



Rother Local Plan 2020 - 2040

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

Including Socio-Economic duty

Draft (Regulation 18) Version - April 2024

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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Including Socio-Economic duty

Title of EqIA: Rother District Local Plan 2020-2040 Draft (Regulation 18) Version

The purpose of an assessment is to understand the impact of the Council’s activities* on people from protected and socio-economic disadvantaged groups and to assess whether unlawful discrimination may occur. It also helps identify key equality issues and highlight opportunities to promote equality across the Council and the community. The assessment should be carried out at the initial stages of the planning process so that findings can be incorporated into the final proposals, and where appropriate have a bearing on the outcome.

(*Activity can mean strategy, practice, function, policy, procedure, decision, project, or service)

Team	Planning Policy	Assessment carried out by (name)	Tim Searle	Is this a new or existing activity?
Activity being assessed	Rother District Local Plan 2020-2040 Draft (Regulation 18) Version	Date of Assessment	09.02.24	NEW / EXISTING

A. Initial assessment

Consideration	Assessment
<p>1) What is the aim/ objective of the activity being assessed? How do they link to wider council or strategic objectives?</p>	<p>Rother District Council is developing a new Local Plan to cover the period up to 2040. It will replace the current Local Plan (2011-2028). This is the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) for the Rother District Council Local Plan (Regulation 18) Version.</p> <p>The Local Plan 2020-2040 will provide a strategic vision for the district, set its development need (housing and employment) targets, and define strategic and non-strategic policies for the district up to 2040. The draft Local Plan proposed two overarching priorities, these being ‘Green to the Core’ and ‘Live Well Locally’. These priorities are principally focussed on both meeting Rother’s environmental and climate change obligations with</p>

Consideration	Assessment
	<p>respect to its Climate Strategy 2023, and enabling Rother’s households to lead healthy lives that are networked to services and facilities accessible by public and active transport.</p>
<p>2) Who is intended to benefit from it and how?</p>	<p>The Local Plan is intended to benefit all people living and working in Rother. Visitors to the district would also be affected to varying degrees by the proposed local plan policies.</p> <p>Its policy areas include:</p> <p>Housing: The housing policies deliver the housing need established by the development strategy including policy to meet affordable housing need, space and accessibility requirements including for older or disabled persons with impaired mobility, care home need, and overall, to ensure that a mix of housing is provided to meet the needs of Rother’s different households.</p> <p>Economy: The plan establishes the district’s employment floorspace need targets, as well as retail and leisure needs, while ensuring that Rother is served by a hierarchy of town centres which function at the heart of community vitality. Rural employment and services are also considered, as is the needs of Rother’s visitor economy. The policies aim to grow the district’s economy in a sustainable way, while maximising opportunities, jobs and improving incomes.</p> <p>Health and Wellbeing: The Plan’s policies set out to protect existing community faculties, while facilitating new community developments. Its policies aim to maximise the health and wellbeing across the district by ensuring that new developments have regard to their provision.</p> <p>The plan’s development strategy together with its overarching priorities of ‘Green to the Core’ and ‘Live Well Locally’ intend to facilitate a high quality of life for all residents, in a way that is sustainable, and that safeguards the environment and climate.</p>
<p>3) If your activity uses contractors, do you ensure that they comply with the Council’s Equalities and Fairness policy and relevant legislation?</p>	<p>Yes – where contractors have been used in the development of associated documents of the new Local Plan, including evidence base documents, they have been selected using the Council’s tendering process.</p>

B. Engagement and Involvement

Consideration	Assessment
<p>4) What data do you have on how people (from different equality groups) would be affected by the activity?</p>	<p>Appendix 1 (attached) identifies relevant equality statistics for the district</p>
<p>5) What information do you have from any previous consultations and/or local/national consultations, research, or practical guidance?</p>	<p>Early engagement with Rother District councillors, parishes, statutory consultees in respect of the SA/SEA Scoping Report, and other targeted organising representing local interests.</p> <p>Government Guidance – Public Sector Equality Duty: guidance for public authorities, December 2023.</p> <p>Data on protected characteristics and those being socio-economically disadvantaged within the district, gathered from East Sussex in Figures and Census data.</p> <p>Evidence base documents to assess development needs within the district including the development need of protected characteristics. These evidence base documents* include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Show people Accommodation Needs Assessment. This is a joint commission between all of the East Sussex local authorities and the South Downs National Park Authority. - Call for Sites – Gypsy, Traveller, and Travelling Show people Sites – ran between 7th August to 6th October 2023 although we are still accepting submissions. - Housing Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA), which includes an ongoing Call for Sites, assesses the development potential of sites across the district, including assessment of sites’ suitability, availability, and achievability. - Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA), developed jointly with Hastings Borough Council. - Rother Retail & Town Centre Uses Study 2023 - Hastings and Rother Playing Pitch and Built Facilities Strategy 2023-2039 - Rother Climate Change Study – Net Zero Carbon Evidence Base Report (July 2023) <p>*Local Plan evidence base documents are available on the Council’s website.</p>

Consideration	Assessment
<p>6) Please list any current and planned engagement, methods used and groups you plan to engage with.</p>	<p>Methods of engagement, and stages of engagement, for Development Plan Documents produced by the Council are established in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) 2022.</p> <p>In accordance with the SCI, the Planning Policy team has already carried out early-stage targeted engagement with elected councillors, parish councils, and other bodies and stakeholders that represent the diverse needs of Rother's residents.</p> <p>It is intended that the draft Local Plan (Regulation 18 Version) will have a twelve week public consultation (no less than six weeks if required under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012). The SCI lists a wide range of methods of community engagement that can be used, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Web-based consultation via the Council's website - Written notifications sent to interested parties, statutory consultees, and stakeholders - The plan will be publicised: This may include through public notices, My Alerts, social media, press releases/briefings, posters/leaflets - Making documents available by being published on the Council's website, and making hard copy documents available at Council deposit points - At this stage it is expected that the Council will also engage with communities through exhibitions - Stakeholders representing protected characteristics will be identified and invited to comment.

C. Who will be affected? Review of equality analysis and potential actions – See Appendix 2 for a more detailed assessment

Consideration	Assessment
<p>7) Will the impact on people due to their racial group be: a) Positive</p>	<p>The plan's policies will have a mixture of positive and neutral impacts racial and ethnic minorities, but positive overall. This is due to policies that will encourage community interaction and mixed communities. At the same time, housing policies will include those directed to the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.</p>
<p>8) Will the impact on people due to their gender be:</p>	<p>While there are some positive impacts, the majority of the plan's policies on this protected characteristic are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population. There are no negative impacts.</p>

Consideration	Assessment
a) Neutral	
<p>9) Will the impact on people due to their disability be:</p> <p>a) Positive</p>	<p>The plan's policies will have a positive overall impact on households that are affected by disability. Policies in the housing chapter set requirements for housing to meet the needs of those with mobility issues. At the same time, the Green to the Core policies will require energy use standards that will reduce the costs of maintaining warm homes, including retrofit. Other significant actions include the overall aim of the development strategy to increase the accessibility of services and facilities for all modes of transport.</p>
<p>10) Will the impact on people due to their sexual orientation be:</p> <p>a) Neutral</p>	<p>While there are some positive impacts, including the encouragement of community interaction and mixed communities through housing policy, majority of the plan's policies on this protected characteristic are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population. There are no negative impacts.</p>
<p>11) Will the impact on people due to their age be:</p> <p>a) Positive</p>	<p>The plan's policies will have a positive overall impact on older and younger age groups. Policies in the housing chapter set requirements and targets for housing to meet the needs of those with mobility issues, while planning for mixed household sizes will also promote housing for younger people. At the same time, the Green to the Core policies will require energy use standards that will reduce the costs of maintaining warm homes, including retrofit. Other significant actions include the overall aim of the development strategy to increase the accessibility of services and facilities for all modes of transport.</p>
<p>12) Will the impact on people due to their religious or other belief be:</p> <p>a) Neutral</p>	<p>While there are some positive impacts, including the encouragement of community interaction and mixed communities through housing policy, the majority of the plan's policies on this protected characteristic are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population. There are no negative impacts.</p>
<p>13) Will the impact on people due to their due to them having dependants/ caring responsibilities be:</p> <p>a) Positive</p>	<p>The plan's policies will have a positive overall impact on households that are affected by disability. Policies in the housing chapter set requirements and targets for housing to meet the needs of those with mobility issues, also making it easier for those caring for other people. At the same time, the Green to the Core policies will require energy use standards that will reduce the costs of maintaining warm homes, including retrofit. Housing policies also plan for the need for care homes, to best ensure that there is sufficient provision. Other significant actions include the overall aim of the development strategy to accessibility of services and facilities for all modes of transport.</p>
<p>14) Will the impact on people due to them being transgendered or transsexual be:</p> <p>a) Neutral</p>	<p>While there are some positive impacts, including the encouragement of community interaction and mixed communities through housing policy, it is considered that the majority of the plan's policies on this protected characteristic are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population. There are no negative impacts.</p>

Consideration	Assessment
<p>15) Will the impact on people due to them being socio-economically disadvantaged be: a) Positive</p>	<p>The plan's policies will establish a strategy and a range of provisions that will deliver positive benefits to residents that are socio-economically disadvantaged. These include: housing policies aiming to deliver the district's need for affordable housing; economic policies that seek to improve the economy in all areas of the district, to higher levels of employment and wages, as well as direct interventions to assign jobs to local people where appropriate. Moreover, the over development strategy of the plan aims to make services, facilities, and green infrastructure more accessible via public and active transport, benefitting those who are unable to drive or those for whom driving is financially burdensome.</p>

D. Summary of findings

Consideration	Assessment
<p>16) Is there any evidence that people from different groups may have different expectations of the activity being assessed? a) No</p>	<p>There is no evidence to indicate that different groups have different expectations.</p>
<p>17) Could the activity have an adverse impact on relations between different groups? a) No</p>	<p>No adverse impacts between relations identified. The policies of the plan will promote community cohesion and inclusion, due to housing policies promoting mixed housing development, the promotion of town centre viability, the protection and promotion of community services and facilities, and the improvement of access using public and active transport that would help encourage people to make use of public space instead of using private cars.</p>
<p>18) How can the negative impacts identified in 7-15 be justified on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for one group or for another legitimate reason?</p>	<p>No negative impacts identified.</p>
<p>19) As a result of this assessment and available evidence collected, including</p>	<p>No. There have been no identified negative impacts on protected groups and those being socio-economically disadvantaged.</p>

Consideration	Assessment
consultation, do you need to make any changes to the activity?	
20) Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations	None.

E. Action Plan of proposed changes – N/A

Recommendation	Key Activity	Timeframe	Officer Responsible	Date Completed
1. Review consultation list to include stakeholders of protected characteristics	Review consultation list/plan	April 2024	Tim Searle	09.02.24

EqIA Sign off:

Signed (Activity Lead Officer): Jeff Pyrah Date: 22.02.24

Position: Planning Policy Manager

EqIA review date: Continual review during local plan development

Appendix 1

Table 1: Equality Statistics

Protected characteristic	Rother District Council Summary
Age	<p>The 2021 Census population figure for Rother District is 93,409 persons in some 40,877 households. The Census shows that most of the district’s population (32.6%) is aged 65 and over. 14.6% is aged under 15, while 16–29-year-olds make up only 11.7% of the population. By contrast, the previous Census in 2011 showed the most numerous age group in Rother to be 45-65, indicating Rother’s aging demographic profile.</p> <p>Statistics from East Sussex County Council’s trend-based demographic projections (2021)¹ show that between 2016 and 2031 there will be an increase in the district’s population of 12.5% (12,140 people).</p> <p>It is suggested that across the plan period from 2020 to 2040 there will be a significant increase in the population in the 65+ age groups by 41.5% (13,132 people). This increase is almost entirely attributed to those in the 75+ age group whereby the population is set to increase by 64.7% (10,031 people) over the same period. It is anticipated that the population of Rother District within the age groups 0-17, 18-34, 35-44, and even 45-64 will decrease.</p>
Disability, including people with dependents / caring responsibilities	<p>Information from the Hasting and Rother Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) identifies that approximately 22% of household members in Rother are limited in their day-to-day activities due to health problems or disability, while a further 14% are either significantly or severely impacted by health problems or disability. The vast majority of disabled household members are aged over 65. At the time, the Rother District Strategic Housing Research Project (2018) identified that 21% of all private sector dwellings (8,190 implied) have been adapted to meet the needs of a disabled person. In terms of the nature of adaptations, changes to enable ground-floor living (where there is a bathroom, WC and bedroom at ground floor level) is the most common adaptation, followed by grab rails and dropped kerbs for wheelchair use.</p>
Gender	<p>2022 population estimates identify that within the district there are more females (52.5%; 49,435 people) compared to males (47.5%; 44,727 people). This reflects the regional and national position.</p>
Gender re-assignment (where people are)	<p>Information on gender reassignment is limited within the district. According to 2021 data from East Sussex in Figures, 93.9% of people identified their gender as the same as their sex registered at birth 2021. 0.1% identified as a trans male, 0.1% as a trans woman, 0.1% as different from assigned at birth, and 0.1% as all other gender identities. 5.8% gave no answer.</p>

¹ Population projections by age and gender (trend-based), 2020-2040: districts, ESCC 2021

transgendered or transexual)	
Residents being socio-economic disadvantaged	<p>As a whole, Rother District is in the lower half of authorities in terms of deprivation when ranked against all authorities (i.e. more deprived).</p> <p>The 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation indicate that Rother District is the 135th most deprived local authority area in the UK out of a total of 317 local authorities. The district is the 3rd most deprived in East Sussex, behind the urban local authorities of Hastings and Eastbourne.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>The 2011 census identifies that Rother District has a slightly higher proportion of married people (49.4%) compared to the figure for England (44.7%) and East Sussex (47.6%). It also has a slightly lower proportion of single people but a slightly higher proportion of people who are widowed, likely reflecting the older age profile of the district.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Figures from 2020 showed there were 663 live births in Rother District that year. The birth rate per 1000 women in Rother (53.3) is marginally lower than the birth rate for England (55.3) but comparable to the rate for East Sussex (53.4). 90.2% of births in Rother in 2016 were to a UK-born mother. This is a higher proportion than the figures for England and Wales (71.2%) and East Sussex (85.4%).</p> <p>The teenage pregnancy rate in Rother District, the most recent data being from 2018, (the number of births per 1000 females aged 15-17) was 14 was lower than that of England (16.7) but slightly higher than the Southeast region (13.5). For all three spatial areas, the rate has been steadily reducing since 2006.</p>
Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	<p>Rother District has a low proportion of people from black and ethnic minority groups, with only 4.4% of the population identifying themselves as an ethnic origin other than 'white' (Source: 2021 Census). This compares to the England average of 19%. Within the District there is a small gypsy/ traveller community. There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the district with regard to race.</p>
Religion and Belief	<p>The 2021 Census shows that a very slight majority of the Rother District population see themselves as Christian (50.9%). This is slightly higher than the regional and national position (46.5% and 46.3% respectively). 40.7% of Rother's population stated that they had 'no religion' and 6.6% did not respond. There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the district with regard to religion or belief.</p>
Sexual Orientation	<p>The 2021 Census recorded that 89.8% of the district's population identified as straight or heterosexual, with 0.9 identifying as bisexual, 1.5% being gay or lesbian, 0.2% as all other sexual orientations, with 7.7% not answering. This reflects the regional and national position. There is no evidence to suggest a spatial variation within the istrict with regard to sexual orientation.</p>

Equalities Profile for Rother District

Age

Population by broad age groups in 2022

This dataset shows the resident population by broad age groups as of 2022

Geography	All ages	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65+
England	57,106,398	18.5	17.1	20.2	25.5	18.6
South East	9,379,833	18.6	15.7	19.8	26.3	19.7
East Sussex	550,720	16.5	13	16.5	27.6	26.4
Rother	94,162	14.6	11.7	13.6	27.5	32.6

[Source](#)

Population by sex in 2022

This dataset shows the resident population by gender as in June 2022.

Geography	All people	Females	Males
England	57,106,398	51.0	49.0
South East	9,379,833	51.1	48.9
East Sussex	550,720	52.0	48.0
Rother	94,162	52.5	47.5

[Source](#)

Population projections by age (trend-based), 2025-2040

This dataset shows the 2018-based population projections (dwelling-led) for East Sussex and Rother for the period 2025 to 2040, by age group, at March 2020.

Age group	2025	2030	2035	2040	Percentage change
0-17	16,369	15,753	15,389	15,461	-5.5
18-34	13,353	13,374	13,476	13,724	-0.7
35-44	9,306	9,717	9,520	8,972	-3.6
45-64	27,423	26,752	26,246	26,541	-3.2
65-74	29,406	32,417	34,211	36,076	22.7
85+	5,322	6,344	8,192	8,673	63.0
All ages	101,179	104,357	107,034	109,447	8.2

[Source](#)

Race, Ethnicity and Nationality

Population by ethnic group in 2021

This dataset shows the percentage of population by ethnic groups from the 2021 Census. Source: 2021 Census, Office for National Statistics.

Geography	British and Northern Irish	Irish	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	Other White	All Asian or Asian British	All Black or Black British	All Mixed	Other ethnic group
England	73.5	0.9	0.1	6.3	9.6	4.2	3	2.2
South East	78.8	0.8	0.2	6.3	7	2.4	2.8	1.5
East Sussex	88.3	0.8	0.2	4.5	2.1	0.8	2.3	0.9
Rother	91.7	0.8	0.2	2.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.5

[Source](#)

Population by country of birth in 2011

This dataset shows the percentage of people by country of birth from the 2011 Census.

Country of birth	Europe	Africa	Middle East and Asia	The Americas and the Caribbean	Antarctica and Oceania (including Australasia) and Other
Geography					
England	89.8	2.8	5.7	1.4	0.3
South East	91	2.5	4.9	1.2	0.4
East Sussex	95.1	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.3
Rother	95.8	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.3

[Source](#)

New National Insurance registrations by nationality in 2022

This dataset shows the number of overseas nationals entering the UK and registering for a National Insurance number by nationality. The issuing of a National Insurance number is an indicator of economic migration, as all non-UK nationals require one to work in the UK. As there is no requirement to relinquish the number when a migrant worker leaves the UK these figures do not reflect the overall migrant population. Statistical disclosure control has been applied to this table to avoid the release of confidential data. As a result, figures may not sum exactly to the total units." - " denotes a nil or negligible number of claimants or award amount based on nil or negligible number of claimants.

Geography	European Union	Europe: Non-European Union	Asia	Africa	America	Oceania (including Australia)	Other
East Sussex	253	1,115	1,549	451	175	36	25
Rother	24	185	153	66	20	5	6

[Source](#)

Main household language in 2021

This dataset shows various combinations of adults and children within a household that have English as a main language, as a percentage.

Geography	All people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	At least one but not all people aged 16 and over in household have English as a main language	No people aged 16 and over in household but at least one person aged 3 to 15 has English as a main language	No people in household have English as a main language
England	89.3	4.3	1.4	5
South East	91.4	3.6	1.2	3.8
East Sussex	95.4	2.2	0.6	1.9
Rother	97.5	1.4	0.2	0.8

[Source](#)

Religion

Population by religion in 2021

This dataset shows the percentage of the population by religion from 2021 Census.

Geography	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religion	No religion	Not answered
England	46.3	0.5	1.8	0.5	6.7	0.9	0.6	36.7	6
Rother	50.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0	0.6	40.7	6.6

[Source](#)

Gender Reassignment

Gender Identity in 2021

This dataset shows the percentage of the population by gender identity from 2021 Census.

Geography	Gender identity the same as sex registered at birth	Trans man	Trans woman	Different from assigned at birth - No specific identity given	All other gender identities	Not answered
Rother	93.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.8

[Source](#)

Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation in 2021

This dataset shows the percentage of the population by sexual orientation from 2021 Census.

Sexual Orientation	Straight or Heterosexual	Bisexual	Gay or Lesbian	All other sexual orientations	Not answered
Percentage	89.8	0.9	1.5	0.2	7.7

[Source](#)

Marital and civil partnership status

Population by marital and civil partnership status in 2021

This dataset shows the number of people aged 16 and over and the percentage by marital status from 2021 Census.

Partnership status	Never married and never registered a civil partnership (single)	Married or in a registered civil partnership	In a registered civil partnership: Opposite sex	In a registered civil partnership: Same sex	Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	Separated	Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner
Percentage	28.1	49.4	0.1	0.3	11.1	2.1	9.2

[Source](#)

Pregnancy and maternity

Live births: 2020

This dataset shows the number and rate of live births, in 2020.

Geography	Number of live births	Rate per 1,000 women
England	585,195	55.3
South East	90,864	55.3
East Sussex	4,513	53.4
Rother	663	53.2

[Source](#)

Teenage Pregnancy

This dataset shows teenage pregnancy by number of conceptions: 2014-2018.

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of conceptions	29	35	27	25	19

[Source](#)

This dataset shows teenage pregnancy rate per 1,000 females: 2014-2018.

Geography	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
England	22.8	20.8	18.8	17.8	16.7
South East	18.8	17.1	15	13.9	13.5
Rother	18.7	23.8	18.8	18.1	14

[Source](#)

Health and disability, including people with dependents / caring responsibilities

Life expectancy at birth by sex, 2013-2020

This dataset shows the average number of years a newborn baby would survive if he/she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life.

Geography	Sex	2013-2015	2014-2016	2015-2017	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020
England	Female	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.2	83.4	83.1
England	Male	79.5	79.5	79.6	79.6	79.8	79.4
Rother	Female	83.8	83.9	83.6	83.7	84	84.3
Rother	Male	79.8	80.4	80.5	81	80.6	80.4

[Source](#)

Limiting long-term illness, 2020-2035

This dataset shows the number and percentage of people that have a limiting long-term illness or disability.

Geography	Sex	2020	2025	2030	2035
East Sussex	Number of people	118,510	126,970	137,991	147,795
East Sussex	Percentage	21.2	22.1	22.8	23.5
Rother	Number of people	22,481	24,005	26,164	28,057
Rother	Percentage	23.2	24.2	25	25.8

[Source](#)

Projected disability, 2020-2035

This dataset shows the projected number and percentage of people with disabilities, calculated by multiplying age and sex specific rates of disability by dwelling led population projections calculated by East Sussex County Council using the POPGROUP model.

Geography	Sex	2020	2025	2030	2035
East Sussex	Number of people	96,597	104,101	113,755	122,427
East Sussex	Percentage	19.2	20	20.7	21.5
Rother	Number of people	18,436	19,790	21,680	23,360
Rother	Percentage	20.9	21.7	22.5	23.4

[Source](#)

Provision of unpaid care, 2011

These datasets compare the number and percentage of people within Rother who provide unpaid care with other geographies, when recorded in the 2011 Census. This is the latest available data.

Number

Geography	People provide no unpaid care	People provide unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
England and Wales	50,275,666	5,800,246	3,665,072	775,189	1,359,985
South East	7,787,397	847,353	577,114	96,883	173,356
East Sussex	467,262	59,409	39,537	6,745	13,127
Rother	79,327	11,261	7,279	1,250	2,732

[Source](#)

Percentage

Geography	People provide no unpaid care	People provide unpaid care	Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week
England and Wales	89.7	10.3	6.5	1.4	2.4
South East	90.2	9.8	6.7	1.1	2.0
East Sussex	88.7	11.3	7.5	1.3	2.5
Rother	87.6	12.4	8.0	1.4	3.0

[Source](#)

Education

Qualifications, 2011-2021

This dataset compares the percentage of all people aged 16 and over by highest level of qualification held from the 2011 and 2021 Censuses.

Geography	Year	No qualifications	Level 1 and entry level	Level 2	Apprenticeship	Level 3	Level 4 or above	Other qualifications
South East	2011	19.1	13.5	15.9	3.6	12.8	29.9	5.2
South East	2021	15.4	9.8	13.9	5.1	17.4	35.8	2.7
Rother	2011	24.7	13.8	16.5	3.8	11.2	25.5	4.6
Rother	2021	18.9	11.1	14.7	5.9	16.4	29.9	3.1

[Source](#)

Poverty

People affected by income deprivation in 2019

This dataset shows the number and percentage of people affected by income deprivation in 2019. This data is drawn from the Income Domain of the 2019 Indices of Deprivation.

Geography	Percentage	Number
East Sussex	0.12	64,660
Rother	0.11	10,530

[Source](#)

Other factors

Household composition in 2021

This dataset shows the total number of households and percentage by household type from 2021 Census. A household is defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room, sitting room or dining area. Household composition here classifies households according to the relationships between householders.

Geography	One person household total	One person household: Aged 66 years and over	One person household: Other	Single family household total	Single family household: Lone parent family	Other household types
England	30.1	12.8	17.3	63.0	11.1	6.9
Rother	32.6	19.9	12.7	62.1	8.9	5.3

[Source](#)

Appendix 2

Chapter	Age	Disability, including those	Gender	Income Deprivation	Race, Ethnicity and Nationality	Religion/ Belief	Sexual Orientation	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Justifications/ Recommendations (where relevant)
Green to the Core	✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	The requirement for new development to demonstrate, through an energy statement, that key energy use standards will be met in order to minimise energy demand for heating, through Policies GTC1 and GTC2 will mean that new housing is both easier and cheaper to keep warm. This would have a positive impact on households with members that have reduced mobility, where residents are elderly, are affected by disability and illness, and women that are pregnant. These policies, in addition to Policy GTC5 regarding district heat networks where applicable, would also have a notable benefit in instances of fuel poverty insofar as new dwellings would cost less to keep warm. Proposed Policy GTC6 may also have a positive impact on local energy and heating costs, in addition to future resilience, by offering in principle support for renewable and low carbon energy schemes, including community led schemes.
Live Well Locally	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policies of the Living Well Locally chapter collectively have a positive impact on the accessibility of local services, as well as accessibility and the improvement active and public transport. By requiring density levels for new development to support a critical mass for local services/facilities and the viability of public transport connectivity, Policy LWL1 Compact Development will help to promote increased accessibility. This would have a positive impact for groups with mobility issues where driving or active transport are problematic, while the promotion of local services and facilities may help to reduce transportation costs, which would benefit lower income groups. These areas will also be positively impacted

											<p>by Policy LWL2, which requires that all new dwellings must be located within 800m of a range of amenities, safely accessible by walking, or otherwise with access to safe, usable walking routes and appropriately served by a suitable bus stop with appropriate public transport services. In addition to the location of sites, Policy LWL4 requires that consideration is given to residential site layouts, to ensure that active transport is prioritised within sites, including connecting to networks beyond the site, including the requirement of Policy LWL7 for street and public space design to be dementia friendly Policy LWL8 requires residential and non-residential development to provide adequate secure cycle parking facilities.</p> <p>The chapter would also help to foster community interaction and activity, which may have a positive impact on mutual understanding and cohesion between people, which would be beneficial to all protected characteristics groups. The location of residential development as close as possible to local services, while promoting greenspace and recreational facilities as part of larger developments, including public squares, play, sports, and food growing facilities as identified in Policy LWL2. This would also be benefited by Policy LWL5's emphasis on community stewardship of public facilities.</p> <p>By encouraging active transport and green spaces within site, the policies of this chapter would facilitate increased walking, cycling and other physical exercise, and thereby have a potential positive impact for groups that are affected by disability and illness.</p>
Development Strategy	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	<p>Focusing development, including housing growth, within the most sustainable settlements, notably Bexhill, Rye and Battle, while focusing on clusters and networks of other settlements with more effective public transport accessibility to larger settlements, would best ensure that walking and public transport are effective means of accessing services and facilities. This would positively impact on older, disabled and poorer households who may not be able to drive.</p>

											<p>Identifying and setting the target of meeting the district’s housing need would, in addition to delivering more houses, also meet a wider range of housing needs. This would increase the availability of housing that is suitable for younger as well as older persons, including households containing disabled or pregnant persons who may have reduced mobility.</p> <p>Meeting the district's employment need would benefit income deprivation.</p> <p>Meeting the identified pitch and accommodation requirements for Gypsies and Travellers would benefit these ethnic groups.</p>
Development Principles	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✓	<p>Proposed Policy DEV1 requires that all development meet the needs of all future occupiers, including providing appropriate amenities and the provision of appropriate means of access for disabled users. In ensuring that development comes forward as planned, Policy DEV2 would benefit some protected groups, through the provision of affordable housing, access infrastructure , or community facilities, depending on the type of development planned.</p> <p>The use of development boundaries would ensure that development , notably housing, would be delivered in the most sustainable settlements, therefore maximising access to services and facilities for those that do not drive.</p> <p>Tests to determine that community and employment development are not viable, ensures such services and facilities are retained where possible.</p>
Health and Wellbeing	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<p>Supporting development provisions and facilities, including green infrastructure, that promote health and wellbeing, including mental health, would benefit all groups, and would particularly benefit older households, and those affected by long-term illness, as well as low-income households.</p>

Infrastructure	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	✓	By promoting infrastructure, including using planning obligations or planning conditions where necessary, the policies of this chapter will best ensure that the necessary development needs across the district can be supported. This would also include green/blue infrastructure, as well as FTTP broadband. In this way this chapter would benefit some protected groups, through the provision of affordable housing, access infrastructure, or community facilities, depending on the type of development planned.
Housing	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	The policies of this chapter aim to meet a wide range of housing needs, including affordable housing provision, space and accessibility standards, specialist needs for older persons including those requiring care, and Gypsies, Travellers & Travelling Show people. Policy HOU1 requires a mix of size and tenure of dwellings within developments, which encourages communities that are mixed and diverse, therefore increasing interaction and understanding between households with different characteristics.
Economy	✓	✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	In principle support for new and existing employment sites, including tourism uses and appropriate rural economic development, would benefit income levels within the district, would increase employment levels, and increase overall economic growth. Local Employment and Skills policy would also directly benefit households facing income deprivation. The chapter also contains policies that promote the vitality of town and district centres, which are integral to community viability and a wide range of services and facilities in accessible locations.
Landscape Character	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The effects of the policies in this chapter on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Environmental Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The effects of the policies in this chapter on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.
Heritage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The effects of the policies in this chapter on the protected characteristics are unlikely to be any different to the effects on the general population.



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