



Equality Impact Assessment

Directorate	Environment
Unit/Team	Planning
Assistant Director Responsible for EqIA	Angela Jones
Service EqIA or Proposal	Minerals and Waste Local Plan

Aims of the EqIA

Purpose of the EqIA	<p>This Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been undertaken to investigate the implications of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan and complement the ongoing sustainability appraisal process.</p> <p>The purpose of an EqIA is to ensure that policies and strategies do not discriminate against specific target groups and, where possible, contribute to improving the lives of local communities. It is a systematic process that considers the needs of each target group and is, in effect, similar to undertaking a risk assessment.</p>
Summary of findings	No differential/ negative impacts were identified.
Scope of the EqIA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One directorate • Cross directorate • Outsourced organisation 	<p>The EqIA is a two stage process. This report represents the first stage or screening stage of the assessment process. Screening identifies the positive and negative impact of the policy or strategy on the equality target groups, and identifies gaps in knowledge. If any negative effects of high significance are identified, then a more detailed second stage assessment will be undertaken, focusing on the significant negative impacts and identifying possible mitigation scenarios. Consultation with stakeholders and members of the equality target groups is undertaken during both phases.</p> <p>Legislation</p> <p>Legislation relating to equality and diversity has been in existence for many years. Much of the existing equality legislation was brought together and strengthened under the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>The Equality Act 2010, which replaces the 2006 Act and previous anti-discrimination laws, provides nine protected characteristics that cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly (these are listed in the Act</p>

and replicated in the text below). The Act sets out the different ways in which it is unlawful to treat people, such as direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and victimisation. The act prohibits: unfair treatment in the workplace; when providing services; and when exercising public functions. The act came into force on 1 October 2010.

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

The EqIA is a tool for systematically testing out new plans, policies and developments, and reviewing services, to make sure that actual or potential barriers have been identified and removed, and that opportunities to promote equality are maximised. The scope of the EqIA follows the scope of the Equality Duty, covering the following protected characteristics: **race, disability, gender, gender reassignment, Marital and Civil Partnership Status, age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, and social deprivation**. People with these characteristics are considered under the Act to be "protected groups".

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

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

Phase I: Gathering information

List examples of background information that you think are **relevant**. If carrying out an assessment of a proposal, this section should include the data used to establish whether the proposal has an impact.

Type of information	Findings
Cumbria Minerals and Waste Local Plan	The County Council is the local planning authority for mineral working and waste management developments in Cumbria. In this role, it is responsible for determining planning applications and also for preparing planning policy for those types of development.

Without the right waste management facilities and adequate supplies of minerals, other sectors of the economy could not function properly. They are essential for the county's development and regeneration initiatives, its low carbon agenda and for maintaining and improving the basic infrastructure of roads, buildings and other facilities. The minerals and waste industries also provide important direct local economic benefits, including jobs.

The potential locations of mineral workings are largely determined by geology and, because of this, other parts of the North West, and of the country, rely on Cumbria for supplies of some minerals.

The Local Plan has been prepared following consideration of responses received on the draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Regulation 18) and Publication version Local Plan (Regulation 19), which took place between 11 March and 11 May 2015 and 23 May and 4 July 2016 respectively.

The consultations provided an opportunity for stakeholders and communities to make comments on the draft Plan and its proposed policies.

Arising from several responses to the Regulation 18 consultation, a further, Supplementary Sites consultation was held in October and November 2015; this gave the opportunity for comment on a number of extra sites and boundary changes that had been put forward.

Reports on the outcomes of all consultations can be found on the County Council's website.

The Minerals and Waste Local Plan replaces the Cumbria Minerals and Waste Development Framework, which was comprised of the Core Strategy and Generic Development Control Policies that were adopted in April 2009, and the draft Site Allocations Policies and Proposals Map, upon which there were consultations in 2009 to 2011. This Publication version of the Cumbria MWLP has, in some topic areas, changed significantly from the adopted MWDF documents. The main areas of change arose from: the introduction of new or revised national guidance and legislation; the undertaking of research and the preparation of a more robust Evidence Base; factual updates; and incorporation of comments received during previous consultations.

It is considered that this Minerals and Waste Local Plan will provide for the sustainable minerals and waste management developments that will be needed in Cumbria by 2030 and beyond, whilst helping to achieve

	<p>sustainable consumption and production, living within environmental limits, protecting the quality of life of present and future generations, protecting Cumbria’s environmental assets and ensuring the prudent use of natural resources.</p> <p>The overarching context of the Local Plan is that it must be consistent with the national planning policies, which are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, March 2012) and its presumption in favour of sustainable development. It must, therefore, also reflect an integrated spatial approach that accords with the UK’s Sustainable Development Strategy “Securing the Future”¹</p> <p>The Local Plan identifies overarching objectives for minerals and waste spatial planning in Cumbria. It will be used by everyone who wants to see what new minerals and waste development is envisaged over the next 15 years. The Local Plan also identifies sites and areas that will accommodate most of the development intended.</p> <p>The Local Plan also contains policies: the Strategic Policies set out what the Local Plan will do; the Development Control Policies must conform to the Strategic Policies and help to deliver those policies and strategic objectives; the Site Allocation policies identify the sites and areas of land that will be required to implement the Strategic Policies.</p>
<p>Who defined the terms/scope of the document? (e.g. central or regional government/ stakeholders/ consultation)</p>	<p>The broad scope for this document is determined by central Government Guidance in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW), the National Planning Policy Framework, the Waste Management Plan for England and the National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste (and any successor documents).</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. Local planning authorities are now required to formally co-operate with other local planning authorities and bodies prescribed in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 on strategic matters. These are defined as matters relating to the sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning authorities or on a planning matter that falls within the remit of a county council; for example, waste and minerals planning. The Duty requires local planning authorities and other public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis, to develop strategic policies. Meeting the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate is a key part of the plan making process for the Local Plan, and Cumbria County Council are working closely with other mineral and waste planning authorities that are</p>

¹ Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy, DEFRA, March 2005

	<p>critical for the delivery of an effective minerals and waste strategy for Cumbria.</p> <p>Engagement and consultation does not end with the Duty to Co-operate. The County Council has also sought views from other bodies, organisations and residents throughout the plan-making process, and the framework for this is set out in the Cumbria County Council Statement of Community Involvement and the Constitution.</p>
District Local Plans	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan covers the 15-year period from 2015 to 2030. It covers those parts of Cumbria that are outside of the Lake District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks. The Local Plan will sit within the suite of local planning policy documents of each of the District Council's within Cumbria. It is also closely aligned with the Local Plans of the two National Parks.</p>
Overview of the MWLP Area	<p>Population</p> <p>Cumbria is the second largest county by area in England (covering 6,800 square kilometres) and has a relatively low population density (73 persons per square km)². The mid-2013 population estimates identified that Cumbria had a population of 498,100 in June 2013. Over the period 2003-2013 the local population grew slower (1.4%) than the England & Wales rate of 7.7%. Projections from 2012 forecast that Cumbria's population will decrease from 2012 to 2016, increase from 2019 to 2022, and decrease from 2025 to 2037. By 2037, Cumbria's population will have decreased by 5,900 persons compared to 2012 (-1.2%)³.</p> <p>Ethnic Diversity</p> <p>Cumbria has the highest proportion of White British residents of any English county (96.5% compared to 80.5% in England and Wales). However, the county has seen an increase in ethnic diversity, as the proportion of White British residents in 2001 was 98.0%⁴.</p> <p>Religion</p> <p>When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a much higher proportion of residents who are Christian (Cumbria: 71.9%, England & Wales: 59.3%). Inversely, the county has lower proportions of residents with a religion other than Christian (Cumbria: 1%, England & Wales: 8.4%) and residents with no religion (Cumbria: 20.3%, England & Wales: 25.1%). The proportion of residents who did not state a religion in Cumbria was similar to the proportion nationally (Cumbria: 6.9%, England & Wales: 7.2%).</p>

² Office of National Statistics Portrait of the North West, www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional.../portrait-of-the-north-west.pdf

³ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Cumbria & Districts Recent Population Trends Briefing mid-2012, www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/673/1756/41177164137.pdf

⁴ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

Of Cumbria's six districts, Copeland had the greatest proportion of Christian residents (78.9%), the smallest proportion of residents with no religion (14.4%), and the smallest proportion of residents who did not state a religion (5.9%). In contrast, South Lakeland had the smallest proportion of Christian residents (68.1%), the greatest proportion of residents with no religion (23.1%), and the greatest proportion of residents who did not state a religion (7.7%). South Lakeland and Carlisle had the joint greatest proportion of residents with a religion other than Christian (both 1.2%), while Allerdale had the smallest proportion of residents with a religion other than Christian (0.7%)⁵.

Health

Life expectancies are highest for the districts of Eden and South Lakeland, whilst life expectancy is within a similar range for the other districts in Cumbria. Over the period 2008 to 2010, average life expectancy in the county was 78.3 years for men and 82.6 for women, compared to 78.6 and 82.6 respectively for England. In 2013, life expectancy was lower than the England and Wales average in Allerdale, Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland districts. The data shows that this situation prevails for men and women.

In the 2015 Indices of Deprivation, Cumbria ranked 86 out of the 152 County Council areas, where 1 represents the most deprived area in relation to a range of social, economic and housing indicators. In 2007, the county was ranked 84 out of 149. However, there are big differences between the levels of deprivation in each district; Barrow is ranked 32 in the most deprived districts in England, in contrast to South Lakeland, which is the least deprived district in Cumbria.

The type of deprivation can be identified within districts. For example, Barrow is the 3rd most deprived district in England in terms of health and 5th most deprived in terms of housing quality. Eden is the most deprived district in England in terms of the geographical barrier sub domain, which measures road distance to a GP, shop, primary school and post office. In contrast, South Lakeland is the 7th least deprived in terms of crime, and Copeland is the 5th least deprived district for the outdoors sub domain.

In terms of how people rate their health, 79.5% of people in Cumbria rate their health as very good or good, in comparison to 81.2% in England and Wales. The proportion of people rating their health as bad or very bad in Cumbria is 6%, in comparison to 5.6% in England and Wales⁶.

⁵ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

⁶ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

Disability

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a slightly higher proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited (Cumbria: 20.3%, England & Wales: 17.9%). Of Cumbria's six districts, Barrow-in-Furness has the greatest proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited (24.6%), while Eden has the smallest proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited (18%)⁷.

Age

When compared to England and Wales, Cumbria has an older age profile, with lower proportions of residents in younger age groups and high proportions of residents in the older age groups. The age profile varies considerably by district; Barrow, Carlisle and Copeland have a younger population, whilst Allerdale, Eden and South Lakeland have an older population. The population profile between mid-2013 and mid-2014 increased in numbers of older people and decreased in numbers of younger people.⁸

Sex/Gender

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has the same proportions of males and females. The proportions of males and females are relatively consistent across each of Cumbria's six districts, with Copeland having the greatest proportion of males (50.2%) and South Lakeland having the greatest proportion of females (51.3%)⁹.

Marital and Civil Partnership Status

When compared to England & Wales, Cumbria has a lower proportion of residents who are single (Cumbria: 29.1%, England & Wales: 34.6%) and a higher proportion of residents who are married (Cumbria: 50.8%, England & Wales: 46.6%). The county also has a slightly higher proportion of residents who are widowed (Cumbria: 8.4%, England & Wales: 7%)¹⁰.

Employment

The biggest employment sector in 2014 was manufacturing at 16%, followed by health at 14%, accommodation and food at 12% and retail at 11%. Cumbria has lower proportions of employment in information and communication, finance and property sectors than the national average.

⁷ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

⁸ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

⁹ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

¹⁰ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Briefing - 2011 Census Key & Quick Statistics-Equality Data www.cumbria.gov.uk/eLibrary/Content/Internet/536/642/1750/4130310250.pdf

	<p>Average earnings are relatively low in comparison with the rest of the region and the UK. Cumbria's Gross Value Added (GVA) per head remains consistently below that of the UK. In 2013, Cumbria's GVA per head of population was £19,423 compared to a national figure of £23,755. This made Cumbria's GVA per head 83 when indexed against the UK, placing it 21 out of 37 NUTS24 areas (where 1 is the highest). This index has improved in recent years despite relatively weak GVA growth, but this is as a result of demographic changes, reducing the population denominator, rather than stronger economic performance. The Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimant rate in Cumbria in January in 2015 was 1.6%, which compares to 2.1% nationally¹¹.</p> <p>Economic performance and employment differentials within Cumbria can be discerned from more disaggregated data. West Cumbria's (Allerdale, Barrow and Copeland) GVA per head of population was £19,032; East Cumbria's (Carlisle, Eden, South Lakeland) was £19,770 (68 and 57 respectively, out of 139 NUTS2 geographical areas). As of January 2015, the JSA claimant rates in West Cumbria were higher than those in East Cumbria. In West Cumbria, the JSA claimant rates were: Allerdale 2.0%; Barrow 2.8% and Copeland 2.1%. In East Cumbria they were: Carlisle 1.3%; Eden 0.6% and South Lakeland 0.7%¹².</p>
Who will benefit from the Minerals and Waste Local Plan	<p>When adopted, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan will provide greater certainty for residents as to where future minerals and waste developments are likely to be located. It will provide the minerals and waste industries with a better understanding of the basis upon which planning permission is likely to be granted for new development. The Cumbria economy will benefit through the continuity of mineral production in Cumbria and the provision of facilities in Cumbria to manage the waste that is produced within the county. Future generations will benefit from economic minerals not being 'sterilised' by non-minerals development (i.e. they are still available for extraction).</p>
Involvement and Engagement	<p>Access to consultations on the Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been available on the Cumbria County Council website, where all consultation and evidence base documents are available electronically or can be requested in other formats, e.g. on CD or hard copy.</p> <p>Hard copies of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan are also made available in the two main County Council Offices (Kendal and Carlisle), in the District Council offices, in the Lake District National Park Head Office and in the main library in each District.</p> <p>Written and e-mail feedback was invited via the County Council website, via letter, via e-mail and via the hard copies of the documents made available at Council offices and libraries.</p>

¹¹ Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Employees in Employment 2013, www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/675/4356/41996103739.pdf

¹² Cumbria Intelligence Observatory, Gross Value Added 2013, www.cumbriaobservatory.org.uk/elibrary/Content/Internet/536/675/4356/41983161815.pdf

	<p>The relevant 'specific' and 'general' consultation bodies, as required under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, were notified. The County Council considered it a priority to ensure that all sections of the community were made aware of the draft Minerals and Waste Local Plan and, therefore, all consultees who had made comments on previous stages of the Plan were notified, using its extensive stakeholder database; this included the business community, environmental organisations, equality and disability groups, church groups and members of the general public.</p> <p>Further detailed consultation and correspondence beyond the statutory requirements was also undertaken with a number of organisations in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate (DtC). Information gathered through this work has been recorded throughout the Plan process and used to refine the Plan. A full detailed DtC report has been prepared and is available on the County Council's website.</p>
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Phase 2 Impacts

From the evidence above, use this section to identify the risks and benefits according to the different characteristics protected by the Equality Act.

All/general: Any issue that cuts across a number of protected characteristics.

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will deal with the provision for minerals working and waste management development over the period 2015 to 2030.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies are highly unlikely to have a specific impact, either positive or negative, on any of the protected groups, to any lesser or greater extent than the general population.</p> <p>The County Council is subject to a statutory requirement to conduct</p>	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies are unlikely to have a specific, positive impact on any of the protected groups, to any lesser or greater extent than the general population.</p> <p>A wide selection of community groups live within the county, therefore, the allocation of minerals and waste management sites in the proposed locations does not discriminate against any particular sections of the community. The site selection process takes into account the proximity of sensitive receptors (such as schools and hospitals), thereby helping to minimise the impact on vulnerable sections of the community.</p>	<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan policies are unlikely to have a specific, adverse impact on any of the protected groups, to any lesser or greater extent than the general population.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

consultations on planning applications and these consultations will include all residents living in close proximity to the application site(s).	Implementation of the policies and proposals should not lead to unacceptable adverse effects on different communities.		
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Disability and health and well-being: All forms of disability recognised under the Disability Discrimination Act including sensory impairment, mental health, learning disabilities, mobility related conditions, conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, asthma. This also covers any impact on health and well-being.

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
The Minerals and Waste Local Plan does not make any distinction between disability and ill health, it is the wider community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people with particular disabilities or ill health are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people with particular disabilities or ill health are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.	N/A

Gender, Transgender and Marital Status

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
The Minerals and Waste Local Plan does not make any distinction between genders, it is the wider	No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people of a particular gender are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals	No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people of a particular	N/A

<p>community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>and Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	<p>gender are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>	
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Ethnicity: All ethnic groups including Asian, Black, East Asian and white minority ethnic groups, including Eastern Europeans and Gypsy and Travellers.

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan makes no distinction between these groups. It is the wider community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people in particular ethnicity groups are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people in particular age are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Sexual Orientation: including heterosexual, gay, lesbian and bisexual people

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan makes no distinction between these groups. It is the wider community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people of particular sexual orientation have been identified as likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It is considered that the Plan would not be discriminatory to any people in particular groups.</p> <p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people of particular sexual orientation have been identified as likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It is considered that the Plan would not be discriminatory to any people in particular groups.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Age: Where a person is at risk of unfair treatment because of their age group.

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan makes no distinction between different age groups. It is the wider community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people in particular age groups are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It is considered that the Plan would not be discriminatory to any people in particular age groups.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people in particular age groups are likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan. It is considered that the Plan would not be</p>	<p>N/A</p>

	<p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	<p>discriminatory to any people in particular age groups.</p>	
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Religion/belief: all faiths including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism and non religious beliefs such as Humanism.

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan makes no distinction between these groups. It is the wider community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people who are of a particular race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic origin, or national origin have been identified as likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people who are of a particular race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic origin, or national origin have been identified as likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Socio-Economic Status: This can include people on low incomes, as well as issues around rural and urban deprivation.

Issue	Positive Impact or benefits	Negative impact or risks	Action Required
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan makes no distinction between these groups. It is the wider community that is included in all referencing, unless specified otherwise.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people who are of a particular socio-economic status have been identified as likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p> <p>Sustainability Objective SP5 seeks to protect people's health, communities and local environmental quality from the adverse effects of minerals development and waste management facilities, which may help improve health inequalities and multiple deprivation.</p> <p>Mineral development and waste facilities can also provide employment opportunities both during construction and operation phase, which may be beneficial to all target groups in all the districts within Cumbria.</p> <p>The consultations throughout the development of the MWLP are designed to gather the views of the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Documents have been made as widely available as possible.</p>	<p>No adverse or positive equalities impacts on any people who are of a particular socio-economic status have been identified as likely to result from the implementation of the Minerals and Waste Local Plan.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Phase 3: Action Planning

Based on actions raised in the action required box above

Area for further action	Actions proposed	Lead officer	When	Resource implications	Outcome
<p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan will be monitored during</p>	<p>It is proposed that the Waste Needs Assessment (the</p>	<p>Sue Brett</p>	<p>Authority Monitoring</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The outcomes of monitoring will be</p>

<p>implementation. Monitoring is crucial to the successful delivery of the spatial vision and objectives of the Plan, and will be undertaken on a continuous basis.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Local Plan contains an implementation and monitoring section, which sets indicators and targets to monitor the effectiveness of the policies.</p> <p>Should any development be proposed as a result of the Local Plan, the County Council is subject to a statutory requirement to conduct consultations on planning applications and these consultations will include all residents living in close proximity to the application site(s).</p>	<p>comparison of available capacity with current and future waste management needs) that informs the MWLP should be updated every two years, as a further systematic check on progress.</p> <p>The Local Aggregate Assessment, which also informs the Plan, on whether there is a steady and adequate supply of minerals, will be updated annually.</p> <p>Consultations on planning applications, to include all residents living in close proximity to the application site(s).</p>		<p>Report and Local Aggregates Assessment - annually</p> <p>Waste Needs Assessment - every two years</p>		<p>set out within the Authority Monitoring Report, which is published and placed on the County Council's website.</p>
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Documents appended to the Equality Impact Assessment: Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2015-2030

Quality Assurance and EqIA completion

Date completed	June 2016
Lead officer	Sue Brett
EqIA taken through Directorate Equality Group/or DMT	N
Have staff been involved in developing the EqIA?	Y
Have community organisations been involved?	N
Date of latest update of EqIA	