

Equality Impact Assessment

Pro Forma for the Initial Assessment

Name of the Document to be assessed:

North London Waste Plan (NLWP)

Completed By:

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(approved)**

Date on which the document and EIA is to be reviewed

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. This report represents the first stage or 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 2010.

The Equality Act 2010, which replaces the 2006 Act, and previous anti-discrimination laws, provides 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 functions¹. 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

2. Equality Target Groups

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

Race
Disability
Gender
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. 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 aim of the North London Waste Plan (NLWP) is to: Provide a planning framework that contributes to an integrated approach to the movement of materials up the waste hierarchy to support a greener London and move towards achieving net self sufficiency in the management of north London's waste. The NLWP will provide sufficient sites for 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 future waste management needs by 2031.

The objectives of the draft NLWP are as follows:

1. To support the movement of north London's waste as far up the waste hierarchy as practicable and ensure environmental and economic

benefits are maximised by utilising waste as a resource;

2. To ensure there are sufficient suitable sites available to meet North London's waste management needs through safeguarding and allocation policies;
3. To achieve net self sufficiency 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;
4. To ensure that all waste developments accord to high standards of design, build quality and operation through inclusion of Development Management policies and consideration of Borough Local Plan policies;
5. To ensure the delivery of sustainable waste development within the plan area through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations;
6. To provide opportunities for North London to contribute to the development of low carbon industries and decentralised energy;
7. To support the use of sustainable forms of transport and minimise the impacts of waste movements including on climate change;
8. To protect, and where possible enhance, North London's natural environment, biodiversity, cultural and historic environment.

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 2031 to manage this waste.

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

The broad scope for this document 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 will work 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 will also seek 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 NLWP will be developed in partnership with a number of consultees and stakeholders through consultation exercises and continued community involvement. To ensure that residents and businesses local to proposed sites in the NLWP are aware of the process, as many resident groups as possible will be contacted so that information can be disseminated to their members. For example, flyers or newsletters will be provided. If there is particular interest regarding specific sites then representatives of the NLWP will be invited to attend a forum or community meeting to listen to residents views and discuss potential mitigation. These groups will be identified through discussions with borough council officers but as an example might include area partnerships, area forums and groups preparing neighbourhood plans.

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 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, and this document 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 with an estimated population of 1.89 million in 2012. Recent statistics show this figure has risen from 1.6 million in 2002 and that the population continues to grow at a rate above the national average¹.

¹ Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (People and Society: Population and Migration – Population Density 2011) accessed 27th April 2015

All of the Boroughs saw an increase in population between 2002 and 2012. This was most pronounced in Waltham Forest and Islington where the population increased dramatically. In each of the Boroughs the rate of population increase was significantly greater than the national average and only Camden had a rate of increase that was less than the London average.

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 all within the top 20 most deprived areas in the country. 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. Levels of deprivation are particularly acute in relation to barriers to housing and Hackney, Haringey and Waltham Forest all in the top five most deprived local authorities in England in relation to this domain.

Ethnic Diversity

The majority of people in the North London Boroughs gave their ethnic origin as White, with the largest percentages being White British¹. The percentages of people describing their ethnic origin as White are lowest in Hackney, Haringey, and Waltham Forest. Within Hackney and Haringey there are larger percentages of Mixed and Black or Black British People, whilst in Waltham Forest, Barnet and Camden there is a relatively high proportion of people who describe their ethnic origin as Asian or Asian British².

Religion

The Christian faith is the highest represented faith in all of the seven 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 group³.

Health

People living in the London Boroughs of Barnet and Enfield have longer average life expectancies for males and females than the national average. All of the other Boroughs have shorter average life expectancies for males than the average for London and England. However, with the exception of Islington and

² Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Ethnic Group 2011) accessed 27th April 2015

³ Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Religious Group 2011) accessed 27th April 2015

Waltham Forest, all of the seven Boroughs have higher average life expectancies for females than the average for England. In general the statistics for people describing the state of their own health in the North London Boroughs are comparable with the London and national averages. However, within the inner London Boroughs a slightly greater proportion of people describe their health as 'Very Bad' when compared to national and London averages.

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 1 below shows the number of people with Long-Term Health problems or Disability nationally, within London and within the Seven North London Boroughs.

Table 1: People with a Long-Term Health Problem or Disability ⁴

England	London	Barnet	Camden	Enfield	Hackney	Haringey	Islington	Waltham Forest
53,012,456	8,173,941	356,386	220,338	321,466	246,270	254,926	206,125	258,249

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.

The table 2 below shows the average mean age for the seven North London Borough's according to the 2011 Census⁵.

Table 2: Average Mean Age March 2011

Borough	Average Mean Age 2011
Barnet	36.8 years
Camden	35.7years
Hackney	32.4 years
Haringey	34.2 years
Islington	35.7 years
Enfield	35.9 years

⁴ Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (indicators- Health and Care) accessed 14th May 2015

⁵ Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Indicators – Age Structure) accessed 27th April 2015

Waltham Forest	34.4 years
London	35.6 years
England	39.3years

Table 3 sets out the resident population of the north London Boroughs by broad age band in % along with the national and regional averages⁶.

Table 3: resident population by broad age band in %

Borough	All Persons 0-15	All Persons 16-24	All Persons 25-49	All Persons 50-64	All persons 65 and over
Barnet	21.1	10.6	39.1	15.5	13.7
Camden	16.8	14.1	44.3	13.4	11.4
Hackney	20.8	11.2	49.3	11.6	7.1
Haringey	20.1	11.1	46.2	13.6	9.0
Islington	16.1	13.4	49.0	12.6	8.9
Enfield	22.6	11.6	37.5	15.7	12.8
Waltham Forest	21.7	11.5	42.6	14.1	10.2
London	20.2	11.4	42.4	14.6	11.4
England	19.0	11.6	34.3	18.0	17.3

Sex/Gender

Table 4 below sets out an estimate of the residential population of both males and females of the seven North London Boroughs along with national and regional averages for the period 2001-2013⁷.

Table 4: an estimate of the residential population of both males and females for the period 2001-2013

Borough	Females (all ages 0	Males(all ages)
Barnet	188,600	180,500
Camden	115,900	113,800
Hackney	129,800	127,500
Haringey	131,500	131,900
Islington	108,600	107,100
Enfield	164,800	155,700
Waltham Forest	133,100	132,700
London	4,251,200	4,165,300
England	27,331,800	26,534,000

Employment

With the exception of Barnet, all of the North London Boroughs have higher unemployment rates than the national average. This is particularly prevalent in Hackney, Haringey, Islington and Waltham Forest. The average gross weekly earnings within each of the North London Boroughs is higher than the average for England and all of the Boroughs have a higher proportion of their working population employed in the top three Standard Occupation Classifications than the national average. However the cost of living in the North London Boroughs is high; residential property prices are considerably higher than the national

⁶ Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Indicators –People and Society) accessed 14th May 2015

⁷ Neighbourhood Statistics – www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk (Indicators –People and Society) accessed 14th May 2015

average and continue to rise at rates that exceed the average for England and Wales. One result of the above average property prices is the low home ownership rate in comparison to the national average. The inner London Boroughs also have a higher average house price than the London average.

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.

As well as the existing waste sites, North London will need additional land (10 hectares) to meet future waste management needs throughout the plan period to 2031. Both sites and areas have been identified to ensure that sufficient land is allocated to accommodate waste management facilities to deal with the capacity gaps for North London. A 'site' is an individual plot of land that will be safeguarded for waste use, whereas an 'area' comprises 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. Any potential use listed within the NLWP as potentially suitable on a site or area will be 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 sites and areas that have been put forward perform well against the NLWP Spatial Strategy which is reflected in the site selection criteria, as well as a range of environmental, social and economic criteria set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. The site 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 site selection criteria were developed based on the requirements of national

waste planning policy (National Planning Policy Statement 10 and its replacement the National Planning Policy for Waste). Both planning and spatial criteria was discussed with key stakeholders through a focus group in spring 2014 and further refined with consideration to the feedback received. Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy for Waste in October 2014, the site search criteria were reviewed to ensure compliance with this document. Further information on the site selection process can be found within the evidence based document Sites and Areas Report (May 2015[NB1]).

The majority of new sites/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 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 will be unsuitable for built waste facilities, while larger and co-located facilities are more likely to be located at sites away from urban centres and sensitive receptors. Figure 13 as set out within the draft NLWP shows the new sites/areas being put forward.

The sites and 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 draft Plan. Specific policies ensure that development proposals protect amenity. The policies will help deliver the NLWP's aim and objectives, spatial strategy and waste management strategy.

Consideration has also been given to the environmental, economic and social objectives of the Plan through the Sustainability Appraisal process. This has ensured that 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; and
- The Waste Industry through better information as to which proposals would be approved, as the Plan is intended to guide development.
- Businesses and job seekers at both construction and end user stages of waste development.

What factors could contribute / detract from the outcomes?

Lack of implementation- 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 sections of the community. The site selection process takes 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 are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents are being made as widely available as possible.	No[MC2][NB3]	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 sections of the community. The site selection takes 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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
Gender including trans	<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 sections of the community. The site selection takes 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.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>Types of jobs? Any part-time jobs which may be^[NB4] attractive to women</p> <p>Construction jobs – gender characteristics?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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 sections of the community. The site selection process takes 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.</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 sections of the community.</p> <p>The site selection takes 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.</p>	No	N/A

Age	<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.</p> <p>The site selection process takes 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.</p>	No	N/A
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.</p> <p>The site selection process takes 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 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.</p>	No	N/A

<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 site selection process takes 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 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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<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 site selection process takes 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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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 draft 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 a number of National Indicators and also 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 Draft 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 draft 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.

¹ NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics – <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> (Labour Market Profiles) accessed 21 January 2014