

Equality Impact Assessment

Pro Forma for the Initial Assessment

Name of the Document to be assessed:

North London Waste Plan (NLWP) Publication (Pre-Submission) Draft

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Date Completed:

27.09.18

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Date on which the document and EQIA is to be reviewed

Submission (Regulation 22)

1. Purpose of the EQIA

This Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been undertaken to investigate the implications of the emerging NLWP and complement the ongoing sustainability appraisal process.

The purpose of an EqIA is to ensure that policies and strategies do not discriminate against specific target groups and, where possible, contribute to improving the lives of local communities. It is a systematic process which considers the needs of each target group and is, in effect similar to undertaking a risk assessment.

It is a two stage process. The first stage is a screening stage of the assessment process. Screening identifies the positive and negative impact of the policy or strategy on the equality target groups and identifies gaps in knowledge. If any negative effects of high significance are identified then a more detailed second stage assessment will be undertaken focusing on the significant negative impacts and identifying possible mitigation scenarios. Consultation with stakeholders and members of the equality target groups is undertaken during both phases.

Legislation

Legislation relating to equality and diversity has been in existence for many years. Recently much of the existing equality legislation was brought together and strengthened under the Equality Act 2010¹. The Act sets out nine protected characteristics which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly (these are listed in the appendix). The Act sets out the different ways in which it is unlawful to treat people such as direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation. The act prohibits unfair treatment in the workplace; when providing services; and exercising public functions. The act came into force on 1 October 2010.

The Public Sector Equality Duty commenced in April 2011, which requires public bodies to consider all individuals in shaping policy, delivering services, and in relation to their own employees. It requires public bodies to have regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people

¹ Further details available at the Equality and Human Rights Commission website (<https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/advice-and-guidance/public-sector-equality-duty>)

2. Equality Target Groups

For the purpose of this assessment, the following equality areas have been considered:

Race

Disability

Gender including gender reassignment

Sexual Orientation

Religion and Belief

Age

Socio-economic

People who are pregnant or subject to maternity legislation

People with dependents and caring responsibilities

It is recognised however that many of these equality target groups may overlap and have similar needs and/or be subject to similar prejudices.

The target groups are based on those adopted in the regional guidance written by Transport for London (TfL) and the Greater London Authority (GLA) and other functional bodies. It also pays due regard to the Public Sector Equality Duty. The identified groups are also reflected in the available EqIA guidance of the London Borough's within the plan area. They are considered suitable to reflect the diverse population within the seven London Boroughs.

It is considered that the impacts and the benefits of waste management facilities are felt on a local, geographical basis. The analysis is therefore mainly a spatial one, concentrating especially on the geographical distribution of the above equality groups in North London. This analysis will help develop an understanding of whether the potential impacts of waste management facilities could be greater with regard to the equality groups.

3. The North London Waste Plan (NLWP)

The NLWP is at the Proposed Submission stage (Regulation 19). It has been prepared following consideration of responses received to the consultation on the draft NLWP (Regulation 18) which took place in 2015. Consultation on the draft NLWP provided an opportunity for stakeholders and communities to comment on the plan and proposed policies. A report on the outcomes of this consultation is available to view on the NLWP website².

Six two-part public consultation events were held from 2nd September to 11th September 2015 consisting of both facilitated afternoon workshops requiring registration and evening drop-in sessions. These took place in each North London Borough, with the exception of Islington which co-hosted a combined event in Camden close to the borough boundary and Enfield which held one evening drop in session due to lack of attendance at the afternoon workshop.

An additional meeting was scheduled in Hackney specifically concerning the suitability of the Theydon Road area identified in the previous consultation draft for the development of waste management facilities. The purpose of these events was to seek views from residents and interested parties on development management policies, sites and areas set out in the draft

Evidence gathering to inform the preparation of the NLWP has been underway since April 2013. The draft Plan consulted on in 2015 was accompanied by a number of evidence base documents and supporting work. In preparing the Proposed Submission Plan, updates have been undertaken to the data studies that provide the main body of evidence that has informed the approach set out in the Plan.

The Proposed Submission Plan is the version of the NLWP that the Boroughs intend to submit to the Secretary of State for examination. It is being published to allow the opportunity for stakeholders and communities to submit representations on the soundness and legal and procedural compliance of the Proposed Submission Plan.

Representations made during consultation on the Proposed Submission Plan will be considered and any proposed changes will be submitted to the Inspector for examination along with supporting documents.

² Further details available at the following website link <http://www.nlwp.net/>

Once the Plan is submitted, an independent Inspector will be appointed (on behalf of the Secretary of State) to examine whether the NLWP meets the required legal and soundness tests, including duty to co-operate and procedural requirements.

The aim of the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) is to: *“To achieve net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I and C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, and support a greener London by providing a planning framework that contributes to an integrated approach to management of materials further up the waste hierarchy. The NLWP will provide sufficient land for the sustainable development of waste facilities that are of the right type, in the right place and provided at the right time to enable the North London Boroughs to meet their waste management needs throughout the plan period”.*

The objectives of the draft NLWP are as follows:

- SO1. To support the movement of North London’s waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable, to ensure environmental and economic benefits are maximised by utilising waste as a resource:
Met through Policies 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8

- SO2. To ensure there is sufficient suitable land available to meet North London’s waste management needs and reduce the movements of waste through safeguarding existing sites and identifying locations for new waste facilities:
Met through Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8

- SO3. To plan for net self-sufficiency in LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste, by providing opportunities to manage as much as practicable of North London’s waste within the Plan area taking into account the amounts of waste apportioned to the Boroughs in the London Plan, and the requirements of the North London Waste Authority:
Met through Policies 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8

- SO4. To ensure that all waste developments meet high standards of design and build quality, and that the construction and operation of waste management facilities do not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of local residents or the environment:

Met through Policy 5

SO5. To ensure the delivery of sustainable waste development within the Plan area through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations:

Met through Policies 2, 5 and 7

SO6. To provide opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of a low carbon economy and decentralised energy:

Met through Policy 6

SO7. To support the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change:

Met through Policy 5

SO8. To protect and, where possible, enhance North London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment:

Met through Policy 5

The NLWP sets out the planning framework for the management of North London's waste. The purpose of the plan is to ensure there will be adequate provision of waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time up to 2035 to manage this waste.

Who defined the terms/scope of the document? (e.g. central or regional government/ Stakeholders/Consultation)

The broad scope for the NLWP is determined by Government Guidance in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW), The National Planning Policy Framework, the Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, and any successor documents. The scope is also defined by the Mayor's London Plan as Local Plan documents are required to be in general conformity with this.

The duty to co-operate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. Local planning authorities are now required to formally co-operate with other local planning authorities and bodies prescribed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 on strategic matters. These are defined as matters relating to the sustainable development or use of land that would have

a significant impact on at least two local planning authorities or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council, for example waste and minerals planning. The duty requires local planning authorities and other public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to develop strategic policies. Meeting the requirements of the duty to co-operate is a key part of the plan making process for the NLWP and the North London Boroughs are working closely with other waste planning authorities that are critical for the delivery of an effective waste strategy for North London.

In addition, the North London Boroughs are working closely with the London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC) to plan for waste within the areas of Hackney and Waltham Forest which fall under the jurisdiction of the LLDC. An agreement for the working relationship between the North London Boroughs and the LLDC has been drawn up. This agreement, or Memorandum of Understanding, identifies the Sites and Areas suitable for waste within the Hackney and Waltham Forest parts of the LLDC area.

Engagement and consultation does not end with the duty to co-operate. The North London Boroughs are also seeking views from other bodies, organisations and residents throughout the plan-making process and the framework for this is set out in the NLWP Consultation Protocol. Other consultees include the Waste Disposal Authority (North London Waste Authority or NLWA). The NLWA is responsible for managing the waste collected by the north London boroughs, in particular household waste. The NLWP is required to ensure there is adequate provision for the disposal and recovery of this waste.

The policies within the NLWP have been developed in partnership with a number of consultees and stakeholders through consultation exercises and continued community involvement. Full details on the consultation process are available through the Consultation Report that accompanies the Proposed Submission Plan.

Is the document directed or influenced by another policy controlled by the Councils?

The North London Waste Plan (NLWP) will sit within the suite of local planning policy documents of each of the seven North London Boroughs and will also facilitate the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

(JMWMS) prepared by the North London Waste Authority (NLWA). Each of the seven Boroughs has an adopted Core Strategy or Local Plan in place containing an overarching policy on sustainable waste management. Each of these policies provides the local strategic policy for the development of the NLWP. The NLWP will provide the planning framework alongside detailed guidance for waste development across the seven Boroughs.

Are there any other Council services or external agencies who share responsibility for the document?

Who implements the policy and who is responsible for it?

- (i) the responsibilities which the Councils holds and
- (ii) the responsibilities held by other bodies (public, private or 'other')

Local Planning Authorities are responsible for monitoring the Plan and ensuring decisions on planning applications are made in line with the Waste Plan, their individual Local Plan and other Development Plan or Supplementary Planning Documents. Once adopted, the NLWP will form part of the Local Plan for each Borough.

Landowners have a role in putting forward suitable sites for waste management proposals.

The Waste industry has the role of initiating, constructing and operating sites for waste management in accordance with the NLWP.

The Environment Agency has role in regulating the operation of waste management developments in terms of regulating groundwater quality through abstraction and discharge permits, permitting waste sites and monitoring waste permits. They are also responsible for managing information on waste entering and leaving permitted sites.

The North London Waste Authority are responsible for managing the disposal of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) in North London.

4. Overview of the NLWP Area

Population

The area covered by the NLWP encompasses seven London Boroughs - Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The North London area is one of the most densely populated areas in the UK. Recent statistics³ show that the population has risen from 1.64 million in 2002 to an estimated 2.03 million in 2017 and that the population continues to grow at a rate above the national average.

All of the Boroughs saw an increase in population between 2002 and 2017. Population increases have varied from around 18.5% growth in Enfield to just over 30% in Hackney and Islington over the 25 year time period. The highest density is in the inner London boroughs of Islington, Hackney and Camden, closely followed by Haringey. Waltham Forest, Barnet and Enfield are the least densely populated of the North London Boroughs, however these Boroughs are substantially more densely populated than the rest of the country. Barnet and Enfield have a population density that is less than the average of London.

Hackney, Islington, Haringey, and Waltham Forest are ranked within the 30 most deprived areas in the country⁴. The indices of deprivation are based on income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; living environment; and crime.

Ethnic Diversity

The latest survey data (2017) shows that the majority of people in the seven North London Boroughs gave their ethnic origin as White (Table 1). Five of the Boroughs had Asian populations above 10% with Barnet and Waltham Forest having the greatest percentage share. In terms of people identifying themselves as Black, five of the Boroughs had populations above 10% with Hackney and Waltham Forest featuring the greatest proportions⁵.

³ Office for National Statistics – Mid Year Population Estimates (2017)

⁴ MHCLG Indices of Deprivation (2015) <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation-2015>

⁵ Data from Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey (<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/ethnic-groups-borough>)

Table 1 – Ethnicity

Borough	White	Asian	Black	Mixed/ Other	Total
Barnet	68.7%	14.9%	3.6%	12.8%	100%
Camden	62.4%	12.8%	8.8%	16.0%	100%
Enfield	64.6%	12.2%	14.0%	9.2%	100%
Hackney	54.5%	10.5%	17.3%	17.7%	100%
Haringey	66.9%	6.8%	14.4%	11.9%	100%
Islington	64.5%	7.7%	11.1%	16.7%	100%
Waltham Forest	56.0%	14.8%	16.2%	13.4%	100%

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey

Religion

The Christian faith is the highest represented faith in all of the seven North London Boroughs. In Barnet, the second most popular faith is Jewish but in all the other boroughs, the Muslim faith represents the second highest faith group⁶.

Health

Life expectancy for females across the seven North London Boroughs is higher than the average for England based on statistics for a rolling average over the period 2012-2014⁷. For males living in Barnet, Enfield, Camden and Haringey, life expectancy is higher than the average for England.

Disability

In the UK it is thought that approximately 15% of the population could be defined as Disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act. A limiting long term illness incorporates health problems and disabilities which limit daily activities. Table 2 below shows the number of people with Long-Term Health problems or Disability nationally, within London and within the seven North London Boroughs.

⁶ Data from Census (2011) <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/percentage-population-religion-borough>

⁷ Office for National Statistics <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/life-expectancy-birth-and-age-65-borough>

Table 2: People with a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability ⁸

	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
	Persons	Persons	Persons
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Camden	7.0	7.4	85.6
Hackney	7.3	7.2	85.5
Haringey	6.8	7.2	86.0
Islington	8.0	7.6	84.3
Barnet	6.6	7.4	86.0
Enfield	7.3	8.1	84.6
Waltham Forest	6.9	7.6	85.4
London	6.7	6.9	86.4

Source: Census (2011)

Age

London has lower proportions of older age groups than average across the UK, a trend that has continued since 2001. This is because the people who have moved into London over the last few decades have tended to be young people, whilst those that have moved out have tended to be people reaching retirement. Although the number of persons aged 65 and over in London increased slightly from 892,000 in 2001 to 905,000 in 2011, the proportion of persons aged 65 and over made up only 11.1 per cent of London's population in 2011 (down from 12.4 per cent in 2001). So, although the older population is growing, it is growing at a slower rate to the other age groups and in relative terms makes up a smaller proportion of the total.

Table 3 below shows the average median age for the seven North London Borough's over the time period mid-2001 to mid-2017⁹. The table demonstrates that all of the seven North London Boroughs have younger age profile compared to England; and with the exception of Barnet and Hackney, exhibit a median age lower than the average for London as a whole.

⁸ Data from Census (2011) <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/2011-census-health-care>

⁹ Office for National Statistics – Mid Year Population Estimates (2017)

Table 3: Average Median Age (mid 2001 – mid 2017)

Borough	Average Median Age (years)	
	Mid 2017	Mid 2001
Barnet	36.8	35.4
Camden	34.0	32.4
Hackney	35.8	35.6
Haringey	32.7	31.6
Islington	35.0	32.4
Enfield	32.1	32.7
Waltham Forest	34.5	33.2
London	35.1	34.0
England	39.8	37.8

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (2017)

Table 4 sets out the resident population of the north London Boroughs by broad age band in % along with the national and regional averages¹⁰.

Table 4: resident population by broad age band in %

	0-15 years	16-24 years	25-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
Camden	17.5%	12.9%	43.6%	14.2%	11.9%
Hackney	20.8%	9.8%	49.3%	12.7%	7.4%
Haringey	20.1%	10.5%	44.2%	15.4%	9.8%
Islington	16.0%	14.7%	47.2%	13.3%	8.8%
Barnet	21.4%	9.8%	38.3%	16.3%	14.2%
Enfield	22.8%	10.5%	36.7%	17.0%	13.0%
Waltham Forest	22.1%	10.0%	42.3%	15.2%	10.5%
London	20.5%	10.5%	41.5%	15.7%	11.8%

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates (2017)

Employment

Waltham Forest and Islington have the highest levels in terms of employment rate amongst those persons aged 16 to 64 (Table 5). Both are higher than the rate for England and London as a whole. Conversely, Hackney, Haringey, Enfield and Camden have lower employment rates for the 16-64 year olds compared to the average for London.

¹⁰ Office for National Statistics – Mid Year Population Estimates (2017)

Table 5: Employment Rate (16-64 year olds) 2004 - 2017

	2004	2017
Barnet	70.5	74.9
Camden	67.8	66.4
Enfield	69.4	68.7
Hackney	56.1	73.1
Haringey	57.6	68.0
Islington	62.7	77.0
Waltham Forest	62.1	78.1
London	68.1	74.0
England	72.8	75.1

Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

5. Who is Likely to be affected by the NLWP

Waste affects most people’s lives in some way. Waste is produced by residents, communities and businesses and the NLWP intends to plan for dealing with this waste. The NLWP is a strategic level document that is concerned with strategic waste planning policies and the identification of sites based on planning merit. It is primarily concerned with the type and quantum of waste generated in the plan area and the land and facilities to manage it.

Existing waste management sites form an important part of the strategic waste plan for north London and are safeguarded for waste use through NLWP Policy 1. These sites have developed over decades outside of a strategic plan for waste, and in locations which may have been suitable for waste uses but which did not create an even geographical spread across North London. Most of the existing sites are to the east of the area in the Lee Valley corridor.

The NLWP is underpinned by an aim to achieve net self-sufficiency for LACW, C&I, C&D waste streams, including hazardous waste. This will be achieved by identifying enough land in North London suitable for the development of waste management facilities to manage the equivalent of 100% of this waste arising in North London. The objective is to reduce movements of waste, including waste exports, and increase the amount of waste managed in proximity to its source.

As well as the existing waste sites, the NLWP identifies a number of areas to meet future waste needs throughout the Plan period to 2035 and these have equal status in the delivery of the NLWP. The areas identified can comprise a number of individual plots of land, for example, an industrial estate or

employment area that are in principle suitable for waste use but where land is not safeguarded for waste. There are three specific reasons for following this approach. The (NPPW) and draft London Plan endorse the identification of “sites and/or areas” in Local Plans. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) adds that waste planning authorities in London will need to “plan for the delivery of sites and areas suitable for waste management”.

In preparing the Proposed Submission version of the NLWP, and deciding which sites and areas to take forward, the North London Boroughs took into account a number of factors including national and regional policy, the aims of the NLWP and consultation responses on the Draft Plan, including issues raised around deliverability and other constraints. Further work was undertaken to gather and assess any additional information on the proposed sites and areas received during the consultation or as a result of new data being published.

The North London Boroughs developed a range of reasonable options for managing North London’s waste leading to the selection of the preferred strategy. The scenarios considered looked at a range of options for recycling from maintaining the status quo to seeking to maximise opportunities for recycling in line with the targets set out in the Proposed Submission version of the Plan, the latter option being the most popular option and taken forward. An Options Appraisal Report (2018) has been prepared which provides more detail on each of the options considered and provides information on the different scenarios including how much waste would be generated over the plan period (incorporating economic and population growth assumptions), how much waste could be managed within North London (capacity strategy), and how this waste should be managed (management strategy) for each of the options considered.

Any potential use listed within the NLWP as potentially suitable within the areas has been subject to consideration against the full suite of relevant planning policies/guidance as outlined in the NLWP and will be assessed with regards to local circumstances as part of the planning application process.

The area selection process also took into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.

The majority of the areas are located to the east of the area in the Lee Valley

corridor. This reflects the nature of boroughs which vary throughout North London with some boroughs better equipped to deliver suitable waste sites/areas than others. The geography of North London clearly influences the spread of waste sites. For example, some areas such as the green belt in the north are unsuitable for built waste facilities, while larger and co-located facilities are likely located at sites away from urban centres and sensitive receptors.

The areas being put forward are therefore considered to be in the most suitable, sustainable and deliverable locations in North London for new waste management facilities when assessed against the environmental, economic and social factors and the spatial strategy.

Policies are also proposed in the Plan. All planning applications for waste uses will be assessed against the NLWP policies and other relevant policies in the development plan and any associated Supplementary Documents (SPDs)/guidance. Any proposals for waste development will be expected to take account of the full suite of relevant policies and guidance. The policies have been developed with reference to regional and local policies as well as national policy and guidance, in particular the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).

The policies will help deliver the NLWP's aim and objectives, spatial strategy and the Provision for North London's Waste to 2035. The policies are:

- Policy 1: Existing waste management sites
- Policy 2: Locations for new waste management facilities
- Policy 3: Windfall Sites
- Policy 4: Re-use & Recycling Centres
- Policy 5: Assessment Criteria for waste management facilities and related development
- Policy 6: Energy Recovery and Decentralised Energy
- Policy 7: Waste Water Treatment Works and Sewage Plant
- Policy 8: Control of Inert Waste

Consideration has also been given to the environmental, economic and social objectives of the Plan through the Sustainability Appraisal process. This has ensured that there is no preference to, or neglect of, any specific groups as part of the Plan process.

It is considered that the following groups/individuals will benefit from the NLWP:

- Local communities living within the seven North London Boroughs as producers of waste;
- Local communities living outside of the seven North London Boroughs through protection of amenity, protection of the existing environment and through improvements to the environment and through greater provision leading to net self sufficiency;
- The Waste Industry through better information as to which proposals would be approved, as the Plan is intended to guide development; and
- Businesses and job seekers at both construction and end user stages of waste development.

What factors could contribute / detract from the outcomes?

The main factor is a potential lack of implementation of the approach set out in the Plan. Progress of the NLWP will be monitored annually. This will highlight the performance of all policies and allocations and include recommended actions where targets are not met.

6. Initial Screening Form (ISF)

Equality Strand	Differential Impact - Please justify and explain your answer 'YES' or 'NO' Please state any National/Local evidence including any previous or new consultation undertaken to support and justify your claims around differential impacts. If there is limited evidence we strongly recommend undertaking consultation Please note – if you identify a differential impact it may be advantageous to discuss whether this impact is also negative and record your findings in the next box If no differential impact is identified there will be NO negative impact	Negative Impact - Please justify and explain your answer 'YES' or 'NO' This can include research, evidence, and, or consultation undertaken when identifying differential impacts.	Can the negative impact be reduced on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for another group or for any other reason? When the answer is 'YES', there is a negative impact against one of the equality strands, please explain whether this negative impact can be reduced on the grounds of promoting equality of opportunity for another group or for any other reason?
Race	No A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular section of the community. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities. Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs. The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.	No	N/A

Disability	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular section of the community. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	No	N/A
Gender (including gender reassignment)	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular section of the community. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	No	N/A

Sexual Orientation	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular section of the community. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	No	N/A
Religion and Belief	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular section of the community. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	No	N/A

<p>Age</p>	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular age groups. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Socio-economic	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular socio-economic groups. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs. The main opportunity of a new waste management facility is to contribute to the urban regeneration of an area. In particular, facilities can stimulate the local economy by creating markets and providing heat from the waste to the local community and local businesses. Sustainability Objective 1 seeks to protect people health, communities and local environmental quality from the adverse effects of waste management facilities which may help improve health inequalities and multiple deprivation.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	No	N/A
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<p>People who are pregnant or subject to maternity legislation</p>	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular socio-economic groups. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs</p> <p>Sustainability Objective 10 relates to protecting improving air, water and soil quality which may have particular benefits for pregnant members of the community.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP have gathered the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible to enable all sectors of the community to comment. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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<p>People with dependents and caring responsibilities</p>	<p>No</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the urban areas, therefore the allocation of waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular groups. The selection of proposed areas for potential waste facilities has taken into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.</p> <p>Waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all Boroughs.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the NLWP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. The contribution of different groups will be monitored through consultation responses. Documents are being made as widely available as possible. Comments were received about the draft Plan (Regulation 18 Stage) that noted the proximity of certain proposed sites and areas to residential areas. These focussed on the general aspect of concerns about waste management facilities and their perceived impact on residential areas and did not highlight any specific equality issues.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
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Taking into account the views of the groups/experts, and the available evidence or any consultation undertaken - Please clearly evidence how the EIA has influenced any changes to the document.

N/A as no differential/ negative impacts were identified

As a result of these conclusions what actions (if any) will be included in your business planning and wider review processes?

N/A as no differential/ negative impacts were identified

7. Equality Monitoring

Legal duties require the Councils to monitor its policies for any adverse impacts on promoting race, gender and disability equality and to **publish the results of this monitoring**. In anticipation of emerging legal duties the Councils are extending this monitoring requirement in order to examine differential impacts in the areas of: age, sexual orientation, religion and belief and carers.

What performance indicators (if any) will be used to monitor the impact of the document on relevant groups?

The NLWP will be monitored during implementation. Monitoring is crucial to the successful delivery of the spatial vision and objectives of the Plan and will be undertaken on a continuous basis. The proposed monitoring indicators reflect the statutory and non-statutory performance targets including those set by the EU, the Waste Policy for England and the London Plan. The list of indicators is not intended to be exhaustive and is intentionally focused on parameters where it is possible to evaluate the effect of the NLWP in isolation. Proposed monitoring indicators are included in the NLWP. Monitoring data will be collected annually.

It is also proposed that the Waste Data Study (the comparison of available capacity with current and future waste management needs) that informs the NLWP should be updated every two years as a further systematic check on progress.

Please state clearly what monitoring systems have been used to date and/or will be used to measure the impact of the document on relevant groups.

The NLWP contains an implementation and monitoring section which sets indicators and targets to monitor the effectiveness of the policies. Responsibility for monitoring lies with the individual Boroughs. The finalised monitoring arrangements will be designed to provide information that can be used to highlight specific performance issues and significant effects. Monitoring will lead to more informed decision-making and provide a useful source of baseline information for future Local Plan Documents.

Please clearly state how often and where you will publish the results of monitoring.

The outcomes of monitoring will be set out within the individual Borough's Annual Monitoring Report which are published and placed on the individual Council's website.

Do the conclusions and evidence in the initial EIA suggest a more detailed, i.e. Full EIA is required?

Yes No

Please explain:

No differential/negative impacts have been identified and therefore a full EIA is not required.

