

Equality impact assessment



Name of policy, service or decision: Draft Dudley Local Plan (Regulation 18)

Lead directorate: Regeneration & Enterprise – Planning Services

<p>1. Description – what is being assessed?</p> <p>Review of the Dudley Local Plan</p>
<p>2. Lead officer on assessment: Vicki Popplewell – Planning Policy Manager</p>
<p>3. Head of service: Carl Mellor</p>
<p>4. Members of assessment team:</p> <p>The EqIA has been prepared by Officers in the Planning Policy Team who are responsible for the Dudley Local Plan preparation with advice and guidance from the Council's Equalities Officer.</p> <p>Lead officers are: Vicki Popplewell – Planning Policy Manager, Planning Services Robyn Bennett – Senior Planning Policy Officer Andrew Jeffreys - Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Specialist, Directorate People & Inclusion</p>
<p>5. Date assessment began: 18/08/23</p>
<p>Background</p>
<p>6. What are the aims and objectives or purposes of the policy or service?</p> <p>All local planning authorities have a statutory requirement to produce a Local Plan. Local Plan policies need to be reviewed every 5 years to ensure that they are up to date. A full review of the Dudley local plans has commenced. Dudley Council currently has local plans in place (Back Country Core Strategy, Dudley Borough Development Strategy) which will become out of date by 2026. The Council is now undertaking a review/update of its local plan. The emerging Dudley Local Plan will provide a planning framework for the Borough until 2041. The Local Plan covers a wide range of topics including health, levels and type of growth, jobs and economy, housing, town centres, environment, design, heritage, transport and accessibility, environmental management, infrastructure.</p>

The Draft Plan will be the subject of two public consultations (Autumn/Winter 2023 and Autumn 2024) following which the Plan will be submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination in 2025.

7. Who is it intended to affect or benefit (the target population)?

The Dudley Local Plan is not intended to benefit one particular group in isolation. The document is relevant to everyone who will live, work and visit the borough, and seeks to create an inclusive and accessible borough. However, there are certain groups whose needs will be addressed in more detail, particularly for example, age, disability.

8. What are the main potential equality issues to be looked at?

- Housing – affordable housing, family housing (young people & families), specialist housing inc age related and disabilities.
- Proximity - open space, schools and community/cultural infrastructure
- Access to Healthcare
- Public Transport
- Employment opportunities and accessibility
- Gypsy and Traveller & Travelling Showpeople accommodation provision

Evidence gathering

9. Provide details of all information about the policy, service or decision which will help with the assessment.

Any plan must be based on up to date and robust evidence. In addition to using existing and emerging information and studies preparing a new Local Plan for Dudley provides the opportunity to gather land-use planning evidence.

The following evidence has been obtained to support the Plan:

- Accessibility Mapping
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) – This document
- Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)
- Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA)
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment – Black Country wide
- Sustainability Appraisal (SA)
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) – Part 1

- Urban Capacity Study
- Site Delivery and Viability Study
- Play Pitch Strategy
- Centres Study
- Gypsy and Traveller Assessment (GTAA)
- Transport Assessment

Additional Technical Evidence is also likely to be required as the plan progresses and will include:

- Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Landscape Character Assessment
- Playing Pitch Strategy
- Site Delivery and Viability Studies
- Update Strategic Housing Market Assessment Housing Assessment
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) – Part 2
- Update Centres Study
- Water Cycle Study
- Updated Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople

The Plan will also need to take into account of approaches set out in existing Council strategies including the Council Plan.

In producing the EqIA, various sources of information have been gathered in order to determine whether the Dudley Local Plan is likely to have an adverse impact on or discriminate against different groups within the community. Such sources of information include Census data, along with national and local statistics.

A summary of the 'Equalities Profile' for the borough of Dudley can be found in Table One below.

Table One: Equality Statistics

Protected Characteristics	Borough Summary
Age	<p>The Borough's population 323,581 based on 2021 census. There were 57,069 young people under the age of 15 living in the borough and 66,258 people aged 65 and over.</p> <p>Data collated in 2020 suggests that the Borough's population is estimated to have a similar age structure to England with 20% of the population estimated to be aged 65 and over. The proportion of young people aged 0-19 is 24%. The age structure of residents is estimated</p>

	<p>to stay relatively stable with a small increase in the proportion of residents aged 65+, 21% in 2021 compared to a 23% forecast for 2043 (an estimated increase of 15,000 residents aged 65+). The younger cohort within the Borough ie 0-19 year is forecast to decrease slightly in proportion to the make up of the older population. This is also the case for the 20-64 years old.</p>
Disability	<p>The Census 2021 asked people if they had physical or mental health conditions or illnesses lasting or expected to last 12 months or more and if these limited their day-to-day activities; 8.4% of Dudley residents answered that they had a condition and that this limited their day-to-day activities a lot, with a further 10.9% having a condition that limited their activities a little; these two categories combined, 19.3%, meet the definition for measuring disability in line with the Equality Act (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6.9% of residents said they had a long term physical or mental health condition, but their day-to-day activities are not limited (this category is not defined as disabled under the Equality Act (2010)), and 73.7% had no long term physical or mental health conditions. - In Dudley, the proportion of non-disabled residents increased from 79.0% in 2011 to 80.8% in 2021. - The percentage of people who were identified as being disabled and limited a lot in Dudley fell from 10.2% to 8.3%, while the percentage of people who were identified as being disabled and limited a little increased from 10.8% to 10.9%.
Gender	<p>Based on 2021 census data 50.8% of the Dudley population is female, 49.2% male.</p>
Gender re-assignment	<p>Questions on sexual orientation and gender identity were asked for the first time in Census 2021. These questions were voluntary and only asked of people aged 16 years and over.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93.7% of Dudley residents aged 16 and over indicated their gender identity was the same as their sex registered at birth,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.2% that their gender identity was different from their sex registered at birth but with no specific identity given, with each of the gender identities trans woman, trans man and all other gender identities being 0.1%; - 5.9% of people did not provide an answer to the question
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>Data from the 2021 Census suggests that 45.8% of the adults in Dudley are either married or in a civil partnership compared to 44.6% for England & Wales. 35.9% of people had never been married or in a civil partnership. This figure has increased by 4% since the last Census in 2011. The number of adults who were separated but still in a marriage or civil partnership was 2.3%, divorced 8.9%. Neither of these figures have increased significantly since the 2011 Census. The number of adults who were widowed was 7.1%.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>The borough's fertility rates are similar to the national average. Over a number of years the general fertility rate has been declining. In 2019 the live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 was 60.6. Whilst this was higher than the average for England average it was the lowest recorded rate for the Borough since 2010.</p> <p>The infant mortality rate in Dudley has been statistically similar to England since 2016-18. In 2018 – 20, the rate was 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.</p>
Race	<p>Using the 2021 Census data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 82.4% of the borough population are White British. Dudley has become more ethnically diverse since 2011 when this figure was 88.5%. - Asian groups constitute 8.4% of the population, with the largest individual groups in the borough being Pakistani (4.6%) and Indian (12.4%). - 2.8% of people are from mixed ethnic groups, 2.5% Black ethnic groups - a further 2.5% from White groups other than British.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All adults in 94.5% of Dudley households have English as a main language, compared to 96% in Census 2011 - 2.3% of households have no people with English as a main language (1.4% in 2011).
Religion and Belief	<p>Using the 2021 Census data. Headline figures suggest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 49.3% of the Dudley population identified their religion as Christian, compared to 65.3% in Census 2011. 36% said they had no religion (22% in Census 2011). - The next most prevalent religions in the borough are Muslim with 6.2% of the population (4.1% in Census 2011), Sikh with 1.6% (1.2% in 2011) and Hindu with 0.7% (0.6% in 2011).
Sexual Orientation	<p>Applying the findings of the 2019 annual population survey for the West Midlands on sexual identity to the Borough's population there is approximately 19,000 residents who identify themselves as non-heterosexual.</p> <p>More recently, questions on sexual orientation and gender identity were asked for the first time in Census 2021. These questions were voluntary and only asked of people aged 16 years and over.</p> <p>90.7% of Dudley residents aged 16 and over identified as straight or heterosexual, 1.2 as gay or lesbian, 0.8% as bisexual and 0.2% as other sexual orientations; 7% of people did not provide an answer to the question.</p>
Income and Deprivation	<p>The latest national Index of Multiple Deprivation from 2019, Dudley is the 104th most deprived of 317 local authorities in England. Some 28.1% of the Dudley Borough population live in areas in the 20% most deprived in England. These are principally found in a zone covering Dudley, Pensnett, Netherton and Brierley Hill, but also include parts of Coseley, Lye, Halesowen and Stourbridge</p>

	<p>As of March 2023, 24,434 claimants were in receipt of Housing Benefit or Council Tax reduction.</p>
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	<p>Life expectancy for men in the most deprived parts of the borough is 9.2 years lower than in the least deprived areas. Life expectancy for women is 8.6years lower than in the least deprived areas.</p>
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Equality monitoring data:

**What monitoring data is collected for each of the protected characteristics?
Set out relevant details of this data.**

The Plan policies do not collate data for the protected characteristics but instead will use up to date data collected via the census, Nomis, Annual Population surveys, when reviewing Plan policies. As set out in Table One above.

In regard to identifying any gaps, is it intended that this EqlA is available as a background document to the consultation and so help to generate further data.

Engagement and customer feedback:

What engagement has been carried out with users, customers, potential customers, employees as appropriate? What was the feedback?

The Draft Dudley Local Plan will be subject to a formal public consultation in Nov/Dec 2023, subject to Cabinet approval. The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) for the Council sets out consultation arrangements for producing planning policy documents. The Draft Plan consultation will be subject to a 6-week consultation.

The Local Plan website will include all the relevant consultation material and explain how comments can be made. In addition, the consultation will be promoted through social media, and the local press, and a number of drop-in sessions across the borough will be run for local communities and stakeholders to speak to officers and find out more about the consultation and ask questions.

What other relevant information do you hold e.g. are you aware of any barriers to any groups in accessing the service?

The consultation set out above is open to all interested parties. The Council has a Local Plan consultation database of approx. 15,000 individuals and organisations that it contacts to notify prior to the commencement of a consultation on a planning policy document. Any individual or group may be placed on the database.

The database includes specific groups/organisations as follows: Access in Dudley, Age UK, National Federation for Gypsy Liaison Groups, Travelling Showpeople's Guild, Gypsy & Traveller Coalition, and a number of religious groups.

What evidence is missing? What will be done to collect it?

Wider targeting and engagement of underrepresented groups – liaison with Community Development Team to tap into alternative resources.

Data analysis

10. What does the information tell you? What patterns or trends are there? What comparative data is there - how does your data compare with background data e.g. from the Census, national data or research, or other authorities?

The policies contained within the Draft Dudley Local Plan aim to deliver the strategic vision and objectives for the Borough at the spatial level. The policies contained with the draft Plan are assessed as part of this EqIA.

Tables 1 – 20 in Appendix One makes an assessment of the impact of the policies contained with the draft Plan on the identified characteristics. The tables list the policy and provide an assessment of the policy on each protected characteristic. Section 11 below summarises the effects of the Plan policies as a whole on the protected characteristics.

11. From your data analysis, what are the main issues relating to each protected characteristic (if any)? Consider all three parts of the public sector equality duty.

All protected characteristics	
Age	<p>The draft Plan seeks to avoid and prevent any negative impacts relating to age and meet the needs of all age groups by</p> <p>Age has been identified in many areas of the document particularly in relation to development requirements where it will be important that the necessary infrastructure is provided, and that there are homes suitable for those of increasing age. Preferred development sites prioritise locations which are accessible to key services, benefitting less mobile people. Policies seek to ensure the provision of affordable homes and a range of housing size and types are likely to benefits in term so helping younger people to access housing. Housing policies and standards benefit older people,</p>

	<p>including adoption of residential space standards and accessible and adaptable homes and specialist housing including car homes.</p> <p>In addition, other policies relate to the provision of open space and play provision for children and young people.</p> <p>The Plan ensures that infrastructure is aligned to development (eg schools, health, open space, walking and cycling networks) and supports the provision of services such as community facilities/social infrastructure and takes health issues into account for example healthy and active lifestyles.</p> <p>Policies seeking to improve air quality will be of particular importance to help limit the adverse impacts upon potentially vulnerable groups – in relation to age, as well as disability and pregnancy and maternity.</p>
Disability	<p>The draft Plan policies seek to avoid and prevent any negative impacts relating to disability. For disabled people, isolation from services, public transport options and/or communities as well as an undersupply of more specialist or flexible types of housing can be a barrier to living independently and to health and wellbeing. There are a wide range of needs within this category, and it is recognised that the review of the Local Plan can play a role in helping to meet specific specialist needs, in providing an accessible, healthy and inclusive communities, open spaces, facilities and a public realm that is appropriate and accessibly for all who want to use them.</p> <p>Disability has been identified in many areas of the document particularly in relation to development requirements where it will be important that the necessary infrastructure is provided, and that there are homes suitable for those with reduced mobility. Preferred development sites prioritise locations which are accessible to key services, benefitting less mobile people. Housing policies and standards benefit older people, including adoption of residential space standards and accessible and adaptable homes and specialist housing including care homes.</p> <p>Policies seeking to improve air quality will be of particular importance to help limit the adverse impacts upon potentially vulnerable groups – in relation to age, as well as disability and pregnancy and maternity.</p>
Gender	<p>The pattern and location of development may have some impacts with regard to gender. The lives of older women are often different to those of older men. On average, women live longer and are</p>

	<p>more likely to be working later in life and have lower incomes. These factors will also impact on how the review of the Local Plan can have regard to other protected characteristics (including Age and Disability). Traditionally, working-age women have been more likely to have varied working patterns compared to men, with one or more part-time jobs, and may leave the labour market earlier, perhaps to care for children. Therefore, the need for access to public transport, proximity to workplaces and the avoidance of isolated locations are all considerations in planning to meet the needs of women. There are no discernible impacts, either positive or negative, by gender.</p>
Gender reassignment	There are no discernible impacts, either positive or negative, in relation to gender re-assignment.
Marriage or civil partnership	The legislative requirements relating to this group are only relevant in the context of the Council's role as an employer and are not therefore relevant to the EqIA for the Dudley Local Plan.
Pregnancy or maternity	<p>The plan seeks to avoid and prevent any negative impacts relating to pregnancy/maternity. Particular areas of relevance to this group are infrastructure and ensuring appropriate healthcare is available.</p> <p>Policies seeking to improve air quality will be of particular importance to help limit the adverse impacts upon potentially vulnerable groups – in relation to age, as well as disability and pregnancy and maternity.</p>
Race	The plan seeks to avoid and prevent any negative impacts relating to race. Impact upon most protected characteristics are negligible.
Religion or belief	The plan seeks to avoid and prevent any negative impacts relating to religion/belief. The draft Plan includes policies regarding the need to support new and existing community spaces, including places of worship.
Sexual Orientation	There are no discernible impacts, either positive or negative, in relation to sexual orientation.

Are there any significant issues relating to other groups of people e.g. through social class or in particular parts of the borough?

The Dudley Local Plan seeks to have a positive impact on social inequalities by identifying issues and options that will result in bringing forward new proposals to secure additional jobs, a mix of homes, public realm improvements, improving accessibility, and public transport.

Identifying adverse impacts

12. What are the main potential adverse impacts on particular protected characteristics that need to be taken into account in changing the service or policy/making a decision? Indicate any positive impacts.

Across the protected characteristics the following areas are considered to have a positive impact:

Age	The draft Plan policies appear to have an overall positive effect on older and younger persons. The document aims to cater for the needs of all groups. Preferred sites prioritise accessible locations close to local services and public transport (DLP1 – 9, DLP 12-13, DLP16,DLP23,DLP 24-24, DLP29, DLP37-39, DLP44, DLP63-64, DLP67, 69, 71-73, DLP83, DLP BH3, DLP BH7, DLP D4, DLP D8, DLP S1, DLP H5, H7-8 and DLPKQ HOU1), Some policies target provision for accessible homes and special housing for older people (DLP12,13).
Disability	The draft Plan policies appear to have positive overall effect on people with disabilities. Housing policies and standards benefit people with disabilities, particularly relating to accessible and adaptable homes. (DLP2, 4, 6-9, 12-13, 16,23,24-25,37-39,44,67,69,71-73,83, DLP BH3,BH7, D4,D8,S1,H5,H8, DLPKQ)
Gender/Sex	The draft Plan policies appear to have positive impacts on gender in relation to achieving well design places and design quality that are safe (DLP4 and DLP39), access to facilities/buildings (DLP83) and access to employment, training, and childcare facilities (DLP23).
Gender reassignment	No impact
Marriage or civil partnership	No impact
Pregnancy or maternity	The draft Plan policies appear to have positive impacts on pregnancy and maternity in relation to access to local services (inc healthcare infrastructure), provision of health care facilities and public transport (DLP2, DLP6, DLP9) .
Race	The draft Plan policies appear to have positive impacts in relation to achieving well design places that are safe and welcoming (DLP4 and DLP39), and access to employment, training, and childcare facilities (DLP23). Policy DLP15 makes provision for Accommodations for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling

	Showpeople. Further information will need to be gathered through the Plan process on the provision of accommodation via Duty to Co-operate process and opportunities to intensify/extend existing provision.
Religion or belief	The draft Plan policies appear to have positive impacts in protecting the borough's cultural venues and assets (DLP5), making provision for burial land and Cemeteries to meet all culture and religions (DLP66)
Sexual Orientation	No impact
Alternatives/mitigating actions	
13. How will any adverse impacts identified be reduced or removed? Explain if it is decided that an adverse impact is unavoidable.	
None identified at this stage of the EqIA	
Monitoring arrangements	
14. How will the equality impact of the policy/service be monitored in future?	
We are required to monitor Local Plan policies in line with government requirements, and we will review our monitoring targets as we progress the plan review to ensure they are fit for purpose and are delivering as intended. The existing Local Plan already includes monitoring indicators, and these will be reviewed and updated as necessary to ensure continuity. However, there is scope to improve the monitoring process and we will be looking at this in more detail as the review is progressed through the regulatory process.	
Action planning	
15. Provide details of actions or improvements identified during the EIA.	
The provision of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show people accommodation will need to be addressed through Duty to Co-operate engagement with neighbouring local authorities to address unmet needs and working with traveller communities to identify opportunities to intensify/extend existing provision.	
Decision making	
16. Who will be making a decision relating to the policy or service (e.g. the Cabinet, a Cabinet member through a decision sheet, a director or chief officer through delegated authority) and when will a decision be made?	

Cabinet will make the decision to publish the Plan for both consultations. Both Full Council and Cabinet will make the decision to submit the Plan to the Secretary of State for examination. Following a public examination, both Full Council and Cabinet will make the decision to adopt the Plan. The EqIA will be reported to Cabinet at all stages of the Plan process.

Signed assessment lead officer: Vicki Popplewell

Date: 10-10-23

Chief officer/head of service: Carl Mellor

Date: 13-10-23

Appendix One

- The key below identifies the symbols used to summarise the impact on a protected characteristic for each Draft Dudley Local Plan policy.

Key - Assessment scoring – symbols explanation

Impact Type and explanation	Symbol
Policy has positive or potential beneficial effect	✓
Policy has a negative – potentially adverse effect	X
Policy has no effect or is irrelevant	-
Insufficient data, uncertain or untested	?

- Screening the Equality Impacts of the Dudley Local Plan policies by Topic Policy

Table 1 – Spatial Objectives and Priorities

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP 1: Development Strategy	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 2: Growth Network. Regeneration Corridors and Centres	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-

Policy DLP 3: Areas outside the Growth Network	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 4: Achieving well designed places	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-
Policy DLP 5: Cultural Facilities, Tourism, Heritage, and Visitor Economy	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-

Table 2 – Infrastructure

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP 6: Infrastructure Provision	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 7: Broadband and Telecommunications	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3 – Health and Wellbeing

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP 8: Health and Wellbeing	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Policy DLP 9: Healthcare Infrastructure	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-
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Table 5 – Housing

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP 10: Delivering Sustainable Housing Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 11: Housing Density, Type and Accessibility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 12: Delivering Affordable, Wheelchair Accessible and Self-Build Custom-Build Housing	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 13: Supported Accommodation	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 14: Housing Development, Extensions and alteration to existing dwellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 15: Accommodations for Gypsies and Travellers and	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-

Policy DLP 58: Buildings of Local Historic or Architectural Importance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 59: Areas of Historic Townscape Value (AHHTV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 60: Areas of High Historic Landscape Value (AHHLV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 61: Registered Parks and Gardens and Designed Landscapes of High Historic Value (DLHVV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 62: Heritage Assets of archaeological interest, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Priority Areas (APA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11 – Recreation and Community Uses

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
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Policy DLP 85: Contaminated Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 86: Unstable Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 87: Noise Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 88: Light Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP 89: Control of Advertisements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16 – Brierley Hill Strategic Centre

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP BH1: Development within the Brierley Hill Strategic Centre Boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP BH2: Brierley Hill Design (Including Landmarks, Views, Vistas and Gateways)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP BH3: Public Realm in Brierley Hill	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Town Centre Boundary										
Policy DLP D3: Dudley Town Design (including Landmarks, Views, Vistas, Gateways)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Policy DLP D4: Public Realm in Dudley Town	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP D5: Conservation and Enhancement of Local Character and Distinctiveness in Dudley)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Policy DLP D6: Dudley Town Centre Conservation Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Policy DLP D7: Castle Hill Conservation Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Policy DLP D8: Sustainable Transport and Active Travel in Dudley Town Centre	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 18 – Stourbridge Town Centre

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP S1: Stourbridge Town Centre and Town Centre Core Area	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP S2: Stourbridge Wharf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP S3: Public Realm in Stourbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP S4: Urban Design and Conservation and Enhancement of Local Character and Distinctiveness in Stourbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP S5: Stourbridge Ring Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP S6: Pedestrian Access and Cycling in Stourbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19- Halesowen Town Centre

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP H1: Halesowen Town Centre and Town Centre Core Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H2: Education in Halesowen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H3: Urban Character and Appearance in Halesowen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H4: Views, Vistas and Landmarks in Halesowen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H5: Public Realm in Halesowen	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H6: Landscape and Public Realm/Open Space Network in Halesowen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H7: Conservation and Enhancement of Local Character and Distinctiveness in Halesowen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy DLP H8: Access and	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Movement in Halesowen									
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Table 20 – Ketley Quarry Priority Site

Policy	Age	Disability	Gender Re-assignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation
Policy DLP KQ HOU1 - (Priority Site) Land at Ketley Quarry, Kingswinford	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-