



**Carlton & Chellington
Neighbourhood Development
Plan**

Basic Conditions Statement

Carlton & Chellington Parish
Council

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Final Version
02.04.19

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared by Carlton & Chellington Parish Council to accompany its submission to the local planning authority (Bedford Borough Council) of the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Plan under Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.
- 1.2 The document sets out the reasons for producing the Neighbourhood Plan and explains how the plan has been prepared in accordance with Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The Basic Conditions Statement also addresses how the basic conditions of neighbourhood planning has been met as prescribed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) paragraph 8 (2) of Schedule 4B.
- 1.3 This document will be used by the independent examiner to help to decide whether or not the plan meets the basic conditions.

2 Legal Requirements

The Submission Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body

- 2.1 This Submission Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body, namely Carlton & Chellington Parish Council.

What is being proposed is a neighbourhood development plan

- 2.2 The plan contains policies relating to the development and use of land within the neighbourhood area and proposals relating to planning matters (the use and development of land) and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.

The proposed Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect

- 2.3 The proposed Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect. That period is from the date that the Plan is made until 2030 (the same period as the emerging Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030).

The policies do not relate to excluded development

- 2.4 The Neighbourhood Plan does not deal with excluded development namely:-
- development that consists of a county matter within paragraph 1 (1) (a) to (h) of Schedule 1 (mineral extraction);
 - development that consists of the carrying out of any operation, or class of operation, prescribed under paragraph 1 (j) of that Schedule (waste development) but that does not consist of development of a prescribed description;

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- development that falls within Annex 1 to Council Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment;
- development that consists (whether wholly or partly) of a nationally significant infrastructure project (within the meaning of the Planning Act 2008);
- prescribed development or development of a prescribed description; and
- development in a prescribed area or an area of a prescribed description.

Other Neighbourhood Areas

- 2.5 The proposed Neighbourhood Plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area and there are no other neighbourhood development plans in place within the neighbourhood area.

3 Basic Conditions

3.1 This statement is required to set out how the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Development Plan meets the prescribed basic conditions.

3.2 The basic conditions are:

- a) having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood development plan.
- b) the making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
- c) the making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).
- d) the making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.
- e) prescribed conditions are met in relation to the neighbourhood plan and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood plan.

3.3 The Neighbourhood Plan has been informed by the evidence base of the Submission Local Plan 2030 which has been subject to consultation through the period of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan and which is expected to be adopted by the end of 2019.

i) Having regard to national policies and advice

3.4 The Neighbourhood Plan has been developed having regard to the NPPF, in broad terms the plan has:-

- empowered the local community to develop the plan for their neighbourhood and has undertaken a wide-ranging exercise in identifying ways to enhance and improve the area.
- policies which have been derived from evidence and provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made.
- considers the local character of the area and seeks high quality design and a good standard of amenity.
- seeks to actively manage patterns of growth in the most sustainable locations and protect the character and beauty of the countryside through the Settlement Policy Area boundary.
- support local strategies to deliver sufficient community facilities and services to meet local needs.
- contribute to conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
- contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment through the protection of Local Green Spaces and Village Open Spaces & Views.
- support economic development through homeworking, conversion of existing buildings and farm diversification.

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Table 1 - Neighbourhood Plan Policies regard to the NPPF

Neighbourhood Plan Policy	NPPF Reference	Assessment
Policy CC1 – Settlement Policy Area Boundary and Design Principles	Paragraphs 29, 125, 127 & 170	This policy seeks to ensure that sufficient sites for new homes and economic development are available in locations that will not adversely affect the open countryside and the setting of the village. In addition, the policy outlines several design principles and supports the NPPF principle of requiring good design, identifying the special qualities of the Parish and explaining how this should be reflected in development. Finally, this policy seeks to protect local habitats and wildlife corridors and thereby having regard to the NPPF by contributing and enhancing the natural and local environment.
Policy CC2 – Protection of Local Green Spaces	Paragraphs 99 & 100	Protection of Local Green Spaces identified as being special to a local community is advocated through the NPPF. The proposed designations within the neighbourhood plan meet the criteria set out in paragraph 100 of the NPPF.

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Policy CC3 – Protection of Heritage Assets including Listed Buildings	Paragraph 185	The policy supports the protection of heritage assets and sets out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment as outlined within the NPPF.
Policy CC4 – Housing Delivery	Paragraphs 29, 77 & 78	Inclusion of a housing target supports ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development’ by addressing and meeting the strategic requirements of the emerging Local Plan.
Policy CC5 – Land at the Causeway	Paragraphs 29, 77 & 78	This residential allocation supports ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development’ by addressing and meeting the strategic requirements of the emerging Local Plan.
Policy CC6 – Land at 55 Causeway	Paragraphs 29, 77 & 79	This residential allocation supports ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development’ by addressing and meeting the strategic requirements of the emerging Local Plan.
Policy CC7 – Land north of the Moor	Paragraphs 29, 77 & 79	This residential allocation supports ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development’ by addressing and meeting the strategic requirements of the emerging Local Plan.

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Policy CC8 – Local Housing Needs	Paragraphs 59 & 77	In order to support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, this policy seeks to address the NPPF’s aim to address the needs of groups with specific housing requirements.
Policy CC9 – Protection of Local Community Services	Paragraphs 28, 83 & 92	This policy seeks to protect key community facilities. This has regard for the principle of promoting healthy communities, through, amongst other things, planning positively for community facilities and guarding against their unnecessary loss.
Policy CC10 – The Provision of New Community Facilities	Paragraphs 28 & 92	In seeking new or improved community facilities, this policy supports the NPPF principle of promoting healthy communities by planning positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of the community.
Policy CC11 – Supporting the Development of Small Businesses	Paragraph 83	Support for new employment opportunities aims to support a prosperous rural economy. The policy advocates, where,

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		possible, new employment opportunities within existing buildings or as part of a farm diversification scheme.
Policy CC12 – Residential parking in new developments	Paragraph 105	The NPPF states that parking standards are influenced by the accessibility of the development, the size and type of property, the availability of public transport and local car ownership levels. The Council’s adopted parking standards will be adhered to in assessing new developments.
Policy CC13 – Developer Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy	Paragraph 34	Planning should take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural services to meet local needs. This policy identifies projects as priorities for investment in local community infrastructure in order to address as well as meet local needs to sustain the village as a healthy, inclusive and safe place to live.

ii) *Achieving sustainable development*

3.5 The Neighbourhood Plan is positively prepared, reflecting the presumption in the NPPF in favour of sustainable development. In this regard, the Neighbourhood Plan supports the strategic policies of Bedford Borough Council both in the existing and emerging development plans.

3.6 The NPPF defines sustainable development as having three overarching objectives: economic, social and environmental and the Neighbourhood Plan has been developed to meet with these objectives.

3.7 The policies contained in the Neighbourhood Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development by seeking positive improvements to the quality of the natural, built and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life including:

- supporting new employment opportunities aims to support a prosperous rural economy.
- supporting strong, vibrant and healthy community by facilitating the right level and mix of housing (including affordable housing) to meet local need.
- encourages a well-designed and safe environment which will ensure the village continues to evolve in accordance with the community's objectives.
- safeguarding and enhancing open space, community facilities and pedestrian facilities for the health and cultural well-being of the community.
- protecting and enhancing the distinctive character of the natural, built and historic environment by minimising impacts and where possible enhancing biodiversity and important habitats; through high quality design and maintenance of important views and open space around and within the village to retain their setting.

iii General conformity with strategic policies in the development plan

3.8 Paragraph 6 of the Planning Practice Guidance advises that:

“Neighbourhood plans, when brought into force, become part of the statutory development plan for the area that they cover.

They can be developed before, after or in parallel with a Local Plan, but the law requires that they must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the adopted Local Plan for the area (and any other strategic policies that form part of the statutory development plan where relevant...). Neighbourhood plans are not tested against the policies in an emerging Local Plan although the reasoning and evidence informing the Local Plan process may be relevant to the consideration of the basic conditions against which a neighbourhood plan is tested.”

3.9 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared in general conformity with the policies of the Bedford Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan (2008), the Allocations and Designations Local Plan (2013) and the saved policies of the Bedford Local Plan 2002. In addition given the advanced stage of the emerging Bedford Borough Local Plan 2030 regard has been paid to the emerging policies and evidence base of the Submission Local Plan particularly in relation to housing provision.

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3.10 Table 2 provide a summary of how each of the Neighbourhood Plan policies are in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan.

Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Strategic Policies	Assessment
Policy CC1 – Settlement Policy Area Boundary and Design Principles	BLP – BE15 CSRIP – CP12, CP21 and CP24 ADLP – AD40 LP2030 – 3S, 29S and 30	To achieve sustainable development meeting the requirements of the emerging spatial strategy (LP2030) as a 'Rural Service Centre' whilst recognising the need to protect the intrinsic value of the countryside as well as protecting existing village views. To achieve high quality design for all developments. In addition, the policy seeks to protect nature conservation, local wildlife and habitats.
Policy CC2 – Protection of Local Green Spaces	LP2030 – 46.	The parcels of land outlined within this neighbourhood policy have been determined to be demonstrably special to the local community thereby meeting the requirements of NPPF. As such the defined areas are protected to conserve their importance to the form and character of the Parish are in general conformity with the strategic policies.

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Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Strategic Policies	Assessment
Policy CC3 – Protection of Heritage Assets including Listed Buildings	CSRIP – 23 LP2030 - 42	The Conservation Area as well as designated heritage asset and non-designated heritage asset within the Parish are protected under this policy for their contribution to the character of the village.
Policy CC4 – Housing Delivery	LP2030 – 3S	This policy has been prepared to take account of the emerging spatial strategy and identifies a level of development that is appropriate as a 'Rural Service Centre'. Emerging Policy 3S requires provision to be made for 25-50 homes in Carlton and Chellington in the plan period.
Policy CC5 – Land at the Causeway	LP2030 – 3S	This policy identifies residential development of up to 10 dwellings in order to contribute with the emerging spatial strategy for Carlton and Chellington as a 'Rural Service Centre'.

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Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Strategic Policies	Assessment
Policy CC6 – Land at 55 Causeway	LP2030 – 3S	This policy identifies residential development of up to 18 dwellings in order to contribute with the emerging spatial strategy for Carlton and Chellington as a 'Rural Service Centre.
Policy CC7 – Land north of the Moor	LP2030 – 3S	This policy identifies residential development of up to 4 dwellings in order to contribute with the emerging spatial strategy for Carlton and Chellington as a 'Rural Service Centre.
Policy CC8 – Local Housing Needs	CSRIP – 7 LP2030 – 60S	New housing developments will be expected to provide a mix of dwelling types and tenures to meet the identified housing needs of the Parish. Policy CC8 accords with both existing and emerging strategic policies but clarifies that the mix should have regard to the evidence of the housing needs of the Plan area (i.e. the Parish Housing Survey carried out by Bedfordshire Rural Community Charity).

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Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Strategic Policies	Assessment
Policy CC9 – Protection of Local Community Services	LP2030 - 86	This policy seeks the need to maintain the provision of local services and community facilities. Emerging Policy 86 relates to the change of use of essential local shops within rural key service centres and secures their protection unless it is demonstrated that they are no longer viable. Policy CC9 extends the protection further in accordance with the advice contained within the NPPF by securing the community facilities listed given their importance to the Parish.
Policy CC10 – The Provision of New Community Facilities	LP2030 - 6	This policy seeks to address the potential for new community facilities within the village. Emerging Policy 6 states that exceptional development proposals will be supported outside the defined Settlement Policy Area where it responds to an identified community need; has identifiable community support; scale appropriate to serve local needs or support local facilities and the policy states where a community building is being provided, users of the proposed development can safely travel to and from it by

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		sustainable modes and it is viable in the long term, ensuring its retention as a community asset.
Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Strategic Policies	Assessment
Policy CC11 – Supporting the Development of Small Businesses	BLP – E18 LP2030 - 68	Policy E18 sets out detailed criteria to which proposals for the re-use or adaption of existing buildings in the rural area for commercial, industrial, tourism and recreational uses should seek to adhere to. Emerging Policy 68 provides a development management policy for the reuse of rural buildings in the countryside and provides detailed criteria to which proposals should seek to demonstrate.
Policy CC12 – Residential parking in new developments	BLP – T15 LP2030 - 32	Policy T15 states that in the consideration of development proposals, the Council will have regard to the SPG on parking standards and seek to negotiate where appropriate commuted payments for off-site provision. Emerging Policy 32 requires that development proposals should not have any adverse impact on access to the public highway and requires that consideration is given to parking provision.

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Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Strategic Policies	Assessment
Policy CC13 – Developer Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy	LP2030 – 90S	Emerging Policy 90S requires new development to be supported by the delivery of infrastructure to provide or contribute towards the provision of, or measures to mitigate its impact on existing infrastructure. This will be secured through the use of site specific planning obligations and/or CIL payments as permitted by the regulations. Policy CC13 compliments this policy by listing local priorities for off-site infrastructure during the preparation of the Plan.

BLP – Bedford Local Plan 2002

CSRIP – Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan 2008

ADLP – Allocations and Designations Local Plan 2013

LP2030 – Local Plan 2030

4 Compatibility with EU Regulations

Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 4.1 To meet the 'basic conditions' which are specified by law a Neighbourhood Development Plan must be compatible with EU obligations. National planning guidance advises that in some limited circumstances where a neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, it may require a strategic environment assessment. A screening report was prepared by the Parish Council to determine whether or not the content of the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Plan requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and the associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004; and/or a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive and with Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). The screening report was subsequently sent to the relevant statutory bodies namely Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency to clarify whether they agreed with the Parish Council's findings that a full SEA is not required. The responses of the consultation with the statutory bodies are provided with the accompanying Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report. To confirm, all three bodies confirmed that a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is not required in respect of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Habitat Regulations Assessment

- 4.2 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 require that Habitats Regulation Assessment is applied to all statutory land use plans in England and Wales including Neighbourhood Plans. The Parish Council, as the plan making authority, must before the plan is given effect, make a HRA through Appropriate Assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives where (a) the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site, and (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site (paragraph 102 of the Habitats Regulations 2017).

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- 4.3 A Habitat Regulations Assessment was prepared by Bodsey Ecology Limited on behalf of Carlton and Chellington Parish Council in October 2018. The assessment concludes that there is no reason arising from the Habitat Regulations Assessment to prevent the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Plan from being adopted.

5 Convention on Human Rights

- 5.1 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to and is compatible with the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights. The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared with extensive input from community and stakeholders as detailed within the accompanying Consultation Statement. Considerable care has been taken throughout the preparation and drafting of this Plan to ensure that the views of the whole of the community were included. There was extensive consultation and engagement in identifying issues and objectives and the Pre-Submission Neighbourhood Plan was consulted upon as required by Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The responses received were recorded and changes have been made as detailed in the schedule provided within the Consultation Statement.
- 5.2 It is therefore believed that the neighbourhood plan has had appropriate regard to the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and complies with the Human Rights Act 1998.
- 5.3 The preparation of the neighbourhood plan has had due regard to the provisions of Section 149(1) of the Equality Act 2010 and the Parish Council is not aware of any discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act.

6 Conclusion

- 6.1 The Basic Conditions as set out in Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 are considered to have been met by the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Plan.
- 6.2 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to national policy, will contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development, is in general conformity with the strategic policies of both the adopted and emerging development plan and meets relevant EU obligations.
- 6.3 It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Examiner that the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Plan complies with Paragraph 8(1) (a) of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Appendix 1- Equalities Assessment

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Section 149 of 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 conduct prohibited by the Act, advance quality of opportunity between persons who share a who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it and foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. Protected characteristics are defined as: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.
- 1.2 This Equality Impact Assessment has been prepared by Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Development Plan (CCNDP) working group on behalf of Carlton and Chellington Parish Council. It is an analysis of the Policies within the Neighbourhood Development Plan to scrutinise the potential for an adverse impact on any persons or group, and in particular those people/groups with a protected characteristic.
- 1.3 An assessment has been made on the impact of the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Development plan on each of the protected characteristics.

2. Aims and Policies of the Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Plan

2.1 The Vision of the CCNDP is:

By 2030 we aim to have created a Carlton and Chellington that will:

- be a sustainable, thriving and prosperous community;
- have maintained its village character within its rural surrounding by preserving the heritage of the village and protecting areas of archaeological significance;

- with a thriving natural environment promoting biodiversity and have seen changes that will have benefited the whole community

2.2 The Objectives of the CCNDP are:

Environment/Green Spaces:-

- a) Conserve and enhance Carlton and Chellington's rural Character, heritage and seek to protect and improve features which contribute to this village environment.
- b) Preserve and improve access to green spaces and the surrounding countryside together with the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure and biodiversity of the surrounding area and the River Great Ouse.
- c) Preserving views into and from the village.

Housing:-

- a) To ensure new housing is small in scale within the settlement boundary
- b) To ensure that any housing proposals are proportionate in scale and provide a range of different types and sizes of accommodation to meet the needs of the community and are of a design which is consistent with the identity and character of the village
- c) To meet the objectives of the Borough's housing land supply to the period 2030, the plan will allocate development of up to 32 dwellings as a Group 2 Village within the defined settlement boundaries.

Services/Facilities

- a) To maintain and enhance the provision of existing facilities and public services (e.g. schools) and ensure appropriate new provision is made for any future developments both within the Parish and in the surrounding areas.

Employment

- a) To continue to support the local economy, sustain existing business where possible and providing opportunities for new small and suitable businesses

Transport

- a) Highway safety, traffic congestion and parking will be addressed to improve movement and safety in and around the village for all road users, including private cars, public transport, cyclists and pedestrians.

Infrastructure

- a) Providing community infrastructure to ensure all residents' needs are met

2.3 The policies are:

CC1: Settlement Policy Area Boundary and Design Principles

CC2: Protection of Local Green Spaces

CC3: Protection of Heritage Assets including Listed Buildings

CC4: Housing Delivery

CC5: Land at the Causeway

CC6: Land at 55 Causeway

CC7: Land north of The Moor

CC8: Local Housing Needs

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CC9: Protection of Local Community Services

CC10: The Provision of New Community Facilities

CC11: Supporting the Development of Small Businesses

CC12: Residential parking in new developments

CC13: Developer Contributions and Community Infrastructure Levy

3. Profile of Carlton

3.1 Census data from 2011 has been used to provide information on the following protected characteristics: age, disability, race, and religious belief. Data relating to sex and sexual orientations, gender reassignment and pregnancy and maternity is unavailable at Parish level.

3.2 *Age Profile*

In 2011 the population stood at 874. The table below shows that the parish has an older age profile than the Borough with a quarter of residents aged over 65.

Age	Parish		Borough
	No	%	%
0-4	36	4.1	6.4
5-15	116	13.3	13.7
16-17	25	2.9	2.7
18-29	66	7.6	15.1
30-39	76	8.7	13.3
40-49	142	16.2	14.9
50-64	195	22.3	18.1
65-74	117	13.4	8.1

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75-84	72	8.2	5.5
85+	29	3.3	2.2
Total	874	100	100

3.3 *Gender*

49 % of the population is male and 51% female, which is in line with the Borough population

Gender		
	Male	Female
Carlton and Chellington	49%	51%
Borough	49%	51%

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3.4 *Disability*

Within the parish 16.3% of the population has a long-term illness or disability that limits activity a lot (5.3%) or a little (11%). The figures for limiting activity a lot is lower than the Borough which is 7.1%, whereas limiting activity a little is higher than the Borough which is 8.9%

Population with a long term illness or a disability that limits daily activity			
	Carlton	%	Borough %
Daily activity limited a lot	46	5.3	7.2
Daily activity limited a little	96	11	8.9
Daily activity not limited	738	83.4	84

3.5 *Ethnic Group*

Most of the population in the Parish (97.9%) identifies as White British or White Other, which is higher than the Borough figure of 80.6%. The percentage of the population which is non-white (2.1%) is significantly lower than the Borough which is 19.4%.

Ethnic Groups (%)						
	White British	White- other	Mixed Multiple	Asian/Asian British	Black/ Black British	Other
Carlton	95.3	2.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5
Borough	71.5	9.1	3.4	11.4	3.9	0.7

3.6 Religion

The dominant faith is Christian (63.3%) which is higher than the Borough which is 59.3%, only 8% follow a different religion which is much lower than the Borough figure of 10.5%. Within the parish 35.9% of the population have no religion or have not stated a religion which is higher than the Borough figures of 30.2%

Religion (%)				
	Christian	Other	No Religion	Not Stated
Carlton	63.3	0.8	28.0	7.9
Borough	59.3	10.5	23.6	6.6

4.0 Impact on Protected Characteristics

4.1 Age

Policy CC1 provides required design standards and policies CC5, CC6 and CC7 state that the properties being built must be of a mix and tenure from an identified need, such as starter homes and bungalows for the elderly.

Policy CC8 Local Housing Needs, details that provision should be made for a mix and range of house types and tenures to allow for growth within the village, and ensure housing caters for all ages, including provision of affordable homes, homes for younger people purchasing for the first time, and for the elderly who may wish to downsize.

Policy CC11 supports the development of new businesses including home-based businesses and will help towards creating opportunities for those who wish to work from home to do so.

The impact on all ages will be positive.

4.2 *Disability*

The needs of the disabled, including those with limited mobility, are addressed in Policy CC8 which looks for housing to meet the needs of various groups, including the disabled. Policies CC5, CC6 and CC7 also cover the requirement to meet identified needs. Policy CC11 covers employment, including home-based business and Policy CC2 improves on the protection of previous open views to Local Green Space status to improve the local environment.

Policy CC13 considers the use of CIL funding to improve infrastructure and facilities and Section 4 provides commitment from the Parish Council to continue to support public transport.

The impact on people with disabilities will be positive

4.3 *Maternity and Pregnancy*

Key issues for women who are pregnant or have small children are access to appropriate housing, flexible employment and community facilities.

Policies CC5, CC6, CC7 and CC8 covers housing requirements. Policy CC11 covers employment within the Parish and Policies CC9 and CC10 cover community facilities. Section 4 covers non land actions, including traffic and transport.

The impact on pregnant women will be positive

4.4 *Race*

Only 4.7% of the population of Carlton and Chellington are from non-white ethnic groups. The plan will have the same impact on the local population regardless of race. Policies CC1, CC4, CC5, CC6, CC7 and CC12 seek to create well designed development, including safety considerations to reduce any possible hate crime (there is no evidence that any takes place in Carlton and Chellington).

The impact will be positive on people of all races

4.5 *Religion*

Most of the population in Carlton and Chellington is Christian, with a smaller percentage of other/none/not stated. Community facilities are currently used by all faiths and none. Policies within the plan do not consider any form of religion, and simply provide a safe environment for all to live in

The impact will be positive on people regardless of religion

4.6 *Sex (gender), Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation*

The neighbourhood plan proposals and policies have been written to provide the same opportunities to both sexes, with neither sex disadvantaged, and to provide the same opportunities to all residents regardless of sexual orientation or if they are undergoing gender reassignment.

Whilst the Neighbourhood Plan cannot address social attitudes that may result in transphobia or discrimination policies have been written to ensure that there is a safe built environment for all to enjoy.

The impact will be positive on all people regardless of Sex, Gender Reassignment or Sexual Orientation

4.7 *Conclusion*

Carlton and Chellington Neighbourhood Development Plan provides a range of proposals and policies which will result in positive benefits for all members of the community, including those with protected characteristics. The Neighbourhood Plan makes equal provision for all housing, employment and community facilities which will benefit all those living there