

Local Development Framework for Bradford
Waste Management DPD – Preferred Approach: Revised
Chapter 5

WORKING DRAFT

Initial Equality Impact Assessment

March 2012

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ब्राडफोर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट (Bradford District) एर लोक्याल डेवेलोपमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क (Local Development Framework – स्थानीय उन्नयन काठामो) एर अनेकगुलो कागजपत्र वा दलिलपत्रेण एकटि हलो एई तथ्यापत्रटि । एई तथ्यापत्रेण विषयवस्तु कमिउनिटिण लोकदेण कोनो भाषाय बुवाते चाईले अथवा लिखित अनुवाद चाईले नतुवा ता ब्रेईले (अक्षलिपिते), मोटा हरफे किंवा क्यसेटे रेकर्ड करे चाईले, अनुग्रह करे लोक्याल डेवेलोपमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुप (Local Development Framework Group)-के (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 वा (01274) 434606 नांवा रे फोन करण ।

यह दस्तावेज़ उन बहुत से दस्तावेज़ों में से एक है जिनसे मिलकर ब्रैडफोर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट का लोकल डेवेलोपमेंट फ्रेमवर्क बनता है। यदि आप इस दस्तावेज़ की जानकारी का हिन्दी अनुवाद या इसे ब्रेल, बड़े अक्षरों या टेप पर प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो कृपया लोकल डेवेलोपमेंट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुप से (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 या (01274) 434606 पर सम्पर्क करें।

ਇਹ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਇੱਕ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਬਰੈਡਫੋਰਡ ਡਿਸਟ੍ਰਿਕਟ ਦਾ ਲੋਕਲ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਫਰੇਮਵਰਕ ਬਣਦਾ ਹੈ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਜਾਂ ਇਸਨੂੰ ਬ੍ਰੇਲ, ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਟੇਪ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਤਾਂ, ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਲੋਕਲ ਡਿਵੈਲਪਮੈਂਟ ਫਰੇਮਵਰਕ ਗਰੁੱਪ ਨਾਲ (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 ਜਾਂ (01274) 434606 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

یہ دستاویز بریڈفورڈ ڈسٹریکٹ کے مقامی ترقیاتی لائحہ عمل سے متعلقہ دستاویزات میں سے ایک ہے۔ اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا زبانی یا تحریری ترجمہ کسی بھی کمیونٹی زبان میں درکار ہو یا آپ اسے بریل، لارج پرنٹ یا ٹیپ میں چاہتے ہیں تو براہ مہربانی لوکل ڈیولپمنٹ فریم ورک گروپ سے ٹیلی فون نمبر: 01274 434050، 01274 434544 یا 01274 434606 پر رابطہ کریں۔

आ दस्तावेज घण्टांमां नो अेक छे के जे छे डेवेलोपमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क नां स्थानिक विकास नी रूपरेखा बनावे छे। जो तमने आ दस्तावेजनां लभाएनुं प्रादेशिक भाषाओमां भाषांतर कराववानी अथवा तेनो अर्थ समजवानी जरूर ज़रूरी, अथवा तमने तेनी जरूर अर्थ, लार्ज प्रिन्ट के पछी टेप उपर छेय, तो मडेरवानी करी लोकल डेवेलोपमेन्ट फ्रेमवर्क ग्रुपनो (01274) 434050, (01274) 434544 अथवा (01274) 434606 पर संपर्क करे।

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council is preparing a Waste Management Development Plan Document (DPD) to provide a planning framework for making decisions to guide development relating to the management of waste and in the determination of planning applications, for the plan period to 2026.

This document is an Initial Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) which has been produced alongside the Waste Management DPD Preferred Options document and is an ongoing assessment process throughout the life of the development plan. This approach will ensure that the DPD takes into account the District's cultural and demographic diversity during the development of the strategy, thus ensure it meets the needs of all.

The need to undertake an EqIA stems from a legal requirement placed on local authorities by a number of acts including Race Relations [Amendment] Act 2000, to eliminate unlawful discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and promote good relations between people of different racial groups. The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council is fully committed to ensuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to play an active and positive role in considering the planning issues which affect them and the District as a whole.

This Initial Equalities Impact Assessment will be published alongside the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Options document for public consultation. Any comments received at this stage will be taken into account and the Equality Impact Assessment will be reviewed and re-published alongside the DPD's pre-submission draft for further public consultation.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This Initial Equalities Impact Assessment report will set out how the needs of equality groups have been taken into account during the preparation and development of the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Options draft policies. Its' purpose is to thoroughly and systematically assess the likely implications of the proposed spatial vision, objectives and planning policies on various equality groups when they are implemented. This process will attempt to identify the policies direct and non-direct discrimination on equality groups and will suggest alternatives for consideration to mitigate any potential adverse impact.

The production of an EqIA is a proactive approach which meets the aspirations of the Council's Equality and Diversity Strategy 2010–2013 and its statutory obligations under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act (2000), Disability Discrimination Act (2005) and Equality Act (2006) which can be summarised as:

- Eliminating unlawful discrimination in the provision of goods, facilities and services;
- Promoting equality of opportunity; and
- Promoting good relations between different groups.

These general duties are supplemented by specific duties to be undertaken by the Council which include the need to monitor and review all functions and policies, both new and existing, to identify any adverse impacts and then to act on those results to ensure equality is achieved.

1.3 Extent of the Equality Impact Assessment

It is the responsibility of the Council to ensure that the organisation does not discriminate in the way it provides services and employment and that it promotes equality, diversity and positive community relations across the equality stands listed below. EqIAs are not about treating everyone the same, but is a means of recognising individual requirements and taking the needs of different communities and groups into account when delivering a range of services. The outcome of a service must be the same for all users; however the way in which they receive that service may very well differ.

This Initial Equalities Impact Assessment ensures that equality issues are addressed from all angles in the preparation and development of the Waste Management DPD. This report highlights the equality and diversity considerations by firstly analysing the demographics of the Bradford District and where relevant the consultation responses received as part of previous Waste Management DPD Issues and Options consultations carried out by the LDF Group. This will support the assessment process and could potentially pre-empt any adverse impacts on equality groups which may result from the content of policies within the DPD. It will also enable Bradford Council to review its draft policies and also consider alternative ways of achieving the same ends.

For the purpose of this assessment, the following equality groups have been identified:-

- Age;
- Disability;
- Gender;
- Health Inequalities;
- Religion / Faith;
- Race; and
- Sexual Orientation.

This report will recommend actions that, if adopted, will help Bradford Council to anticipate and address any negative consequences which may arise and identify opportunities for the ongoing promotion of equality within the District.

1.4 Overview of the Equality Impact Assessment Process

In undertaking the EqlA, the Council has followed in principal, guidance from the Improvement and Development Agency (I&DeA) for Local Government. The Council's Equality and Diversity section has also produced corporate guidance, based upon national guidance, which has informed the EqlA of the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Option report. The EqlA methodology consists of the following six key stages as outlined in Table 1 below:

Stage	Process	Description
1	Initial Screening	This stage determines whether a full EqlA should be undertaken through the completion of a series of questions. If the work is deemed to potentially cause an adverse impact or discriminate against different groups within the community then an EqlA should be undertaken.
2	Scoping and Defining	This stage defines the scope of the assessment which will take place. It requires an understanding of what the activity is looking to achieve. A series of questions about the work will be answered at this stage.
3	Information Gathering	The assessment should be based upon up-to-date and reliable information which outlines the current state of the area which uses a variety of sources of information.
4	Making a Judgement	This is the most important element of an EqlA. Information gathered in the earlier stages is used to decide whether or not there is a potential for the policy, strategy, procedure or function to result in a less favourable outcome on any group within the community or unlawful discrimination of any kind.
5	Action Planning	The real value of completing an EqlA comes from the actions that will take place and the positive changes that will emerge through conducting the assessment.
6	Publication and Review	It is a legal requirement to publish the EqlA to allow the public to see that the Council is actively engaged and committed to challenging potential discrimination, as well as improving service delivery. Progress against the action plan should be reviewed bi-annually.

This Initial EqlA report will complete Stages 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the process as outlined above. Should a full EqlA be required, this will be undertaken at the next stage of the plan.

Thereafter the EqIA of the Waste Management DPD will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis to identify any unexpected impacts. The outcomes of this report will feed into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework whilst developing the Waste Management DPD.

2.0 IDENTIFYING RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES & PROGRAMMES

There are a number of relevant plans, policies and programmes which influence the approach of the Waste Management DPD. Bradford Council has produced a number of local plans, policies and programmes in regards to equality. The following table provides a synopsis of the key plans and schemes which are currently in place which relate to equality issues and the LDF for Bradford.

TABLE 2: RELEVANT PLANS, POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES		
SCALE	PLANS, POLICIES & PROGRAMMES	MAIN AIMS OF THE DOCUMENT
Regional	Yorkshire & Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (May 2008) (Revoked July 2010)	<p>The Yorkshire & Humber Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) provides the strategic planning framework for this region. The plan is underpinned by the core principal of sustainable development which is reflected throughout in its vision and core approach along with the policies and intended outcomes.</p> <p>The plan provides a broad development strategy, setting out regional priorities in terms of location and scale of development, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development • Housing • Transport and communications • The environment • Tourism and leisure • Urban and rural regeneration
Regional	Regional Waste Strategy (2003)	<p>The purpose of the strategy is to make it easier, quicker and more cost effective to set up sustainable waste management systems in the Yorkshire and Humber Region.</p> <p>The report sets out a broad strategy for the management of waste in the regions as well as establishing targets, objectives, action plans and Regional Planning Guidance policies for the waste management.</p>
Local	Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Bradford	The overall aims and objectives of the MWMS are “to focus on the waste management issues facing the Council to

		<p>2020, determine what actions need to be considered to address the issues, and assess how this will influence the procurement of the long term waste treatment and disposal services for the Council's municipal wastes".</p> <p>The Strategy should also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - elevate the waste management activities up the waste hierarchy to more sustainable levels; - achieve self-sufficiency and manage wastes in accordance with the proximity principle; - contribute to achievement of corporate priorities; - achieve local and national targets; improve public awareness of waste and environmental issues; - link to other Council strategic documents; - provide value for money.
Local	<p>The Big Plan – Bradford's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 - 2011 (CBMDC, June 2007)</p>	<p>The vision for Bradford by 2020 states "Bradford district will be a vibrant, prosperous, creative, peaceful, diverse, inclusive place where people are proud of their shared values and identify, and work together to secure this vision for future generations".</p> <p>The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) for the Bradford District has three key transformational priorities which aim to achieve sustainability, cohesion and inclusion. These priorities consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving education outcomes to prepare people for an active and prosperous life; • Improving skills at all levels to meet the needs of business and to build a knowledge economy; ▪ Regenerating the city and major towns to create the opportunity and impetus for sustained economic growth.
Local	Equality & Diversity Strategy	This strategy outlines how the Council will

	2010-2013 (CBMDC, 2009)	develop and promote diversity within the Council and across the district. It sets out key Council-wide commitments in community leadership, service delivery and employment practices through a number of priorities and is complemented by Equality and Diversity Action Plans relating to age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief and sexuality.
Local	Single Equalities Scheme	
Local	Disability Equality Scheme	
Local	Community Pride – Not prejudice. Making Diversity Work in Bradford (Bradford Vision, 2001)	

3.0 PROFILE OF EQUALITY GROUPS

3.1 Demographic Context

In order to understand the likely equality impacts of the DPD for Bradford, there needs to be an understanding of the Districts demographics along with the stakeholders that may be affected e.g. residents, businesses, visitors, and people who work, but do not reside in the District.

The Bradford District has a population of 467,665¹ at the time of the 2001 Census of Population. The population of the District is increasing. During the 1990's population figures were relatively stable, however since 2001 the population has increased by approximately 30,000 (6.6%)². Based on current ONS projections, the population of Bradford is anticipated to grow even further to 586,000 by 2029³.

3.2 Age

There are approximately 467,655 persons within the Bradford District (Census 2001) and the age structure is relatively similar to that of England and Wales, although Bradford has a younger population than the average for the UK with 36% of the Districts population under the age of 25 years of age, compared to 31% nationally².

Within the District, most of the population (49.7%) is aged 25-64 years, but a significant portion (15%) is over 65 years and 27% of people are under the age of 18. Figure 1 overleaf illustrates the age profile for the Bradford District.

The anticipated population growth will occur right through the age profile spectrum with the highest projected growth, 48% expected in the 65+ age group. There will be an expected 34,000 more residents over 65 and 8,500 more over 85 years by 2030, (from a figure of 68,600 today), thus causing additional demand on health and social care services⁴. Growth in the populations is also being driven by higher than average birth rates. Younger people therefore make up a larger portion of the districts population.

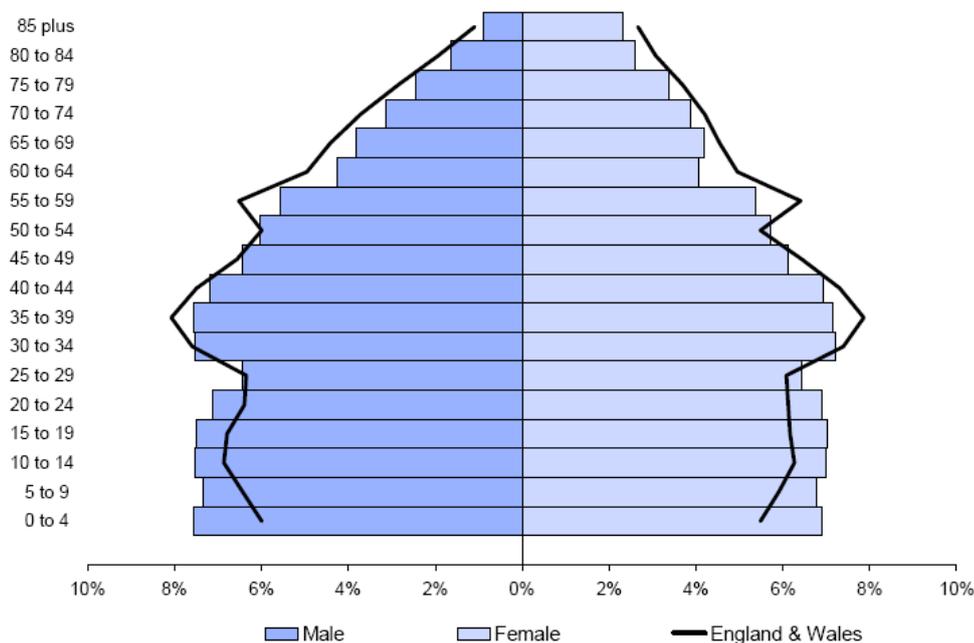
¹ Source: 2001 Census

² Source: Equality and Diversity Strategy 2010-2013 (CBMDC, 2009)

³ Source: Office of national Statistics 2007 Based Population Projections

⁴ Bradford Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (November 2009) – Para 2.1: The Local Population

Figure 1: Bradford's population structure compared to the UK's average



Source: Census 2001. ONS <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/pyramids/pages/00CX.asp>

3.3 Disability

There is very limited information from the 2001 Census regarding disability. The Census identified 86,486 people (18.5%) within Bradford were living with a long-term limiting illness, although it is noted that most people with disabilities do not identify themselves as being ill.

Data from Communities of Interest state that “there is a high incidence of disability within the Asian community and significantly over the next few years there will continue to be higher numbers of Asian disabled people coming through the system. The disabled Asian population is very diverse (including disabilities and ethnicities) and spread over the district, however the bulk and concentration of people is located in the inner city areas. Services will have to respond and reorganise in order to meet a majority demand rather than a minority demand for specific services”⁵.

Information from Bradfordinfo.com states that there are about 1400 people with a learning disability in the Bradford District. These people are likely to be located through day centres, group homes, hospitals, leisure groups, colleges, work places, voluntary organisations and in the educational special needs service.

⁵ Communities of Interest (2006) A Framework for Recording Information, Issues and Proposals for Action About Your Community of Interest - (www.bradfordinfo.com – Communities of Interest)

3.4 Gender

According to data from the 2001 Census, Bradford has a slightly higher female population (51.9%) compared to males (48.1%). The total is likely to have risen since the 2001 Census.

TABLE 3: BRADFORD GENDER COMPOSITION

GENDER	NO. OF PEOPLE	%
Males	225,133	48
Females	242,532	52
All People	467,665	100

3.5 Health Inequalities

The Department of Health (2008) state that 'the health of people in Bradford is significantly worse than the England average overall, going on to state that there are health inequalities within Bradford'. These inequalities are evident within some wards within Bradford and East Keighley which are amongst the most deprived in England. Research shows that men from the most deprived areas have over eight years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived areas.

The highest rate of age standardised long standing limiting illness is in University Ward (26.3%) and the lowest in Ilkley (11.5%). The age standardised rate of people reporting 'not good' health is highest in University (16.8%). As with age standardised long term limiting illness the lowest rate of age standardised 'not good' health was in Ilkley ward (5.0%).⁶

Therefore on a Ward by Ward basis the highest rate of ill health are concentrated around the inner city of Bradford. There is also a close link between the level of age standardised ill health and the extent of deprivation at Ward level.

3.6 Ethnicity

The District has a high proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities, approximately 22%. The authority is ranked 29th highest BME population in the country. The 2001 Census recorded 15% of people of Pakistani origin; 3% of Indian origin and 1% of Black/Black British and Chinese or other ethnic group.

⁶ CBMDC Research and Consultation Service (October 2003) Health across the Bradford District - www.bradfordinfo.com/census/pdfs/Health%20bulletin.pdf

TABLE 4: ETHNIC GROUPS IN BRADFORD

Ethnic Group	Bradford	%	Yorkshire & Humber %	England %
All People	467,665			
Total White ¹	366,041	78.2	93.5	90.9
White: British	355,684	76.0	92.0	86.9
White: Irish	3,479	0.7	0.7	1.3
White: Other White	6,878	1.5	1.2	2.7
Mixed	6,937	1.5	0.9	1.3
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean ¹	2,611	0.6	0.4	0.5
Mixed: White and Black African	449	0.01	0.1	0.1
Mixed: White and Asian	2,926	0.6	0.3	0.4
Mixed: Other Mixed	951	0.2	0.2	0.3
Asian or Asian British	88,397	18.9	4.5	4.6
Asian or Asian British: Indian	12,504	2.8	1.0	2.1
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	67,994	14.5	2.9	1.4
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	4,967	1.1	0.2	0.6
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	2,932	6.1	0.2	0.5
Black or Black British ¹	4,333	0.9	0.7	2.3
Black or Black British: Caribbean	3,038	0.6	0.4	1.1
Black or Black British: African	970	0.2	0.2	1.0
Black or Black British: Other Black	325	0.01	0.1	0.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	1,957	0.4	0.4	0.9
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	896	0.2	0.2	0.5
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	1,061	0.2	0.2	0.4

Source: Adapted from the 2001 Census (ONS, 2001)

A break down of the 2001 Census to show the ethnic origin of people within the Bradford Wards indicated that the following contained higher concentrations of people from BME communities:- Bolton, Bowling, Bradford Moor, Great Horton, Heaton, Keighley North and South, Little Horton, Odsal, Shipley West, Toller, Undercliffe and the University ward. ⁷

Bradford has experienced significant levels of immigration since the 1950s, particularly from Pakistan. Information from local sources shows that economic migrants from Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia have migrated to Bradford District in recent years. However, current trends indicate that partly due to the economic downturn within the UK since late 2008, the number of Eastern European migrants leaving the UK has out numbered those entering. The number of migrants on the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) for A8 countries (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) peaked in 2006 at 0.4% of the population in Yorkshire and Humber. In Bradford

⁷ CBMDC (2001) Census Charts – Ethnic Origin
<http://www.bradfordinfo.com/census/CensusCharts/centable.cfm>

district there were 8,200 A8 workers in 2008, comprising 1.3% of the population based on WRS data⁸.

The Bradford District also contains a small Gypsy and Travellers population along with travelling show people. These small communities occupy a number of authorised Council owned (2 sites; 47 pitches) and private sites within the District. Amongst the Council owned sites there is a population of around 135 people, 55 of whom were children (41%). The ethnic groups' among site residents was English Gypsy/Traveller and Irish Traveller. Data collected highlighted that 35% of people lived in static living units with 65% living in trailers or tourers.⁹

3.7 Religion / Belief

The 2001 Census indicated that the majority of the Districts population are Christians (60%). This is lower than the regional and national position (73% and 71% respectively). 16% of the population stated that they were Muslim and 13% stated that they had 'no religion'.

3.8 Sexual Orientation

There is very limited data relating to the sexual orientation of the Bradford District population and limited official statistics. Recent figures published by the ODPM suggest that 5-7% of the national population are gay, lesbian or bisexual¹⁰; however the Census 2001 identified that a total of 516 people (0.1%) were living as same sex couples.

3.9 Deprivation

A key characteristic of the Bradford District is the variation in the levels of deprivation, both between the City of Bradford itself and others areas within the District. The Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 shows that the Bradford District is one of the most deprived areas in the country. Bradford as a whole ranks 32nd (out of 354) in the CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation, placing it firmly within the bottom 10% deprived authorities nationally. Within the district there is inevitably disparity between Wards in terms of deprivation, 42% of residents living in areas that fall into the 20% most deprived nationally, and 5% (over 20,000 people) living in areas that are among the 1% most deprived. As well as being one of the most deprived areas in the country, Bradford district is the most deprived in West Yorkshire. Table 1 below indicates Bradford's position within West Yorkshire, and the national ranking.

⁸ Bradford Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (November 2009) – Para 2.2: Ethnicity

⁹ West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (May 2008)

¹⁰ Equality Partnership (Oct 2007) Bradford LGB Health Needs Assessment

Table 5: Rank of Average IMD score by Local Authority (West Yorkshire)

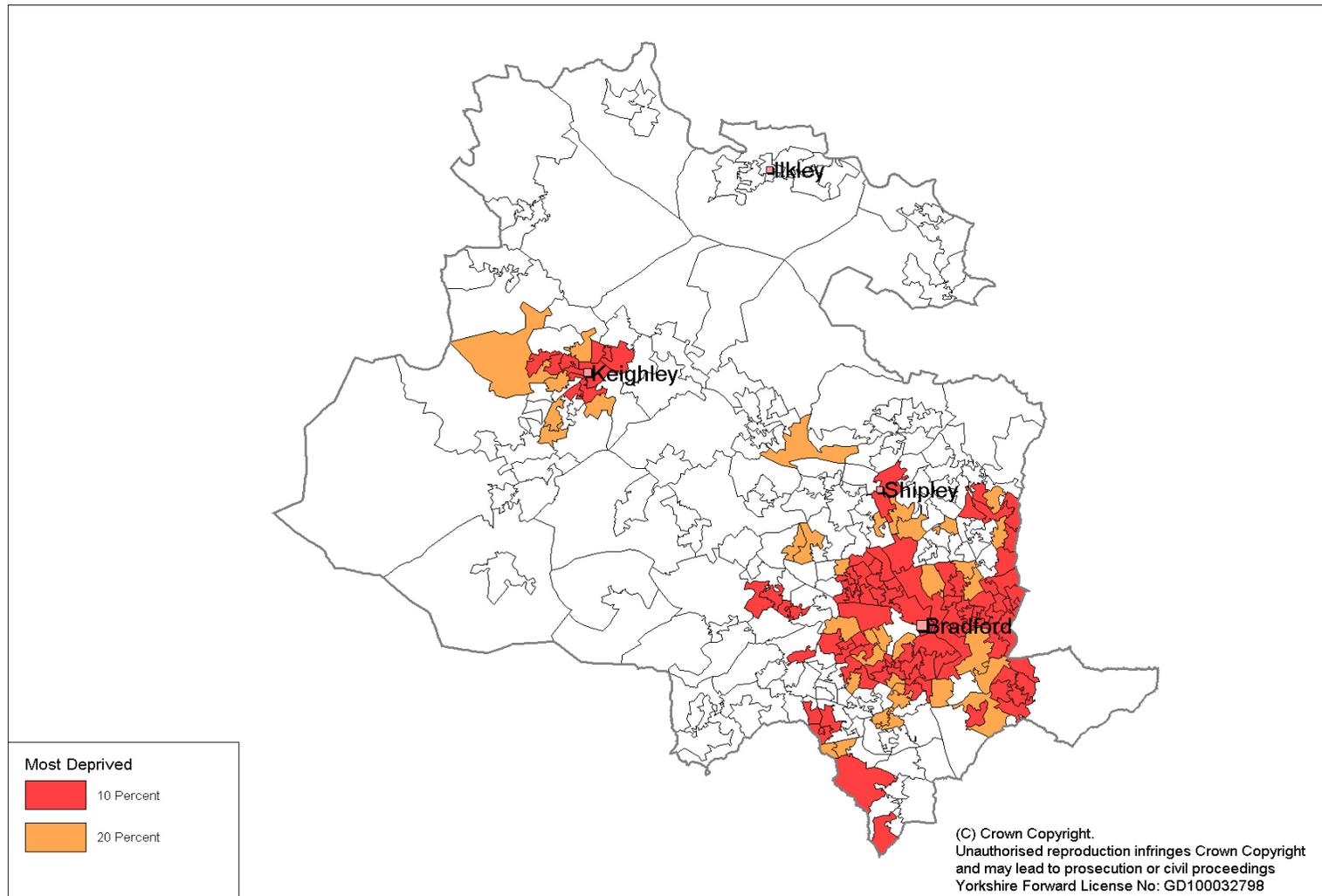
Bradford	32
Wakefield	66
Kirklees	82
Leeds	85
Calderdale	107

Yorkshire Forwards analysis of the IMD for Bradford (2008) states “in 2004, Bradford had 30.3% of its Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the bottom 10% deprived nationally, and by 2007 this had declined to 29.3% despite some movement of SOAs into and out of the bottom 10%. However, the proportion of SOAs in Bradford that fall into the second decile/bottom 20% has increased from 11.4% in 2004 to 11.7% in 2007”¹¹.

The Bradford District is one of the most unequal districts in the country, with the wealthy, prosperous areas of Ilkley, Addingham and Ben Rhydding offering a stark contrast to the extreme deprivation of some areas of the inner city of Bradford, peripheral social housing estates and parts of Keighley. Poverty, unemployment, low paid and stressful work, poor and unaffordable housing, low educational attainment and crime are all indicators of deprivation and are strongly associated with poor health. Map 1 below highlights the most deprived areas within the District.

¹¹ Yorkshire Forward (July 2008) Local Area Briefing: Bradford Deprivation

Map 1: Areas of Deprivation in Bradford¹²



¹² Map 1 - Source: Yorkshire Forward (July 2008) Local Area Briefing: Bradford Deprivation

In 2007, Bradford ranked 4th and 6th nationally for income and employment deprivation respectively. More than 32,000 people experienced income deprivation in the Bradford District.¹³ Nearly 3 in 10 Bradford LSOAs fell into the 10% most income deprived in England. This amounts to 90 Bradford LSOAs, where typically 34% of the population were on very low incomes. This figure rose to 75% of people in the most deprived area of Undercliffe.¹⁴

¹³ Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/576504.xls>

^{2 & 14} Index of Multiple Deprivation (2007)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/xls/576504.xls>

4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD & CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

4.1 Introduction

This document represents the second stage in preparing the Council's Local Development Framework Waste Management DPD for Bradford. The Local Development Framework (LDF), which is made up of a portfolio of documents including the Waste Management DPD, is being prepared under the terms of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and will provide the strategic planning framework for Bradford. The Waste Management DPD is one of the key documents which sets out the long-term spatial vision for the sustainable management of waste in the District and a set of strategic objectives to deliver that vision. It will also contain a set of overarching strategic policies, focusing how each waste type shall be managed and treated to ensure the Bradford District is completely self sufficient in waste management, how to move the treatment of waste up the hierarchy and to maximise the most sustainable methods of managing waste over the next 15 – 20 years.

The Waste Management DPD Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 Report has been prepared in line with national and regional planning policy; takes into account a range of evidence along with outcomes of previous public consultations and work with key partners and stakeholders, including the Local Strategic Partnership, community groups and developers/agents. Community engagement has taken place at the following stages in the preparation of the Waste Management DPD:

- Issues and Options - November 2009 to January 2010

5.0 THE WASTE MANAGEMENT DPD: PREFERRED APPROACH: REVISED CHAPTER 5 DOCUMENT – SPATIAL VISION, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The forthcoming consultation is the first formal stage of public consultation on the Council's Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 of the future spatial strategy for waste management within the District. During the development of the spatial strategy and policies, it is important to consider any issues relating to equality through this initial assessment. This report will provide an initial assessment of the policies as set out within the Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 report to ensure that it does not adversely affect or have a negative impact upon members of the wider community.

Following public consultation on the Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5, the Council will prepare a Publication Draft document, which will also be the subject for public consultation before being submitted to the Secretary of State (SoS) for examination by the Inspectorate, and if found robust and sound, adopted following approval by Executive and Full Council Committees. The final EqlA report will be formally submitted to the SoS alongside the Waste Management DPD Submission documents.

5.1 EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This Initial Equalities Impact Assessment will determine if a full assessment of the policies to be contained within the Waste Management DPD is required. If this assessment concludes that the policies within the DPD have the potential to have an adverse impact then a full assessment will be carried out, alternatively if the policies are judged not to have an impact on the equalities groups a full assessment will not be required, but this report will still form part of the evidence base for the Waste Management DPD.

This Initial Equality Impact Assessment will complete stages 1 to 4 as outlined earlier in this report.

STAGE 1: INITIAL SCREENING

An initial screening needs to take place for all new and revised policies, strategies, procedures and functions. This stage should be completed at the earliest opportunity to determine whether or not it is necessary to carry out a full Equality Impact Assessment for an area of work. Consideration has been given to the following questions, as set out within CBMDC guidance, to determine if a full assessment of the Waste Management DPD should be undertaken. The initial screening report can be found on page 25 onwards of this report.

Question 1: What are you looking to achieve in this activity?

Introduced as part of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, all Local Authorities are required to prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF must contain a number of documents, including a Statement of Community Involvement, a Local Development Scheme (LDS) and a Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD).

The Waste Management DPD is a key document that sets out a planning framework for the district which includes broad aims and objectives for increasing self-sufficiency in managing the District's own waste arisings, maximising the most efficient use of waste, minimise residual waste sent to landfill, ensure the delivery of sustainable waste management facilities in line with development growth within the District, increase collaborative and cross boundary working across the sub-region, whilst taking into account national and regional planning policy. This document will, in time, replace waste management policy within the current development plan for the Bradford District – the Replacement Unitary Development Plan (October 2005). The document will set out the spatial planning strategy for the sustainable management of waste within the district for the next 15 -20 years, as well as being used in the determination of planning applications.

In order to answer this question above, it is important to understand the scope of the Waste Management DPD. This is best set out within the DPD's 'vision' for the future of waste management within the district until 2026, which states:

Preferred Approach W1: Vision

“There is a crucial need for Bradford District to take responsibility for the waste it generates, undertaking a step-change in the way it manages its waste, through more sustainable waste management, moving the management of waste up the waste hierarchy of: reduction, re-use, recycling and composting; using waste as a source of energy and only disposing of waste as a last resort. We envisage being self-sufficient in managing the waste we generate, locating facilities for the management of waste as close as possible to its place of production. We will put in place the necessary structures and systems to enable this to happen”

The Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach report contains a series of objectives which will operate together to guide and achieve the vision for the Bradford District. Table 6

below highlights these objectives and policies of the DPD and provides a summary of what the targets, indicators and delivery mechanisms are.

Waste DPD Objective	Policy	Indicator	Target
All Objectives	W1: Waste Vision and Objectives	Measured through all other indicators	
Objectives 1 and 5	W2: Cross Boundary Working	Total of all waste imported to Bradford from other local authority areas	Progressive reduction over plan period
		Total of all waste exported from Bradford to other local authority areas	Progressive reduction over plan period
		Proportion of all waste imported to Bradford District by waste stream	Reduction by 90% by 2026
		Proportion of all waste exported from Bradford District by waste stream	Reduction by 90% by 2026
		Total number of waste management planning applications outside Bradford District where Bradford Council are engaged as a consultee	All Waste Management Sites in Neighbouring Local Authorities
Objectives 1, 2, 4	W3: Bradford's Future Waste Capacity Requirements	Total of all waste generated per annum by waste stream	Total tonnage below projected values as stated in Table 4
		Proportion of waste arising that is: recycled, reused, recovered, composted and landfilled	Achieving stated minimum recycling rates across all waste streams
		Total Municipal Solid Waste generated per capita	Reduction in per capita MSW waste measuring at least 33%
		Total capacity of waste management facilities by type of waste	Reduction in export of MSW by 90% by 2026
Objectives 1 and 3	W4: Future Waste Management	Total Ha of land allocated for waste management	

	Sites in Bradford	facilities	
Objectives 1 and 3	W5: Location of Waste Management and Sites	<p>Total number and proportion of waste management planning applications permitted in accordance with site location hierarchy preferences</p> <p>Total number and proportion of waste management planning applications permitted for alternate locations not within the preferential site location hierarchy</p>	<p>Capacity increased progressively in line with plan forecast arising.</p> <p>Windfall sites to be considered on their merits</p>
Objective 3	W6: Assessing MSW and C&I Waste Sites	<p>Total number and proportion of potential MSW and C&I sites where waste management facility planning permissions are granted and other regulatory consents supported</p> <p>Total capacity of new MSW and C& I waste facilities</p>	All sites, 100% unless other targets reached
Objective 3	W7: Sites for Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste	Total number of CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous or Residual waste management site planning permissions in accordance with policy criteria	All sites, 100%
Objective 3	W8: Sites for Agricultural Waste		
Objective 3	W9: sites for Hazardous Waste		
Objectives 3, 4 and 5	W10: Sites for Residual Waste	<p>Total number of CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous or Residual waste management site planning permissions granted for sites as a departure from policy criteria</p> <p>Total capacity of new CDEW, Agricultural, Hazardous and Residual waste facilities</p>	<p>Planning applications relating to CDEW, Agricultural or Hazardous residual waste</p> <p>Planning permissions granted relating to CDEW, Agricultural or Hazardous residual waste</p> <p>Capacity increased progressively in</p>

			line with plan forecast arising
Objectives 3, 5	WDM1: Unallocated Sites	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted on unallocated sites	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted on unallocated sites
Objectives 1, 3, 5	WDM2: Assessing Applications for New, Expanded and Residual Waste Management Facilities	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted Total number of complaints relating to new and expanded waste management facilities	Total number, type and outcome result of waste management facility applications submitted 0 complaints
Objectives 1, 3	WDM3: Applications Resulting in the Loss of a Proposed or Existing Waste Management Facility	Total number, type and outcome of non-waste planning applications submitted on existing or safeguarded waste management sites	0 site losses
Objectives 2, 4	WDM4: Waste Management within Development	Total number and proportion of planning applications supported by a Waste Management Plan or adequate and relevant information to assess the development proposal	100% of planning applications
Objectives 1, 2, 3, 5	WDM5: Landfill Development for Residual Waste	Number, type and outcome result of residual waste landfill planning permissions Total number and proportion of agreed landfill waste site restoration schemes	Number, type and outcome result of residual waste landfill planning permissions 100% of approved landfill development schemes

Question 2: Who in the main will benefit?

The Waste Management DPD seeks to improve the quality of the District's environment and function for all its residents and visitors with its main focus being on sustainable waste management and the resulting environmental improvement.

Question 3: Does the activity have the potential to cause adverse impact or discriminate against different groups in the community?

Due to the setting out of a short list of potential allocated sites for waste management facilities for treatment of municipal solid, commercial and industrial waste within the document, it is likely that these sites may have an adverse impact on certain groups within the community that they are likely to be developed within.

Question 4: Does the activity make a positive contribution to equalities?

A requirement within the preparation of the Local Development Framework is the production of a 'Statement of Community Involvement' (SCI). This document sets out how the Council intends to involve the local community, stakeholders and other interested parties in the preparation of the LDF and in making Development Control decision on planning applications.

The Statement of Community Involvement (adopted July 2008) recognises that there are a number of hard to reach groups and Communities of Interest within the Bradford District and it sets out a range of ways in which the Council can engage with these communities within the planning process.

In summary, it is considered that due to the scope of the Waste Management DPD, set out in the vision, objectives and policies above and the short list of potential allocated sites, there may be potential for the DPD to have an impact or discriminate against different groups within the wider community. It is therefore considered appropriate that an Equalities Impact Assessment of the Waste Management DPD be carried out.

STAGE 2: SCOPING AND DEFINING

Whilst undertaking an EqIA, it is recommended that different perspectives, experiences and challenges are used. It is ideal that those responsible for delivering the strategy along with others with a particular technical expertise or specialist knowledge are involved within the process where appropriate.

This EqIA and report has therefore been led by officers within the Planning Policy (LDF) Group who are responsible for preparing the Waste Management DPD. The technical and specialist knowledge of the following officers has also been utilised where appropriate:

- Equality and Diversity Officers
- Planning Policy Officers
- Housing Strategy Officers
- Transport Officers
- Minerals and Waste Planning Officers
- Local Strategic Partnership Officers
- Area Co-ordinators

The Council's Equalities and Diversity Section has provided specialist training on the production of Equality Impact Assessments for all officers within the LDF Group and selected officers involved within the process. This training session took place on Tuesday 23rd June 2009 and was attended by 15 officers.

STAGE 3: INFORMATION GATHERING

This stage of the EqIA seeks to identify sources of information which will be used to assist in the determination of whether the Waste Management DPD is likely to have an adverse impact or discriminate against different groups within the community. Whilst the IDEa identify sources such as the use of Census data and national and local statistics, PAS recognises that local Authorities need to go beyond this data to obtain more broader information about the local area.

To aid the development of this report and to undertake the assessment the following sources of information have been used and are referred to where appropriate:

- Census data
- National and Local Statistics
- Demographics
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation
- Bradfordinfo.com
- 'The Big Plan' – Bradford's Sustainable Community Strategy and baseline evidence
- **Regional Spatial Strategy, *The Yorkshire and Humber Plan, 2008***
- **Statement of Consultation**
- **Municipal Waste Strategy for Bradford**

Using the information from the sources listed above, Table 2 overleaf, provides some baseline information on the different equality groups which are focussed upon within this assessment. These groups have been identified in the IDeA and PAS guidance and stem from existing UK legislation that covers discrimination, and includes health inequalities – which is an additional factor that is considered to be a key issue within the Bradford District.

The eight equality groups include:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender Reassignment
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sexual Orientation
- Gender

It is recognised that the groups identified above are not homogeneous and people within these groups have different and individual needs and where appropriate, these needs will be taken into consideration.

Stage 1 – Initial Equalities Impact Assessment

Department: Regeneration – Planning – LDF Group	Completed by (lead): Ben Marchant	Date of initial assessment: 5 th March 2012
Area to be assessed: (i.e. name of policy, function, procedure, practice or a financial decision)	Waste Management Development Plan Document (DPD): Preferred Approach: Revised Chapter 5 (2011)	
Is this existing or new function/policy, procedure, practice or decision?	Yes	
What evidence has been used to inform the assessment and policy? (please list only)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Census data ▪ National and Local Statistics ▪ Demographics ▪ Bradfordinfo.com ▪ ‘The Big Plan’ – Bradford’s Sustainable Community Strategy and baseline evidence ▪ Regional Spatial Strategy, <i>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan, 2008</i> ▪ Statement of Consultation ▪ Municipal Waste Strategy for Bradford ▪ Equality Act 2010 		

<p>1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.</p>		<p>Preferred Policy W5: Location of Waste Management Facilities and Sites</p> <p>New and expanded facilities for waste management will be accommodated across a range and mix of different sizes of sites above 1ha at identified strategic and local locations across the District.</p> <p>Preferred waste management sites will be of various sizes in order to accommodate a range of different waste management technologies.</p> <p>Sites will be identified for Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial and Industrial waste through a site assessment and selection process.</p> <p>Sites for other waste streams will be subject to a criteria based policy approach. This will take account of Bradford’s future waste needs, site suitability, sustainability and delivery criteria as well as the District’s spatial vision and strategic planning objectives established in the Core Strategy.</p>		
<p>The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:-</p> <p>(1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups</p>		<p>2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.</p>	<p>3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).</p>	<p>4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.</p>
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.

Preferred Policy - W6: Assessing MSW and C&I Waste Sites

All potential MSW & C&I waste management sites will be tested against a set of site assessment criteria. Potential sites will include those within Bradford's Green Belt to ensure an objective site assessment process is undertaken. Preference will be given to the selection of sites outside of the Green Belt for waste management facilities unless it is demonstrated that there are in-sufficient suitable, deliverable and sustainable sites to accommodate Bradford's future waste arisings.

Sites will be initially assessed against the following pass/fail criteria:

- **Site size:** Sites assessed against the extent to which they have sufficient capacity to accommodate at least one waste management facility. A 1Ha minimum site size is set with reference to analysis of site sizes typically required for different types of waste management facilities;
- **Shape:** Sites should have a regular shape to allow development to take place;
- **Environmental designation and heritage:** The site should not be or contain any of the following: Special Area of Conservation; Site of Special Scientific Interest; Local Wildlife Sites (Bradford Wildlife Areas); Local Geological Sites; Regionally Important Geological Sites; Special Protection Areas; Sites of Ecological and Geological Importance; Ancient Woodlands; Scheduled Ancient Monuments; Historic Parks and Gardens; Listed Buildings; Archaeological Sites (Class ii and iii); Conservation Areas; World Heritage Sites and Buffer Zones; Registered Battlefields; or Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a).
- **Replacement Unitary Development Plan Designation:** The site should be aligned with the land use policy set out within the Replacement Unitary Development Plan.
- **Proximity to road network:** Sites should be within 1km (maximum) of the Strategic Road Network (Primary and A-Roads). Sites partially within 1km are considered in terms of where access to the site is likely to be (indicative), and whether there is sufficient scale within the 1km distance buffer area to deliver a facility.

LONG LIST SITE ASSESSMENT

Following the testing of the pre-eligibility list of sites against the initial criteria the remaining possible sites that have not been discounted will be tested against the following long-list site criteria. The long-list criteria are structured around four key themes: Strategic Planning Alignment; Suitability; Sustainability; and Deliverability.

The long list of sites will be assessed against the criteria using a combination of desktop analysis and site visits.

The range of criteria has been developed in response to public and technical stakeholder consultation undertaken to date. The criteria also factors in findings from the Sustainability Appraisal.

The criteria are un-weighted as each of the identified criteria is considered to be of equal importance to the site identification and selection process.

For each criterion, sites will be assessed using a 'traffic light' red-amber-green approach where green indicates no constraint or the lowest level of constraint, while red reflects a significant material constraint.

The proposed criteria, structured by theme, are set out below, and in full within the separate Site Assessment Criteria Methodology and Assessment paper.

Long List Site Assessment Criteria

1. Site Status in Replacement UDP: Sites considered against existing allocation or status
2. Alignment to Strategic Objectives: Sites considered against potential alignment or conflict with other corporate and planning strategic objectives
3. Land Status: Sites tested against existing status as either brownfield Previously Developed Land (PDL) or greenfield land

Suitability Criteria

4. Location: Sites should be assessed against their location in relation to current / future waste arisings both within and outside the District. Preference is given to those locations that are in close proximity to waste arisings in Bradford MDC and those in surrounding areas
5. Site Proximity to Sensitive Uses: Reflects the immediate adjacency of potential waste management sites to sensitive uses where buffering may be insufficient to mitigate potential negative impacts of waste management development. Sensitive uses are identified to include: environmental and heritage designations, existing schools, higher density housing development, health facilities and community facilities.
6. Site Accessibility to Transport Networks: Reflects the need for sites to be adequately accessed from the Strategic Road Network or can be made to do so without excessive new/improved road development. Rail and/or waterway access can also be beneficial. Sites in immediate or close proximity will be preferential to those that are currently and/or in the future likely to remain inaccessible to these movement networks.
7. Visual / Landscape Impact: Sites to be tested against potential visual or amenity impact including consideration of whether management or mitigation could eradicate potential negative impact.

Deliverability Criteria:

8. Physical Development Constraints: Sites to be tested against the extent to which on-site physical development constraints make delivery potentially unviable within the plan period. Reflects the need to consider the deliverability of sites in terms of physical development constraints on-site including structures, utilities or transport infrastructure, land subsidence, etc. that would be required to be removed prior to development
9. Site Topography: Sites to be tested against the extent to which topography presents a significant challenge to development. Preference is given to those sites which have no topographical issues or gently sloping gradient
10. Extant Planning Consents: Sites with extant planning permission, or previous positive planning history, relating specifically to waste management uses to be reflected within assessment.
11. Current Use: Sites to be considered in relation to current occupation levels including the challenge likely to be posed in securing vacant possession pre-development. Sites that are currently occupied for waste management facilities and those that are developed but vacant and unused will be preferential to those in wider B Use Classes and over those that have current conflicting activities or are under construction at the current time
12. Site Ownership: Sites will be assessed against their ownership as indication of ease of delivery. Sites in the Council's or other public ownership are preferred to those in private or multiple ownership. This reflects the difficulties and relative complexity of site ownership and land assembly, and ultimately willingness to develop sites for waste management facilities
13. Historical/Cultural assessment: Reflects the location of the site in relation to the District's historical and/or cultural assets. Sites not immediately adjacent or not in

close proximity to cultural or historical assets will be preferential.

14. Development Cost Value for Money: Sites to be tested against the likely or anticipated costs of mitigation of multiple physical or access constraints in order to deliver the site for waste management uses.

SHORT LIST SITE ASSESSMENT

The Long List of sites will be ranked according to their performance against the criteria above. The traffic light approach to assessing the sites allows this ranking to be undertaken in a transparent way. In each case the assessment made against each site when giving a 'red', 'amber' or 'green' classification will be justified to ensure a clear audit trail to the assessment.

At this stage a further criteria will be imposed on the list of potential MSW and C&I sites relating to whether the site falls within the Green Belt or not (Major Developed Sites within the Green Belt will be preferential to non-MDS sites within the Green Belt).

Those sites with the greatest prevalence of 'green' indicators and outside of the Green Belt (including MDS sites within the Green Belt) will form the Short List Sites representing the most preferable potential MSW & C&I waste management sites.

AVAILABILITY OF SITE BY TYPE

Short List Sites will then be considered further in terms of their appropriateness for different types of facility based on an appreciation of their size and ability to accommodate a range of waste management facilities. It is recognised that flexibility must be built into this assessment to allow for technological advancements within waste technologies.

A schedule will then be compiled which pulls together the ranking of the sites, a qualitative understanding of the sites performance against the criteria by theme, and what waste technologies are considered to be suitable for each. This will allow an understanding of the capacity of the potential supply of waste sites to accommodate requirements compared to identified need over the plan period, including the need to ensure a flexible choice of suitable sites.

OTHER DETAILED SITE CONSIDERATIONS

The site selection and assessment criteria are designed to allow judgements to be made within policy on the most suitable MSW and C&I waste sites. The consideration of detailed site layouts, landscaping and building design, operational performance and potential impact (e.g. noise, air, water, etc), and the need for any mitigation and/or Section 106 contributions relating to each individual site sit outside of the purpose and scope of this assessment process. Such matters would be considered as appropriate within the planning application process.

<p>The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:-</p> <p>(1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups</p>		<p>2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.</p>	<p>3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).</p>	<p>4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.</p>
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 1 – Prince Royd Way, Ingleby Road, Listerhills (2.1 Ha) This site is currently vacant PDL and is designated as an employment site within the RUDP. Thought to be in private single ownership the site is situated to the North of the City within a mainly industrial area. However the site may require flood mitigation as it currently within Flood Zone 2. Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 11- Ripley Road, Bowling (2.35 Ha) – Recently cleared and vacated planning permission has been granted on this site for Biogen to build a large Gasification plant. Previously a glazing warehouse and partially designated as Employment Land the site is close to the city centre. There is a row of terraced housing in close proximity to the site although these are situated on the opposite site of the railway which runs along the sites western boundary. There is also an allocation for additional housing to the North West of the site. Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 31 – Hollingwood Lane, Paradise Green. The site is an allocated employment site within an employment zone with no site specific use outlined within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently used for private recreation purposes but is not allocated as formal open space. The site is within the Bradford urban area and is adjacent to industrial uses and medium density housing. The site is not adjacent to any sensitive uses or heritage or cultural constraints that would require mitigation. No site access is in place and would need to be built through a private industrial site although the site is adjacent to the Strategic Road Network. The site is flat and cleared there are no abnormally high development costs. There are currently no extant planning consents for the site which is in single private ownership. The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria. Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility, Dirty Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification.		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 35 – Staithgate Lane (North), Odsal. The site is an allocated employment site with no site specific use within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently vacant and is located within the Bradford urban area. The site is adjacent to agricultural, warehousing uses as well as the M606 motorway. The site is close to a railway line but would require access investment to join the rail network. As the site is in an existing industrial area and not close to any cultural or heritage designations it would not require significant mitigation. The site is gently sloping but would not restrict development nor are there any other abnormally high development costs. There are currently two to three private owners of the site. The site achieved “green” in 13 of the 14 criteria. Site Suitable for – All Waste Management Facility Types.		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 48 – Staithgate Lane (South), Odsal. The site is an allocated employment site within an employment zone with no site specific use outlined within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently vacant and is within the Bradford urban area. The site is adjacent to agricultural, warehousing uses as well as the M606 motorway. The site is close to a railway line but would require access investment to join the rail network. As the site is in an existing industrial area and not close to any cultural or heritage designations it would not require significant mitigation. The site is gently sloping but would not restrict development nor are there any other abnormally high development costs. There are currently no extant planning consents relating to this site although the site is being marketed for employment uses. The site is currently in single private ownership. The site achieved “green” in all 14 criteria. Site Suitable for – All Waste Management Facility Types.		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 78 – Aire Valley Road, Worth Village, Keighley. The site is an allocated employment site within an employment zone with no site specific use outlined within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently vacant greened over employment site at the edge of the Keighley urban area. The site is adjacent to a large gasholder site. The site has good access to the Strategic Road Network and is also close to a railway line. As the site is in an existing industrial area and not close to any cultural or heritage designations it would not require significant mitigation. The site is largely flat but contamination from former uses may result in abnormally high development costs which could affect viability. The site is currently subject to an extant planning consent for a mixed used development including employment uses. The site is currently in single private ownership. The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria. Site Suitable for – All Waste Management Facility Types.		
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<p>The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:-</p> <p>(1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups</p>		<p>2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.</p>	<p>3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).</p>	<p>4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.</p>
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

<p>1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.</p>	<p>Site 92- Bowling Back HWS, Bowling Back Lane (4.2 Ha) - This site is currently an operational Household Waste Facility for the Council’s Cleansing Department. The site is currently in use however it has substantial yard space which if intensified could release land for additional waste facilities without the need to relocate or cease current uses. The site also has a large area of open space to the rear of the site. The site is within a designated Employment Zone in the RUDP. The site is bounded to the West by a Gypsy and Traveller site. Site Suitable for – Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation, Dirty Material Reclamation, Energy from Waste, Windrow Composting, In-Vessel Composting, Anaerobic Digestion, and Pyrolysis and Gasification. (Detailed site map can be found in the Appendix).</p>
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<p>The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:-</p> <p>(1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups</p>		<p>2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.</p>	<p>3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).</p>	<p>4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.</p>
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	M	Key Issue: Proximity to residential dwellings may result in a disproportionate adverse impact upon the demographic of Disability, due to the increased frequency of disability within Gypsy and Traveller Groups.	
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	M	Key Issue: Proximity to allocated gypsy and traveller may result in a disproportionate adverse impact upon the demographic of Race.	
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 104 – Merrydale Road, Euroway. The site is an allocated employment site within an employment zone and also a designated industrial corridor within Strategic Objectives. The site is currently vacant and is located within the Bradford urban area. The site is adjacent to a mix of commercial uses which are unlikely to require mitigation. The site has good access to the Strategic Road Network which is accessed through a commercial area. As the site is within an existing industrial area and not close to any cultural or heritage designations it would not require significant mitigation. The site is largely flat and although there is some tree coverage which would require clearance it would not result in abnormally high development costs. The site is currently subject to an extant planning consent to build a warehouse/employment unit. The site is currently part owned by the Council and another private owner. The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria. Site Suitable for - Mechanical Biological Treatment, Clean Material Reclamation Facility and Pyrolysis and Gasification.		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.		Site 121 – Steel Stock and Scrap Holders Site, Birkshall Lane, Bowling. The site is within an employment zone. The Municipal Waste Strategy includes a strategic objective for the maintenance of existing waste infrastructure. The site is currently in private waste management use and is located within the Bradford urban area. The site has good access to the Strategic Road Network and is also close to a railway line. As the site is in an existing industrial area and not close to any cultural or heritage designations it would not require significant mitigation. The site is largely flat and existing structures on site would require clearance. Contamination from the current use is may lead to abnormally high development costs which may affect the sites viability. There are currently no extant planning consents and the site has two private owners. The site achieved “green” in 12 of the 14 criteria. Site Suitable for – All Waste Management Facility Types.		
The Equality Act 2010 requires public bodies to have “due regard” to the need to:- (1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; (2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and (3) foster good relations between different groups		2. Could the function/policy, procedure, practice or a decision have a disproportionately negative effect impact in terms of the aims set out in (1) to (3) of the Act on any of the protected characteristics? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Briefly explain how the function/policy, procedure, practice or decision furthers or prevents the aims set out in (1) to (3).	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact on any protected characteristics, can it be justified on the grounds of promoting equality or any other reason? If yes, please explain.
Protected characteristics	Age	N		
	Disability	N		
	Gender reassignment	N		
	Race	N		
	Religion/Belief	N		
	Pregnancy and maternity	N		
	Sexual Orientation	N		
	Gender	N		

5. Has there been any consultation/engagement with the appropriate protected characteristics?		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
6. What action(s) will you take to reduce any disproportionately negative impact, if any?			
7. Based on the information in sections 2 to 6, should this function/policy/procedure/practice or a decision proceed to Full Impact Assessment? (recommended if one or more H under section 2)		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Assessor signature:	Approved by:	Date approved:	