

Local Development Framework for Bradford

Waste Management DPD

Site 92

Detailed Equality Impact Assessment

Initial Equalities Impact Assessment Template

Appendix 1

Department: Regeneration and Culture – Planning Transportation and Highways – LDF Group	Completed by (lead): Ben Marchant	Date of initial assessment: 6 th January 2011 5 th March 2012 (Revised Chapter 5 Supplement) Revision Dates:
Area to be assessed: (i.e. name of policy, function, procedure, practice or a financial decision)	Potential Development Plan Document (DPD) Land Use Allocation for future Waste Management Facility of Site 92 – Bowling Back Lane HWS, Bowling Back Lane, Bradford. Detailed within the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach (As Revised)	
Is this existing or new function/policy, procedure, practice or decision?	New Spatial Planning Policy and Land Use Allocation. Proposed within the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach (As Revised).	
What evidence has been used to inform the assessment and policy? (please list only)		

1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.	Site 92- Waste Transfer Station (WTS) and Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC), Bowling Back Lane (4.2 Ha) - This site is currently an operational Municipal Waste Facility for the Council acting in its capacity as a Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). The whole site is currently in use and operated by Bradford Council. The site is within a designated Employment Zone in the RUDP and is located within a predominately industrial area. The site is bounded to the South West corner by a Gypsy and Traveller site, with substantial tree planting to the north and western boundaries, and the remainder of the site is surrounded by industrial development. (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).		
The Public Sector Equality Duty requires the Council 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 (see guidance notes)	2. What is the level of impact on each group/ protected characteristics in terms of the three aims of the duty? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.	3. Identify the risk or positive effect that could result for each of the group/protected characteristics?	4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact what mitigating factors have you considered?
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		
Sex	N		
Any other area	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 Detailed 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:

Detailed Equalities Impact Assessment

Department:	Regeneration and Culture – Planning Transportation and Highways – LDF Group
Completed by (lead):	Ben Marchant
Date of Detailed assessment:	
Area to be assessed: (<i>Policy, function, procedure, practice or a financial decision</i>)	Potential Development Plan Document (DPD) Land Use Allocation for future Waste Management Facility of Site 92 – Bowling Back Lane HWS, Bowling Back Lane, Bradford. Detailed within the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach (As Revised)
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1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice or procedure and who is intended to benefit.	Site 92- Waste Transfer Station (WTS) and Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC), Bowling Back Lane (4.2 Ha) - This site is currently an operational Municipal Waste Facility for the Council acting in its capacity as Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). The whole site is currently in use and operated by Bradford Council. The site is within a designated Employment Zone in the RUDP and is located within a predominantly industrial area. The site is bounded to the South West corner by a Gypsy and Traveller site, with substantial tree planting to the north and west boundaries, and the remainder of the site is surrounded by industrial development. 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).
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<p>2. Please list any existing documents, evidence, research which have been used to inform the Detailed equality impact assessment. (This must include relevant data used in this assessment)</p>	<p>The proposed sites for potential future land use allocations for waste management facilities have been subjected to a thorough and rigorous site assessment process. A key part of the site assessment was the examination of the potential allocation of land on sensitive uses. During the site assessment of Site 92 (Bowling Back Lane HWS), it was flagged up the allocating of land for waste management could have a potential impact upon the neighbouring / adjoining gypsy and traveller site, under the sensitive uses category. The full site assessment pro-forma for Site 92 contains an amber flag, highlighting this potential impact. The full site assessment pro-forma can be found in Appendix # to this Detailed Equalities Impact Assessment and on page 34 of the Revised Site Assessment Report (October 2011).</p>
<p>3. Has any consultation, involvement been undertaken with the protected characteristics to inform this assessment? (please provide details, who and how consulted)</p>	<p>Consultation has been undertaken with the established working group during the initial assessment of the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach (January 2011). This took the form of a two hour meeting to discuss the potential impact of each potential site put forward in Chapter 5 of the document. Following revisions to Chapter 5 of this document, which included the addition of new potential site allocations for waste management facilities, further consultation was undertaken with the Council's Policy Officer. This consisted of a meeting with the Officer to discuss the previous sites taken forward and the new site proposed. The Officer indicated the allocation of Site 92 for a waste management facility was likely to have a significant impact upon the gypsy and traveller site adjoining the site, and thus this would have an unequal impact upon race and disability.</p> <p>Following discussion with the Strategy Manager, Team Leader, Principal Planning Officer (Minerals and Waste), it was concluded there may be a potential medium impact upon the gypsy and traveller site if Site 92 was allocated for a waste management facility. It was also considered appropriate to undertake a detailed assessment to examine in further detail this potential impact.</p>
<p>4. What is the actual/likely impact?</p>	<p>Actual and likely impact are some what difficult to assess due to the fact the document will only be allocating the site for the purposes of developing a waste management facility. The allocation is used to establish that the site is acceptable in principal for a range of waste management facilities. The allocating of the site may not lead to the direct development of a waste management facility, but the likely impact is that it will increase the likelihood of a waste management facility being developed on the site.</p> <p>It is acknowledged Bowling Back Lane HWS is also part of the waste PFI process and is currently subject to an on-going independent Equalities Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The allocating of the site is not directly linked to the delivery of a waste management facility on the site. The allocation sets out a range of facility types, which are considered acceptable in principal on this site. Taking this into account, only a broad range of impacts will be assessed for each type of technology considered appropriate for Site 92.</p> <p>Traffic</p> <p>It is considered that all types of waste treatment technology will not result in increased HGV movements to and from the site if a facility type is developed at Bowling Back Lane, due to the fact the site currently operates a large number of HGV's due to its current usage as a WTS and HWRC. It is also likely there will be a decrease in personal (public) car movement to and from the site, as it would no longer be operating as a HWRC</p> <p>Air Emissions</p> <p>Atmospheric emissions in relation to most waste facilities are primarily associated with emissions from vehicles to supplying the site. Other point source emissions from waste processing of any kind are strictly controlled, but may include certain organic compounds and bio-aerosols , which are associated with biological treatment processes and acid gases, heavy metals, dioxins/diobenzofurans, carbon dioxide and particulates from thermal processes.</p>

Dust / Odour

The presence of putrescible/municipal wastes can potentially lead to odours which might give rise to complaints, although good site management practices and rapid turn around of waste on-site usually prevents any serious odour problems. The handling of waste and the movement of vehicles may also give rise to dust. If a drying process is used in some waste treatment technologies, dust may be generated in the processed waste, but again good site management practices and enclosed operations inside a building would usually prevent this being a problem.

Flies, Vermin and Birds

Most waste treatment operations will not normally experience problems associated with rodents or birds given that operations tend to take place within a building and waste materials are only present for short periods. In hot summer weather, however, flies may become a problem, particularly if they are being brought in with the incoming waste but good site management practices and enclosed operations inside a building would usually prevent this being a problem.

Noise

The main problems associated with noise at waste processing facilities have been attributed to the following activities:

- Vehicle manoeuvring on-site along with loading and unloading operations (particularly in relation to reversing alarms). NB. Such operations can be especially noisy in comparison to other waste management and industrial activities;
- Traffic noise on the local road network associated with HGV movements and/or train noise;
- Mechanical processes such as shredders, screen, trommels and ball mills;
- Air extraction fans and ventilation systems
- Steam Turbines
- Steams Ventilation

Good site management practices and enclosed operations inside a building would usually prevent this being a problem.

Litter

The presence of MSW including paper and plastics may potentially result in the release of litter. Carrying out operations within a building, however, tends to prevent any significant impacts. Any drying process will increase the risk of litter spread from the dried waste product which should be handled and loaded under controlled conditions. Litter may also be spread from waste vehicles. Litter issues are controlled in a similar way to dust and odours, good site management practices and enclosed operations inside a building would usually prevent this being a problem.

Visual Intrusion

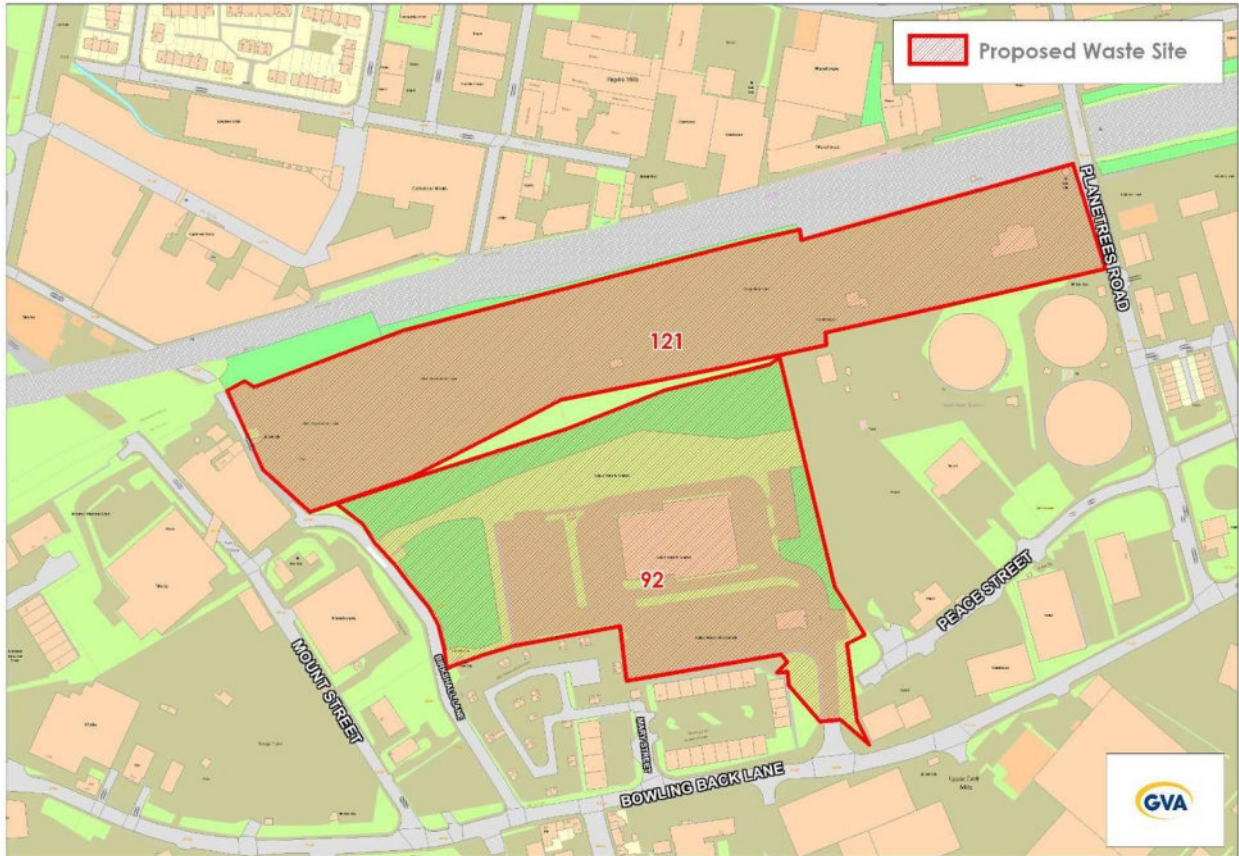
The development of any new building may lead to impacts on landscape character and visual amenity. If sited in an industrial setting, remote from residential areas, impacts are likely to be minimal. The significance of any such impact is dependent on a number of site specific issues as follows:

- Direct effects on landscape fabric i.e. removal of landscape features such as trees;
- Proximity of landscape designations;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site setting, i.e. the proximity of listed buildings and/or conservation areas; ▪ Proximity of sensitive viewpoints; ▪ Presence of existing large built structures; ▪ Existing landform and the nature of the existing landscape setting; ▪ Presence / absence of screening features (trees, hedges, banks etc.); ▪ The number of vehicles / trains / barges accessing the site. <p>Primary Source of Information - <i>Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Paper (2004) – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</i></p>
<p>5. What actions are proposed to address the impact? (The actions needs to be specific, measurable and outcome based)</p>	<p>The main mitigation measure set out in the Waste Management DPD, will be the Development Management Policies set out in Section 7 of the Waste Management DPD: Preferred Approach (as revised). These policies recognise the importance of minimising the disturbance and potential impact caused by disposal, treatment, movement, processing, recycling and storage of waste, whether in a new, expanded or residual waste management facility. They intend to make every effort to ensure that such operations are carefully controlled from commencement and for the life of the facility. Where already existing waste facilities exist there is the potential to improve mitigation measures and the overall impact of the facility.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Policy WDM2 states:</p> <p>Proposals for all waste management facilities (whether new, expanded or residual waste facilities, but excluding landfill schemes) will be permitted provided that it can be demonstrated that any impacts of development will not significantly adversely affect people, land, infrastructure and natural resources.</p> <p>Waste development proposals will be permitted where:</p> <p>a) Site specific impacts are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects minimised on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Designated protected areas of landscape, historic or nature conservation; ▪ Visual and landscape amenity; ▪ Floodplain, groundwater or water quality ▪ Transport accessibility, capacity and the need to travel. <p>b) The impacts of the proposed waste management facility are adequately assessed and the applicant can demonstrate that adverse effects are minimised in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental, social or economic effects; ▪ Human health and well being; ▪ Noise, vibration, dust, odour; ▪ Water, ground, light or air pollution. <p>c) The design, siting and external appearance is of a scale, mass, form and character appropriate to its location and landscape setting; and</p> <p>d) The facility's design, layout and construction meet the Council's environmental construction standards at a minimum of BREEAM 'excellent';</p> <p>e) The facility's design and operation maximises opportunities to recover energy and to make efficient use of heat and water resources.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>The specific impact of noise is controlled under the Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Local Authority Environmental Health Department, and Environmental Permitting regulated by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>For a planning application for the development of a specific waste treatment facility for MSW and C&I that receives more than 100 tonnes a day of non-</p>

	<p>hazardous waste an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be submitted as part of the application and a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is also likely to be required. An EIA would assess the environmental impacts of the facility upon the surrounding area and propose mitigation measures for any environmental impacts that maybe identified. The HIA seeks to maximise the positive health impacts and minimise the negative health impacts of proposed projects. The EIA and HIA are taken into account when determining a planning application. Any planning permission which is granted (including those under 100t per day for all types of waste), will have conditions attached to the consent to protection (among other things) the residential amenity of surrounding occupants. Any potential detrimental impacts must be accompanied with relevant and successful mitigation measures. These mitigation measures are also assessed to ensure they are sufficient enough to avoid impacts.</p> <p>In regards to the specific impact of emissions, waste management facilities are subjected to Environmental Permits issued and regulated by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>The mitigation and procedures as set out in this section, are considered sufficient to ensure all potential impacts of the proposed allocation of the site for a waste treatment facility on the identified demographic (Gypsy and Traveller) are avoided.</p>	
<p>6. How will actions be monitored?</p>	<p>The Development Management Policy WDM2 will be monitored through the Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report. The annual report assesses the delivery of the Waste Management DPD polices and proposals, and assess the effectiveness of the policies in achieving the DPD's objectives.</p> <p>In regards to Environmental Permits, Waste Operators are required to pay an annual fee to the Environment Agency in order to hold a permit (if you do not hold a permit you cannot operate). The fee helps fund the Environment Agency to monitor both the general operations of the facilities and its emissions to ensure compliance with their permit and the strict limits contained therein. Monitoring includes the assessment of restrictions set out within the Environmental Permit, which may include noise, odour, emissions, type of waste, inputs outputs, vermin etc. Depending on size and type of facility, the frequency of monitoring rates varies, but with all facility types the monitoring is undertaken regularly throughout the year.</p> <p>In respect of a thermal plant, emissions out of a chimney are constantly monitored by complex electronic equipment, with such data being published in the public domain by the Environment Agency. If permit limits are breached, the Environment Agency has several enforcement powers to ensure compliance is achieved.</p> <p>Bradford Council has a planning enforcement team who regularly monitor compliance with planning permissions and conditions attached to consents. This enforcement team have the authority to issue enforcement notices to any development that is non-compliant with the approved scheme and / or non-compliance with the conditions attached to the planning consent.</p> <p>Bradford Council's Environmental Health Team also has the power and authority to investigate and enforce statutory nuisance provisions. Where a local authority establishes any one of the issues which constitutes a nuisance (ie is unreasonably interfering with the use or enjoyment of someone's premises) or is prejudicial to health they must generally serve an abatement notice on the person responsible. Failure to comply with the notice could result in the person being prosecuted.</p>	
<p>Assessor signature:</p>	<p>Approved by:</p>	<p>Date approved:</p>

APPENDIX 1 – LOCATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY (Site 92)



Bowling Back Lane Household Waste Recycling Centre (H.W.R.C.), Bowling Back Lane, Bradford, BD4 8SZ

