



# **Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy**

## **Focused Changes**

## **Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)**

**June 2011**

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ہم اس دستاویز کو بریلیل میں، بڑی چھپائی، آڈیو ٹیپ پر اور دوسری زبانوں میں تیار کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ کو اس کی نقل کسی ایک مذکورہ فورمیٹ میں درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی اس نمبر پر فون کریں : 01452 426504

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 This document is an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) of the revised publication Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) incorporating focused changes (June 2011). It should be read in conjunction with the revised WCS and supporting background information which is available to view at the following locations and on request:

- Online at [www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs](http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/wcs)
- Gloucestershire County Council Offices, Shire Hall, Westgate Street, Gloucester
- All Gloucestershire District Council Offices (Cheltenham Borough, Cotswold District, Forest of Dean District, Gloucester City, Stroud District and Tewkesbury Borough).
- All Gloucestershire Libraries (<http://www.goucestershire.gov.uk/libraries/>)

### What is an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)?

1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents (LDDs) such as the Gloucestershire Waste Core Strategy (WCS) to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. One of the fundamental aims of sustainable development is social progress that recognises the needs of everyone. Inclusion and sustainable development are therefore inextricably linked.

1.3 EqIA is a way of examining whether a new or existing function, policy or procedure differentially affects any person or group of persons. It enables the potential and actual effects of a policy to be examined, and improvements or changes introduced, to ensure fairness and encourage diversity.

1.4 Conducting EqIAs during the plan preparation process helps to ensure that policies do not discriminate unlawfully. EqIAs assist in clarifying any particular needs and help to identify and remove any barriers. They also help identify what is working well.

1.5 EqIAs consist of two main parts; initial screening and subsequently, if an adverse/negative impact is identified, a full impact assessment.

- 1.6 Stage 1 – Initial Screening must be completed at the earliest opportunity to determine whether or not it is necessary to carry out a full EqIA. Key questions to ask at Stage 1 are; what are you looking to achieve, who will benefit, does the activity have the potential to cause adverse impact or discriminate against different groups in the community, does the activity make a positive contribution?
- 1.7 If there is potential for negative impact/discrimination a full Stage 2 EqIA is needed.
- 1.8 Stage 2 – Full Impact Assessment provides an opportunity to assess the evidence for a possible negative impact. It ensures that research and consultation with the equality target groups has been carried out and leads to an improvement or action plan aiming to minimise the negative impact and, where possible, maximise any positive impacts. The action plan should include actions that will remove or alleviate the potential for the activity to unlawfully discriminate or impact less favourably on one or more communities.
- 1.9 This document is a Stage 1 Initial Screening assessment only. The results show that a Stage 2 assessment is not needed.

## **2. Stage 1 – Initial Screening**

- 2.1 This section of the EqIA considers the following:
  - Aims and objectives of the WCS publication
  - Who will benefit from the WCS publication
  - What outcomes are expected from the WCS publication
  - The proposed programme of engagement for the publication stage
  - Whether the WCS publication could affect a particular group in either a negative or positive way; and
  - Whether any potential negative impacts have been identified

## Aims and objectives

- 2.2 The WCS aims to explain how the County Council and its partners will address the issue of planning for waste management in Gloucestershire in the period 2012 to 2027.
- 2.3 The revised publication WCS is based on five strategic objectives. These are:

**Strategic Objective 1 – Waste Reduction** - *To raise awareness of waste issues amongst Gloucestershire residents and businesses in order to generate collective responsibility for waste, ensure it is seen as a potential resource and to reduce the amount of waste produced, with zero-growth achieved across all waste streams by 2020.*

**Strategic Objective 2 – Re-use, Recycling and Composting** - *To make the best use of Gloucestershire's waste by ensuring that residents and businesses re-use as much of their waste as possible and that if waste cannot be re-used, it can easily be recycled or composted to achieve the following:*

- *At least 60% household waste recycled/composted by 2020 with an aspiration for 70% by 2030.*
- *By 2012, through inert recycling and recovery to reduce the amount of C&D waste currently going to licensed landfill by 50%.*

**Strategic Objective 3 – Other Recovery (including energy recovery)** - *To recover the maximum amount of value including energy from any waste that cannot be re-used, recycled or composted through the provision of the following:*

- *Around 150,000<sup>1</sup> tonnes/year residual waste recovery capacity for municipal waste by 2027.*
- *Recovery facilities with the capacity to divert 143,000 – 193,000 tonnes/year of C&I waste from landfill.*

**Strategic Objective 4 – Waste Disposal** - *To recognise the continuing role of landfill for the disposal of certain residual and hazardous wastes whilst reducing our reliance on landfill as the primary method of waste management in Gloucestershire.*

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<sup>1</sup> This is an approximate requirement based on the latest available waste flow forecast produced by the Waste Disposal Authority and is based on achieving a 60% recycling rate by 2020.

**Strategic Objective 5 – Minimising Impact** - *To ensure the environmental and social impacts of waste management particularly climate change and risks to human health are minimised by; managing waste close to where it arises, promoting the use of sustainable transport, avoiding current and potential flood risk areas, safeguarding existing and proposed waste sites, promoting high quality sustainable design, protecting national and local areas of landscape and nature conservation importance, and prioritising the co-location of similar or related facilities on existing waste sites or previously developed sites in preference to greenfield locations where appropriate and where the cumulative impact is not unacceptable to the host location.*

### **Who will benefit?**

- 2.4 The WCS is about finding the most sustainable way of managing Gloucestershire's waste. It deals with all waste streams.
- 2.5 We all generate waste and we all pay for it to be dealt with. At present most waste in Gloucestershire is disposed of through landfill. This cannot continue. Landfill can have environmental impacts and if the Council continues to dispose of waste in this way it is likely to be fined. These fines may be passed onto the taxpayer.
- 2.6 Finding an alternative, more sustainable way of dealing with our waste will benefit everybody. Developing policies which allocate sites or provide the criteria against which proposals can come forward is therefore a key issue.

### **What outcomes are expected?**

- 2.7 The overall outcome of the WCS will be a sustainable planning framework for waste management in Gloucestershire in the period 2012-2027.
- 2.8 This can be summarised through the 'spatial vision' set out in the revised publication WCS which is as follows:

*'By 2027 Gloucestershire is a clean, green, healthy and safe place in which to live, work and visit. Residents and businesses are fully aware of the economic and environmental importance of waste management, including its impact on climate change and proactively minimise their waste production to achieve 'zero-growth' across all waste streams by 2020.*

*Opportunities for re-using, recycling and composting waste are maximised across all waste streams. Effective joint working through the Gloucestershire Waste Partnership (GWP) has led to a more consistent and co-ordinated approach towards municipal waste collection across the county with everyone able to recycle and*

*compost a broad range of materials easily and conveniently. At least 60% of household waste is recycled and composted by 2020.*

*The 'residual' municipal and commercial waste that cannot reasonably be re-used, recycled or composted is seen as a valuable resource and is managed through a number of 'strategic' waste recovery sites (>50,000 tonnes/year) located in the central area of the county, proximate to the main urban areas along the M5 corridor including Gloucester and Cheltenham.*

*Strategic sites will be located so as to maximise the potential use of heat and power and give priority to the re-use of previously developed land and buildings.*

*'Local' facilities (<50,000 tonnes/year) including supporting infrastructure such as waste transfer and bulking are dispersed more widely around the county including those more distant rural areas such as the Forest of Dean and the Cotswolds.*

*These strategic, local and existing waste facilities form an integrated sustainable waste management system ensuring enough capacity is made available to meet for Gloucestershire's needs.*

*Gloucestershire's communities, key landscape/environmental assets and land liable to current and future potential flood risk, are safeguarded from the adverse impacts of waste management activities.*

*The continuing role of landfill is recognised but increasingly seen as a last resort'.*

## **Proposed Programme of Engagement**

- 2.9 The WCS has been subjected to extensive consultation in line with the Council's adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and in accordance with Regulation 25 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008. Regulation 25 consultation included 'issues and options' in 2006 'preferred options' in 2008 and 'site options' in 2009.
- 2.10 In December 2010 the WCS was formally published for a period of 8-weeks to allow representations on soundness and legal compliance to be made. In response over 200 representations were received from 48 respondents.
- 2.11 In light of the comments received during the publication stage the Council has decided to publish a revised version of the WCS incorporating a number of focused changes prior to formal submission of the strategy to the Secretary of State.

2.12 Comments are invited on the focused changes over the 6-week period 27<sup>th</sup> June 2011 until 8<sup>th</sup> August 2011.

2.13 The following documents have been published:

- Revised Publication Waste Core Strategy (WCS) incorporating Focused Changes
- Schedule of Focused Changes
- Response Schedule
- Summary of Key Issues
- Updated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report
- Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report Supplementary Statement
- Legal Notice

2.14 Copies of these documents have been made available on the County Council's website, at the County Council Offices, at all District Council Offices and in all Gloucestershire libraries.

2.15 In addition, a wide range of stakeholders will be notified in writing or by email and invited to submit comments including members of the public, businesses, statutory consultees, local interest and community groups, parish and town councils, local Councillors and the waste and general development industries.

### **Impacts on Particular Groups**

2.16 Table 1 overleaf considers the spatial vision, strategic objectives and core policies of the revised publication WCS specifically whether the proposed focused changes will have any discernible impact on a particular group within each of the different equality strands e.g. age, gender, disability etc.

2.17 Importantly, the assessment shows that none of the focused changes made to the vision, objectives and core policies would have a negative impact. For this reason it is considered unnecessary to undertake a full Stage 2 Impact Assessment.

**Table 1****Revised Publication Waste Core Strategy (Incorporating Focused Changes) - Consideration of Potential Equality Impact**

<b>Spatial Vision</b>							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	Implementation of the spatial vision will have a positive impact on each of the different equality strands. For example, everyone will benefit from Gloucestershire being a cleaner, greener, healthier and safer place to live, work and visit. Similarly, everyone will benefit from increased opportunities for waste re-use, recycling and composting as well as the protection of local communities, key landscape and environmental assets and liable to flood. The focused change made to the vision will not have any negative impacts indeed the increased emphasis on meeting Gloucestershire's waste management needs is likely to have a positive impact across the different equality strands.						

<b>Strategic Objective 1</b>							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	Strategic Objective 1 will have a positive impact across all equality strands. For example raising awareness of waste issues amongst all Gloucestershire residents and reducing the amount of waste produced. These benefits will apply to all groups regardless of age, disability, gender etc. No focused changes have been proposed to Strategic Objective 1.						
<b>Strategic Objective 2</b>							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	Strategic Objective 2 will have a positive impact across all equality strands. All groups will for example benefit from the re-use of waste and improved opportunities for recycling and composting. A minor focused change has been made to Strategic Objective 1 to clarify that the recycling aspiration of 70% is to be achieved by the year 2030. This has no specific implication in terms of equality impact.						

<b>Strategic Objective 3</b>							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	Strategic Objective 3 will have a positive impact across all equality strands. All groups will benefit from the provision of additional waste recovery capacity and the environmental and financial benefits associated with the diversion of waste from landfill. No focused changes have been proposed to Strategic Objective 3.						
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b>							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	Strategic Objective 4 will have a positive impact across all equality strands. All groups will for example enjoy the environmental and financial benefits of diverting waste from landfill. No focused changes have been proposed to Strategic Objective 4.						

Strategic Objective 5							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	Strategic Objective 5 will have a positive impact across all equality strands. All groups will for example benefit from the protection of human health, the avoidance of flood risk areas and the promotion of high quality sustainable design. No focused changes have been proposed to Strategic Objective 5.						

Core Policy WCS1 – Waste Reduction							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS1 seeks to ensure that the waste associated with the construction and ongoing occupation of new development is minimised as far as possible. This will have a positive impact across all equality strands. All groups will for example enjoy the environmental and financial benefits of having less waste to manage. With specific regard to age, the policy seeks to ensure that young people in particular are made aware of the importance of waste reduction through educational sessions in local schools and colleges.</p> <p>A minor focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS1 which is to include reference to the County Council working in partnership with local communities in relation to waste reduction. This is likely to have a positive impact across all equality strands.</p>						

Core Policy WCS2 – Recycling and Composting							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS2 seeks to achieve at least 60% household recycling and composting by 2020 through the provision of new or expanded facilities for recycling and composting. The policy sets out the criteria against which such proposals will be considered. The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups including for example a reduction in the amount of residual waste that must be managed which in itself will have environmental and financial benefits. Whilst there will be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a proposed waste facility, this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p> <p>A focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS2. The policy no longer includes reference to anaerobic digestion (AD) or bulking and transfer (which are dealt with under new core policies – see below) and the policy now includes reference to vacant or underutilised employment land. The supporting text to Core Policy WCS2 has been amended accordingly. The focused change is considered likely to have no discernible impact in terms of the equality strands identified above.</p>						

Core Policy WCS3 – Inert Waste Recycling and Recovery							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS3 sets out the criteria against which proposals for inert waste recycling and recovery will be considered. The provision of such facilities will help to divert around 85,000 tonnes per year of inert waste from landfill. The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups including for example the diversion of waste from landfill. Whilst there will be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a proposed inert waste recycling and recovery facility this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p> <p>One minor focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS3 which now includes reference to development having to be supported by a transport assessment. This has no discernible equality impact.</p>						

Core Policy WCS3a - Anaerobic Digestion (AD)							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS3a sets out the criteria against which proposals for anaerobic digestion (AD) will be considered. It is a new policy which has been drafted as a result of the focused change made to Core Policy WCS2. The provision of new or expanded AD facilities will help to divert organic waste away from landfill. The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups including for example the diversion of waste from landfill and the potential generation of renewable energy.</p> <p>Whilst the provision of new AD facilities may have an impact on those businesses or residents located nearby, this will not be specific to any particular equality strand. Impact on neighbouring properties would in any case be considered as part of the usual planning application process.</p>						

Core Policy WCS4 – Other Recovery (including energy recovery)							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS4 deals with the residual waste that cannot reasonably be re-used, recycled or composted. It identifies four sites suitable for waste recovery and sets out the criteria against which speculative proposals will be considered. The provision of waste recovery facilities will help to divert municipal and commercial waste from landfill.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups including in particular the diversion of waste from landfill and the potential generation of energy. Whilst there could be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a proposed waste recovery facility this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p> <p>A minor change has been made to Core Policy WCS4 which now refers to development coming forward on permitted/allocated employment land more generally rather than specifically on B2 general industrial land however this has no direct impact in terms of equality.</p>						

Core Policy WCS5 – Waste Water							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS5 deals with the provision of waste water infrastructure. The policy provides the criteria against which proposals for new or expanded waste water treatment facilities will be considered. Particular support will be given to any appropriate proposals that involve the development and utilisation of Anaerobic Digestion (AD) in order to provide heat and/or power.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups including the provision of adequate waste water infrastructure to cope with future growth. Whilst there will be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a proposed new or expanded waste water treatment facility this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p> <p>A minor change is proposed to Core Policy WCS5 which now refers to development having to be consistent with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) however this is not considered to have any impact in terms of equality considerations.</p>						

Core Policy WCS6 – Hazardous Waste							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS6 deals with proposals for the recycling and recovery of hazardous waste. Such proposals will be considered having regard to the issue of environmental acceptability. The provision of recycling and recovery facilities will help to reduce Gloucestershire's reliance on landfill for disposing of hazardous waste.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular the diversion of hazardous waste from landfill. Whilst there will be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a proposed hazardous waste recycling/recovery facility, this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p> <p>A minor focused change is proposed to Core Policy WCS6 which now refers to hazardous waste being managed as high up the waste hierarchy and as close to source as possible. However this has no direct impact in terms of the different equality strands.</p>						

Core Policy WCS7 – Cumulative Impact							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS7 deals with the issue of cumulative impact, seeking to ensure that proposals for new or expanded waste management do not have an unacceptable cumulative impact on the host community.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular protection of amenity for those living or working near waste management facilities. Whilst there will be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a waste facility, this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p> <p>A minor change has been made to Core Policy WCS7 however this does not affect the positive equality impacts identified above.</p>						

Core Policy WCS8 – Safeguarding Sites for Waste Management							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS8 aims to safeguard existing and proposed waste management facilities. The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that there is an adequate range of waste management provision available within the county. There will be no discernible impact on any particular group.</p> <p>A minor focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS8 to emphasise that the principle of safeguarding waste management facilities applies to both permanent and temporary waste facilities. This has no impact in relation to the different equality strands identified above.</p>						

Core Policy WCS9 – Flood Risk							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS9 seeks to ensure that all waste related development is located in areas that are at low risk of flooding. Only if no suitable sites are available in low risk areas will consideration be given to development within medium to high risk of flooding.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring that new waste management facilities are not at risk of flooding and do not increase the likelihood or magnitude of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>A focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS9 which now includes reference to flooding from <u>all</u> sources and clarifies the position in relation to 'less vulnerable' and 'essential' uses in the floodplain. The focused change has no discernible impact in relation to the equality strands identified above.</p>						

Core Policy WCS10 – Green Belt							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS10 seeks to protect the Gloucester – Cheltenham Green Belt and sets out the criteria against which proposals for waste management within the Green Belt will be considered. The policy also explains that the County Council will work in partnership with the District Councils in preparing any revisions to the Green Belt boundary.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring the protection of the Green Belt. Safeguarding this area will have positive benefits to all regardless of age, disability, gender etc.</p> <p>A minor focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS10 which no longer includes reference to Core Policy WCS13 – Design. The proposed change has no discernible impact on the scoring set out above.</p>						

Core Policy WCS11 – Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS11 relates to development within or affecting the setting of an AONB. It establishes the criteria against which proposals for waste management within or affecting the setting of an AONB will be considered. The policy also explains that the County Council will work in partnership with AONB Conservation Boards and/or Joint Advisory Committees.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring the protection of the AONBs which are enjoyed by all regardless of age, disability, gender etc.</p> <p>No focused changes have been made to Core Policy WC11.</p>						

Core Policy WCS12 – Nature Conservation (Biodiversity & Geodiversity)							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS12 deals with the protection of sites of national and local nature conservation interest. It establishes the criteria against which waste management proposals affecting such areas will be considered. Contributions towards nature conservation targets will be sought as appropriate.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular by ensuring the protection of areas of nature conservation interest which may be enjoyed by all regardless of age, disability, gender etc.</p> <p>A minor focused change has been made to Core Policy WCS12. This in effect strengthens the policy and ensures that all development is required to assess potential impact on the natural environment and make a contribution to local nature conservation targets. This will have a positive impact across all equality strands.</p>						

Core Policy WCS13 – Design							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS13 deals with the issue of design and aims to ensure that all waste related development achieves a high standard of design which must be clearly and robustly articulated through a Design and Access Statement. Poor quality design will be rejected.</p> <p>The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups by ensuring that any waste proposal coming forward is built to a high standard of design, thereby reducing any potential visual impact and reducing the chances of surface water flooding through the use of sustainable drainage. These benefits will apply to all regardless of age, disability, gender etc.</p> <p>No focused changes have been made to Core Policy WCS13.</p>						

Core Policy WCS13a – Bulking and Transfer							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans- gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS13a sets out the criteria against which proposals for new or expanded bulking and transfer facilities will be considered. The policy is new having been drafted in light of the focused change made to Core Policy WCS2. The generic nature of the policy is such that it will have a positive impact across all groups, in particular the provision of bulking and transfer facilities can help to reduce the transport implications of transporting waste by reducing journey length etc.</p> <p>Whilst there will be a potential impact on any person or organisation living or located near a proposed bulking and transfer facility this will not be specific to any particular group under the different equality strands.</p>						

Core Policy WCS14 – Sustainable Transport							
	Age	Disability	Gender (including trans-gender)	Race including Gypsy and Traveller	Religion or Belief	Sexual Orientation	Other Groups
Impact	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
Commentary	<p>Core Policy WCS14 deals with the issue of sustainable transport and encourages proposals for waste management that would utilise alternative modes of transport such as water and rail. The policy will help to reduce the current reliance which is placed on road transport in managing Gloucestershire's waste. This will in turn have a number of positive environmental impacts which will be of benefit to all regardless of age, disability, gender etc.</p> <p>A minor focused change has been proposed to Core Policy WCS14 which now includes reference to the location of development being a consideration in determining whether a Transport Assessment (TA) is required.</p> <p>The focused change has no discernible impact in relation to the equality strands identified above.</p>						

### **3. Contribution to Community Cohesion**

- 3.1 Community cohesion is what must happen in all communities to enable different groups of people to get on well together. People all want to fulfil their potential and feel that they belong and contribute to their local area.
- 3.2 It is a term that has been given to describe how people who live and work in the same place get along. It is about looking at the common values that keep us all together.
- 3.3 The WCS has a role to play in contributing towards community cohesion. We all generate waste and we must all take responsibility for reducing the amount of waste that we produce. This will help to lessen the amount of waste that has to be disposed of or treated.
- 3.4 The 6-week period during which representations may be submitted on the revised publication WCS will help to ensure that everybody can have their say on the proposed planning strategy for Gloucestershire's waste in the period 2012 – 2027 and should therefore positively contribute towards community cohesion. Waste is an issue that affects everybody regardless of age, gender, religion etc.
- 3.5 There may also be specific community benefits arising from the implementation of the various policies and proposals within the WCS such as the establishment of community composting schemes or similar.

## **4. Potential Negative Impacts**

- 4.1 The assessment set out in Table 1 above demonstrates that the vision, objectives and core policies of the WCS and in particular the focused changes that are being proposed will not have any negative impacts for a particular group.
- 4.2 For this reason there is no need to undertake a full Stage 2 Equality Impact Assessment.

## **5. Summary**

- 5.1 EqIAs are an important part of the planning and policy making process, the principle being to establish whether policies or proposals are likely to inadvertently discriminate against a particular group.
- 5.2 This assessment has demonstrated that the generic nature of the WCS and its subject matter and the fact that we all generate waste regardless of age, race, gender, disability etc. means that no particular group will be disadvantaged or discriminated against through the proposed focused changes.
- 5.3 Rather the vision, objectives and core policies will have a range of potential beneficial impacts for all including the environmental and financial benefits associated with the diversion of waste from landfill.

**For further information please contact:**

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