

The **Public Sector Equality Duty** (Section 149 of the Equality Act) requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people carrying out their activities.

The Equality Duty supports good decision making – it encourages public bodies to be more efficient and effective by understanding how different people will be affected by their activities, so that their policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people’s needs. The Council’s Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) includes an assessment of the community safety impact assessment to comply with Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act and will enable the Council to better understand the potential impact of proposals and consider mitigating action.

<b>Name or Brief Description of Proposal</b>	Southampton Master-planning Delivery Framework
<b>Brief Service Profile (including number of customers)</b>	
<p><b>One Council</b></p> <p>This proposal has been developed within the Place (ex. Growth) directorate. The proposals went before EMB on 27.09.2022, presented to Cllr Bogle’s (Growth) CMB on 21st October 2022 and the Leader’s CMB on the 17.11,2022.</p> <p>SCC Legal Services have advised with respect to decision making regarding the new Renaissance Board, which will be presented to Cabinet on 20 December as a non-key decision to approve the formation of the new external Board and associated Terms of Reference. Future decisions and approvals linked to the specifics around status and adoption of outputs from the Master-planning Delivery Framework such as Supplementary Planning Documents will be considered on a case-by-case basis. As such this ESIA only considers the headline equality associated with the formation of the issues of Master-Planning team and Renaissance Boards.</p> <p><b>Cross-Party Support</b></p> <p>Building on the success of the cross-party working group for the development of the Local Plan draft, it is proposed to establish cross-party representation at both the internal and external Renaissance Board.</p> <p><b>Master-planning Delivery Team (MPDT) overview</b></p> <p>General agreement to the “team” as detailed here, and as a starting principle, the group tasked with delivering the master planning programme is cross-service and cross-directorate. Some members of the “team” will potentially have more dedicated roles in light of their existing responsibilities and as members of the new Economic Development &amp; Regeneration Service. The newly appointed Head of Economic Development &amp; Regeneration will be the overall responsible officer for a new service</p>	

area. The Interim Executive Director of Place will have oversight of the overall programme and any matrix management structures with-in the Place Directorate. A matrix management approach will be critical in delivering the programme effectively and will ensure closer working between different service areas and with the newly established Economic Development and Regeneration team.

The programme will not be static, master plans and development briefs will be created in partnership with key stakeholders. Private sector co-funding may also be required. Delivery strategies will also be critical to ensure projects can be progressed. Southampton City Council will have a key enabling role, supporting increased levels growth and investment into the city and to ensure high quality place making. In achieving these aims commitment will be needed from the whole team and potentially with interim support, if required and commissioned professional expertise.

Southampton City Council's central role will ensure due regard for the Public Sector Equality Duty (Section 149 of the Equality Act) and with-in the proposed external Renaissance Board.

## **Summary of Impact and Issues**

### **Summary & Scope**

Over the last 10 years, the Council has undertaken a variety of master-planning activity varying in approach and objectives and lacked a sufficient level of governance oversight, resources, cross-party awareness/ support, prioritisation, clarity over outcomes and overall resilience in maintaining momentum during and post commissions. Master-planning by its nature has a long-term horizon but often with shorter term demands and therefore results in challenges with respect to managing both stakeholder and political expectations and in particular how they evolve over the short, medium and longer term, with sufficient internal client led capacity, especially when developing multiple masterplans citywide. This briefing paper will set out a new strategic approach to a Masterplan Delivery Framework with the following scope:

Review status of the current masterplans;

- Define locally the key master planning outputs and outcomes that would form the basis of future place making activity e.g. to support investment decisions, become policy (SPD), promote growth as a prospectus, opportunities to attract inward investment from a range of sources including cultural funders;
- Identify citywide the defined master planning areas of focus, including characteristics, high level objectives, development scale and mix.
- Set out the delivery framework, which includes prioritisation, resource requirements, governance and programme;
- Alignment and interdependency with local, regional and national strategies e.g. Cultural Strategy, Economic and Growth Strategy, Solent LEP 2050 Vision, Solent Freeport and Child Friendly City;
- Directly support Southampton City Council and its new Local Plan that will set an overall 'vision' for the City and the master planning delivery framework will provide a key 'driver' of change.

### **Potential Positive Impacts**

Master-planning has undergone a revival in recent years. However, significant

demographic and social changes are also occurring amid constraints resulting from the current economic situation, with a recession, limited economic growth, a cost of living crisis, reduced public spending and the drive to respond to environmental imperatives. These conditions challenge the feasibility of applying master planning practices as they were conceived of in the past. The traditional view was that master planning was a design-led activity concerned with the architectural form of buildings, spaces and infrastructures. This is outdated and inadequate for coordinating the plural processes of developing sustainable places for people that satisfy social, cultural, heritage, functional, economic, environmental requirements as well as realising visually pleasing cityscapes and useable urban areas. Master planning requires both a business planning (viability) component, without which there is no delivery, and a governance component, without which the physical strategy has no legitimacy. A more adaptive and people-centred master-planning approach is required, alongside interdependency and alignment with city, regional and national strategies and engagement and co-creation with people who live, work, visit and shape the city of the future.

A flexible master-planning process can provide a basis of a suitable approach for the development of sustainable settlements for residents, businesses, employees and visitors.

The master planning programme will result in a number of planning related outcomes and with alignment to the Local Plan – Southampton City Vision. Planning affects us all; the homes we live in, the facilities we use, the different ways we travel, and the places we go to work and to school.

**Local Development Scheme and Statement of Community Involvement.** These planning documents will express our vision for Southampton and the policies and guidance within them will form the basis for all of the planning decisions that we, as the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is a legal requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 in connection with the preparation of other plans. The council recognises that planning needs to be more inclusive and that our residents, visitors, businesses and other organisations can provide us with really valuable information, not least to ensure that the LPA's planning policies are inclusive and non-discriminatory.

The purpose of consultation is to ensure people who may be affected by planning decisions, at all scales of development, have the opportunity to have their say on proposals so that the local council can fully consider comments received, alongside all other evidence, when making decisions.

The council wants Southampton City Vision and the master planning programme to be a place shaping tool that is both city wide and community focussed, meeting the development needs of the city whilst recognising the needs and diversity of individual communities.

<b>Responsible Service Manager</b>	Matthew Hill
<b>Date</b>	08.12.2022
<b>Approved by</b>	Pete Boustred

<b>Senior Manager</b>	
<b>Date</b>	09.12.2022

## Potential Impact

<b>Impact Assessment</b>	<b>Details of Impact</b>	<b>Possible Solutions &amp; Mitigating Actions</b>
<b>Age</b>	Future development and infrastructure focusses on a too limited band of age groups.	Through the promotion of mixed-use development, with adherence to active planning policies &
<b>Disability</b>	Future development	
<b>Gender Reassignment</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Marriage and Civil Partnership</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Pregnancy and Maternity</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Race</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Sex</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	Not applicable	
<b>Community Safety</b>	Good urban design should account for improvements in the safety of those using public spaces.	Good urban design & adherence to planning active policies.
<b>Poverty</b>	Southampton faces issues of poverty & deprivation. These issues are well known. As an example some wards have higher levels of deprivation & individuals & families can remain in a cycle of deprivation.	Investment in the city to create new economic & training opportunities through active Employment & Skills Plans (construction), as well as active adult community learning and employment initiatives.
<b>Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	The deterioration of the urban environment, the quality of our public spaces & homes impacts on our health & wellbeing. A lack of investment in new public realm and green spaces.	Good urban design accounts for health & wellbeing issues to enhance people's experience of the environment, public & green spaces. Good urban design is an intrinsic facet of the master planning process.
<b>Other Significant Impacts</b>	Master planning is unresponsive and development outcomes have a detrimental impact on our environment and contribute towards climate change.	One of the main challenges of producing the Local Plan is to ensure that we address the city's key issues.  The master planning programme seeks to

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions & Mitigating Actions
		<p>provide necessary infrastructure and facilities to support the growth of the city whilst protecting &amp; enhancing the environment.</p> <p>The programme will:</p> <p>Recognise individual neighbourhood identities;</p> <p>Connect us with our waterfront;</p> <p>Encourage sustainable growth &amp; investment in the city.</p>

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