991 and then a consistent decline over the next two decades.

DISABILITY

The Council's Equality and Diversity Strategy notes that over 15000 of residents have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities, almost 3500 adults in Portsmouth were registered as having a physical disability, and over 2000 residents are registered as having a hearing or visual impairment. The percentage of residents have a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities is approximately 7% of the total population.

Using your existing data, what does it tell you?

Existing data shows that Portsmouth has a young population compared to adjoining areas. The largest is the 20-24 age-group, many of whom are students studying at the University of Portsmouth. Forecasts of the population structure show a decline of the 40-54 years age brackets and increasing numbers of people aged 65 or over. The majority of Portsmouth's households are one family households (55.85%), although this is significantly lower than the surrounding areas. One person households, make up 32.1 %, which is higher than in the surrounding area. Average household size in Portsmouth is 2.3 persons, which is similar to surrounding areas.

Step 3 - Now you need to consult!

Who have you consulted with?

All consultations are open to all. Stakeholders were targeted through a range of social media posts, local news, the Portsmouth City Council website, the Southsea Coastal Scheme website, email bulletins, direct contact with the Community Stakeholder Engagement Group, posters along the seafront and two unstaffed exhibitions at the Central Library and Southsea Library were implemented.

If you haven't consulted yet please list who you are going to consult with

N/A

Please give examples of how you have or are going to consult with specific groups or communities e.g. meetings, surveys

Portsmouth City Council (PCC) consulted with local people in 2018 and 2019 before drafting the masterplan, and consulted again in 2020 (September 18th to October 30th) before creating a final version. The consultations included a range of surveys, exhibitions and meetings.

Step 4 - What's the impact?

Is there an impact on some groups in the community? (think about race, gender, disability, age, gender reassignment, religion or belief, sexual orientation, sex, pregnancy and maternity, marriage or civil partnerships and other socially excluded communities or groups)

Generic information that covers all equality strands (Optional)

Ethnicity or race

It is not anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan will have a directly disproportionate affect on people in different groups within this category. However, given that members of ethnic minorities often have less disposable income than other groups, the Seafront Masterplan's promotion of sustainable access to and around the seafront could benefit people from ethnic minorities, as sustainable access means access without the need to have access to a car, which is a relatively high cost.

Gender reassignment

It is not anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan will have a disproportionate affect on people in different groups within this category.

Age

The Seafront Masterplan aims to improve conditions for certain age groups, without worsening conditions for any ages group. The objective and associated proposals of 'access for all' seeks walking and cycling improvements that would benefit all, but are likely to benefit some ages groups more than others, for example by providing conditions that allow safe cycling for children, where it currently doesn't exist. Improvements to the pedestrian environment, and proposed in the draft masterplan, would also benefit all, but are likely to benefit older people more than others, as they are more likely to find crossing the road unsafe and/or unattractive.

Disability

Objective 8 (Improve accessibility to all) and associated proposals within the masterplan, seek improvements to wheelchair access around the seafront, which is aimed at improving conditions for people with mobility disabilities.

Religion or belief

It is not anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan will have a disproportionate affect on people in different groups within this category.

Sexual orientation

It is not anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan a will have a disproportionate affect on people in different groups within this category.

Sex

Part of the proposals in relation to lighting are intended to improve safety after dark. This is considered to improve conditions for women more than men.

Marriage or civil partnerships

It is not anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan will have a disproportionate affect on people in different groups within this category.

Pregnancy & maternity

It is not anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan a will have a disproportionate affect on people in different groups within this category.

Other socially excluded groups or communities

The Seafront Masterplan's promotion of sustainable access to and around the seafront could benefit people from other socially excluded groups or communities, in particular those on low incomes or living in areas of greater deprivation. This is because sustainable access means access to the seafront without the need to have access to a car, which is a relatively high cost.

Note: Other socially excluded groups, examples includes, Homeless, rough sleeper and unpaid carers. Many forms of exclusion are linked to financial disadvantage. How will this change affect people on low incomes, in financial crisis or living in areas of greater deprivation?

Health Impact

Have you referred to the Joint Needs Assessment (www.jsna.portsmouth.gov.uk) to identify any associated health and well-being needs?

Yes No

What are the health impacts, positive and / or negative? For example, is there a positive impact on enabling healthier lifestyles or promoting positive mental health? Could it prevent spread of infection or disease? Will it reduce any inequalities in health and well-being experienced by some localities, groups, ages etc? On the other hand, could it restrict opportunities for health and well-being?

The Seafront Masterplan aims to have a positive effect on health and wellbeing through the promotion of positive physical and mental wellbeing. This is done by promoting access to and around the seafront, which is considered to be an area that can have a positive effect on people's physical and mental wellbeing, for example through engaging in physical activity, enjoying the landscape and townscape or social interaction.

Health inequalities are strongly associated with deprivation and income inequalities in the city. Have you referred to Portsmouth's Tackling Poverty Needs Assessment and strategy (available on the JSNA website above), which identifies those groups or geographical areas that are vulnerable to poverty? Does this have a disproportionately negative impact, on any of these groups and if so how? Are there any positive impacts?, if so what are they?

For more help on this element of tackling poverty and needs assessment contact Mark Sage: email:mark.sage@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

Step 5 - What are the differences?

Are any groups affected in a different way to others as a result of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

Please summarise any potential impacts this will have on specific protected characteristics

It is anticipated that the Seafront Masterplan could have a positive impact on the following groups: people from ethnic minorities; younger and older people; disabled people; women and people living on low incomes or living in areas of greater deprivation.

Does your policy, service, function, project or strategy either directly or indirectly discriminate?

Yes No

If you are either directly or indirectly discriminating, how are you going to change this or mitigate the negative impact?

n/a

Step 6 - Make a recommendation based on steps 2 - 5

If you are in a position to make a recommendation to change or introduce the policy, service, project or strategy clearly show how it was decided on and how any engagement shapes your recommendations.

As the draft Seafront Masterplan be consulted upon, it is recommended that the SPD be adopted. This is because the draft Seafront Masterplan is considered to have a positive impact on some segments of certain protected characteristics, without negatively affecting others. It is considered that the draft Seafront Masterplan would be more effective in doing this than the existing 2013 masterplan.

What changes or benefits have been highlighted as a result of your consultation?

Revisions to the Seafront Masterplan have been subject to three rounds of public consultation, and this has helped shape the current draft document.

If you are not in a position to go ahead what actions are you going to take?

(Please complete the fields below)

Action

Timescale

Responsible officer

How are you going to review the policy, service, project or strategy, how often and who will be responsible?

The Seafront Masterplan is a supplementary planning document, meaning it expands upon a policy within the Local Plan (PCS9). When the Local Plan is reviewed, if the successor policy to PCS9 is changed significantly, the Seafront Masterplan may require amendment. Aside from changes in connection to the Local Plan, the Seafront Masterplan will be adopted as circumstances dictate. This will be decided by or with the responsible portfolio holder.

Step 7 - Now just publish your results

This EIA has been approved by: Rachel Cutler, Head of Planning Policy

Contact number:

Date:

05.03.21

PCC staff-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality and diversity team. We will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary EIA.

Telephone: 023 9283 4789, Email: equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

CCG staff-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality lead who will contact you with any comments or queries about your full EIA. Email: sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net