



North York Moors National Park Authority

Equality Impact Assessment, Stage 1 screening form

Name of the Plan to be assessed:	Minerals and Waste Joint Plan	Date of Assessment:	October 2016	Is this a new or revised policy?	NEW
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The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine different 'Protected Characteristics'. These are age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion and belief; sex and sexual orientation.

The 2010 Act prohibits the direct or indirect discrimination of any person or group who has or shares a particular Protected Characteristic, where such direct or indirect discrimination occurs because of that particular Protected Characteristic. Section 149 of the 2010 Act sets out a 'Public Sector Equality Duty' (the Duty) on all public authorities which requires that a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have 'due regard' to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination;
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a Protected Characteristic and people that do not share it; and
- foster good relations between people who share a Protected Characteristic and people who do not share it.

Accordingly, the Authority will need to ensure that it discharges the Duty in its formulation and implementation of the Local Plan. In light of the above, the Authority has undertaken a Stage 1 Screening Assessment of the draft Local Plan to assess the impact, or likely impact, that a particular policy, procedure or decision will have on a particular group(s).

Initial equality impact assessment screening form	
This form records an equality screening process to determine the relevance of equality to a proposal, and a decision whether or not a full EIA would be appropriate or proportionate.	
Department	Planning
Service area	Planning Services
Proposal being screened	Minerals and Waste Joint Plan
Officer(s) carrying out screening	Chris France / Clair Shields

<p>1. What are you proposing to do?</p>	<p>Prepare a statutory Minerals and Waste Local Plan as required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and relevant regulations, national policy and guidance. The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan has been prepared in partnership with North Yorkshire County Council and City of York Council. The Plan sets out a framework for monitoring the effectiveness of the policies with built in trigger points for review.</p>
<p>2. Why are you proposing this? What are the desired outcomes?</p>	<p>Preparation of a new set of land use planning policy for minerals and waste development is a statutory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan has been prepared in partnership with North York Moors National Park Authority and City of York Council. The Plan will replace policies in the existing Minerals and Waste Local Plans in the NYCC area. It will guide decisions on where, when and how future Minerals and Waste related development within the area will take place up to 31 December 2030. The Plan sets out the framework for monitoring of the effectiveness of the policies, with built in trigger point for review.</p> <p>The Minerals and Waste Joint Plan will set out new land use planning policies for minerals and waste development. The policies contained within the Plan will guide decisions on where, when and how future minerals and waste related development within the North York Moors National Park will take place up to 2030. The main objectives of the Plan are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivering sustainable waste management. 2. Achieving the efficient use of minerals resources. 3. Optimising the spatial distribution of minerals and waste development. 4. Protecting and enhancing the environment, supporting communities and businesses and mitigating and adapting to climate change. <p>The policies contained within the Minerals and Waste Joint Plan are in conformity with the strategic approach set out in the North York Moors National Park Core Strategy and will, once adopted, replace Core Policy E (Minerals) and Core Policy F (Sustainable Waste Management) of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The desired outcome of the process is a new policy framework for minerals and waste which balances the benefits of minerals and waste development with other environmental, social and economic factors to help deliver sustainable development.</p>
<p>3. Does the proposal involve a significant commitment or removal of resources?</p>	<p>No. Whilst preparation of the Plan itself requires resources, implementation of the Plan is not expected to lead to any significant commitment or removal of resources. North Yorkshire County Council, the City of York Council and the North York Moors National Park Authority have a statutory duty to provide</p>

	a planning service for applications relating to Minerals and Waste. Whilst implementation of the Plan may lead to new investment this will be developer, rather than local authority, led, with the authorities implementing it in a regulatory role.		
4. Who are the main stakeholders?	The main stakeholders are local residents, businesses and developers involved in the minerals and waste industries. The Plan has been through several stages of public consultation seeking views from interested parties which has helped to develop the Plan. In addition, two Members from each of the three authorities sit on the Minerals and Waste Plan Working Group.		
5. Who implements the Plan and who is responsible for the Plan?	The Plan and the policies contained within it will be implemented by the Development Management Teams from each authority. The delivery of the Plan will be monitored by the policy teams through the Annual Report/AMR.		
6. Are there concerns that the Plan could have a differential impact due to:	Y	N	
Age		✓	It is not considered that the policies in this chapter will have any different impact on people with Protected Characteristics. The policies within the Plan are considered to provide specific protection to all groups of people from adverse impacts of minerals and waste development.
Disability		✓	
Sex (Gender)		✓	
Race		✓	
Sexual orientation		✓	
Gender reassignment		✓	
Religion or belief		✓	
Pregnancy or maternity		✓	
Marriage or civil partnership		✓	
NYMNP additional characteristic			
People in rural areas		✓	See note below.
People on a low income		✓	Ensuring minerals and waste development contributes to and supports economic growth both within the Plan area and nationally, including the employment opportunities they provide should benefit the low-wage economy experienced within the Plan area.
Does the proposal relate to an area where there are known inequalities/probable impacts (e.g. disabled people's access to public transport)? Please give details.	The Geographical scope of the Plan is such that it comprises the whole of North and the City of York Yorkshire (excluding the Yorkshire Dales). However, taking into account the matters addressed by the Plan and bearing in mind that the policies in the Plan give specific protection to local communities from adverse impacts of minerals and waste development, wherever it may be proposed across the Plan area, it is not considered that its implementation would give rise to any differential impact on areas of known inequalities or other foreseeable impacts..		
Will the proposal have a significant effect on how other organisations operate? (E.g. partners, funding criteria, etc.). Do any of these organisations support people with protected characteristics? Please	No. The focus of the Plan is on the use and development of the land for minerals and waste purposes. The key purpose of the Plan is to help the Authorities take decisions on relevant planning applications. As such its prime purpose is to support a regulatory process undertaken by the three Authorities in their capacity as minerals and waste planning authorities. Whilst this process is undertaken in consultation with other relevant bodies, for example the Environment Agency and the relevant District/Borough Council, it is not intended, or likely, to have any significant influence on how		

explain why you have reached this conclusion.	those organisations operate or are funded. Development brought forward as a result of implementation of the Plan is expected to be led by the private sector.		
Decision (Please tick one option)	EIA not relevant or proportionate:	X	Continue to full EIA:
Reason for decision	The screening process has led to the conclusion that the Minerals and Waste Plan will not have likely significant impacts upon the identified characteristics.		
Signed (Director)			
Date	3 November 2016		

Note on potential for impact on people in rural areas:

Due to the remote nature of the National Park, for the purposes of screening, consideration has been given as to whether the Plan could give rise to significant adverse impact on people in rural areas.

The Plan puts in place a supportive policy framework for the maintenance of supply of minerals within the Plan area. Minerals resources can only be worked where they are found in economically viable configurations, and where other factors, such as adequate access or other environmental constraints, allow. As a result, mineral working is likely to take place in rural areas and the Plan identifies a number of sites which are considered suitable in principle for future working which are located in rural areas. These mineral allocations are however located outside of the North York Moors National Park and therefore are not considered to significantly impact on people in rural areas within the National Park.

Where development could occur within the North York Moors National Park, the Plan contains a number of policies which are specifically aimed at managing and controlling development to ensure that unacceptable impact does not occur. This includes a presumption against major development in the National Park which will help to protect people in rural areas and rural communities, but where development may be acceptable policies seek to protect local communities, businesses and other important receptors from the adverse effects of minerals and waste development, whether they be located in rural or urban areas.

Minerals development can however provide local employment and make a positive contribution to the local economy, including through related supply chains and therefore help further social and economic objectives in rural areas.

The Plan also supports the provision of waste infrastructure to help manage waste arising in the Plan area. The overall approach in the Plan is to encourage waste development in locations near where waste arises. This is principally in the more urban parts of the Plan area however the Plan acknowledges that provision of new waste infrastructure in rural areas may also be appropriate, including to deal with waste arising in such areas and in line with the national policy objective to encourage community responsibility for the management of waste, as well as to help minimise the overall need to transport waste, which could itself give rise to adverse impact on people in rural areas. Most of these existing or permitted facilities are however located within the NYCC and City of York areas and are generally located close to centres of population and areas of expected future growth. There are relatively few facilities in the North York Moors National Park and much of the waste generated in the Park is managed in the NYCC area. National policy constraints suggest that this position is unlikely to change and as a result the impact of waste development is not considered to significantly impact on people in rural areas within the North York Moors.

Taking this into account, it is not considered that Plan will give rise to a significant adverse impact on people in rural areas. It is further considered that, when viewed against a 'no plan' scenario, implementation of the Plan would be likely to reduce the overall potential for adverse impact on rural communities as in this alternative scenario development proposals would be likely to continue to come forward but an up to date policy framework for control would not be in place.

Taking the above matters in to account, it is concluded that the Plan is unlikely to give rise to unacceptable impact on rural communities.