

# Section 75 Policy Screening Form

## Part 1: Policy Scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy or policy area. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

You should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

### Information about the policy

**Name of the policy or policy area:**

**Arc21: Waste Management Plan 2012 - 2020**

**Is this an existing, revised or a new policy/policy area?**

Existing	Revised	New
	X	

### **Brief Description**

This Waste Management Plan, hereafter referred to as 'the Plan', has been prepared by the arc21 Region in fulfilment of its councils' continued obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, to cover the period from 2012 to 2020. Under Article 23, District Councils have a duty to prepare Waste Management Plans for the forward planning of waste management requirements for collecting, recovering, treating and disposing of controlled waste within the Region.

This Plan builds on early work carried out by arc21, and including the EQIA carried out previously (<http://www.arc21.org.uk/download/1/arc21EQIA.pdf>) on an earlier plan. This EQIA focused attention on recycling of household waste, as this was seen to be an issue of particular concern in relation to Section 75. The EQIA made a number of recommendations that were subsequently put in place by Councils to ensure that there would be no adverse impact on any Section 75 categories. (These measures are laid out in Appendix One.)

The current Plan does not deviate significantly from earlier Plans but instead consolidates this work in recognition of positive steps that have been introduced in order to reach set European and domestic targets with regard to waste management, and operate within relevant statutes.

The Plan provides a framework for waste management provision and a regional network of facilities for all controlled wastes within the arc21 Region. It establishes the overall need for waste management capacity and details the proposed arrangements to deal with the wastes produced in a sustainable manner.

In a series of 12 chapters, the draft Plan sets out the arrangements for the management of the following waste streams:

- **Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (that is the waste collected by or on behalf of District Councils);**
- **Commercial and Industrial Wastes;**
- **Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste;**
- **Packaging Waste;**
- **Hazardous Waste;**
- **Agricultural Waste;**
- **Mining Waste;**
- **Healthcare Waste; and**
- **Priority and Other Waste Streams.**

The Plan itself is divided into the following parts or chapters:

- **The legislative context, local environment, social and economic factors (Chapters 2 to 4);**
- **The analysis of municipal and non-municipal controlled waste streams arising in the arc21 Region to be dealt with during the Plan period (Chapter 5);**
- **The analysis of waste prevention measures in the arc21 region and an analysis of further opportunities to promote waste prevention (Chapter 6);**
- **The examination of the options and arrangements for dealing with municipal and other controlled wastes (Chapter 7);**
- **The analysis of hazardous waste arising in Northern Ireland and the options and arrangements for dealing with the waste produced (Chapter 8);**
- **The analysis of packaging waste arising in Northern Ireland and the options and arrangements for dealing with packaging waste (Chapter 9);**
- **Future requirements in terms of the treatment and disposal of wastes within the arc21 Region (Chapter 10);**
- **Site selection criteria to identify areas of search for the appropriate location of future facilities (Chapter 11);**
- **Plan implementation, monitoring and review (Chapter 12).**

Selected issues contained within the Plan which may have a particular bearing on members of the community (over and above those addressed previously) have been highlighted below for consideration.

### **Civic Amenity Sites and Recycling Centres**

Consisting of either Civic Amenity (CA) sites or dedicated Household Recycling Centres (HRC), facilities are located throughout the district to encourage active participation in recycling (see Table 1).

**Table 1: Summary of Waste Facilities Owned and/or Utilised by arc21 Councils**

Council	Landfill (LACMW)	Waste Transfer Stations	Civic Amenity Sites	Composting Facilities	Materials Recovery Facility
Antrim	-	-	3	1	-
Ards	-	1	7	-	-
Ballymena	-	1	1	-	-
Belfast	-	1	6	-	2-
Carrickfergus	-	-	1	-	-
Castlereagh	-	-	2	-	-
Down	1	1	3	-	1
Larne	-	-	3	-	-
Lisburn	1	-	2	1	-
Newtownabbey	1	-	1	-	1
North Down	-	1	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

As can be seen from this table, within the arc21 Region there are a total of three operational landfill sites owned or utilised by arc21 Councils, one of which (Drumanakelly Landfill Site in Down District Council) is Council operated. The other two sites are operated by private contractors. There are five waste transfer stations which are used by the Councils throughout the Region, however it is anticipated that this may fluctuate as differing contracts are utilised by individual Councils. Currently the number of CA / HRC sites in the arc21 Region is 31.

A composting facility for the processing and treatment of organic wastes collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor within the Lisburn City Council area. Part of this contract also involves the utilisation of a facility in the Antrim area by the Councils covering Ballymena, Larne and Antrim. It should be noted that there are plans for another facility to be located at Drumanakelly Landfill Site, although this has not yet been constructed.

A Materials Recovery Facility for the processing and treatment of mixed dry recyclables collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor within the Newtownabbey Borough Council area.

### **Kerbside Collection**

The current arc21 Waste Management Plan includes a sub-regional Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) assessment. The preferred scenario for arc21 included a “3 stream” collection of organics, dry recyclables and residual waste. Since publication of the Plan, District Councils within arc21 have successfully implemented kerbside and bring recycling schemes for recyclable materials which include:

- A kerbside collection of dry recyclables (bin scheme). Materials collected can include: paper, card, plastics, textiles and metal. The materials are collected in a wheeled bin and are sorted at a Materials recovery Facility (MRF).
- A kerbside collection of dry recyclables (box scheme) (which is subject to review). Materials collected generally include: paper, card, plastics, textiles, metals, glass and old hand tools. The materials are sorted at the kerbside and bulked up at a MRF.
- Increased provision of bring and glass banks to enhance householder access to glass recycling.
- Improvement of Civic Amenities and Household Waste Recycling Centres (CAs/HWRCs) for the benefit of all residents.

Table 2 sets out the waste collection arrangements currently in place in arc21 in relation to the number of bins provided. Councils have been expanding their recycling collection schemes in order to increase recycling rates.

**Table 2 Collection infrastructure in arc21 2011/12**

	No. of Kerbside Residual Bins	No. of Kerbside Mixed Dry Recyclable Bins	No. of Kerbside Organic Bins	No. of Kerbside Boxes	Total
arc21	414,334	316,090	329,816	148,707	1,208,947

Each household in the arc21 Region now has a kerbside residual collection and a kerbside collection of mixed dry recyclables, either through kerbside boxes or mixed dry recyclable bins. Based on WasteDataFlow returns, 36% of households have a kerbside box and 76% have mixed dry recyclable bins thus a number of households within the region have two receptacles for the collection of mixed dry recyclables (bin plus a box), albeit that each receptacle collects different materials.

It should be noted that, since the above data was published, Ballymena Borough Council and Newtownabbey Borough Council no longer have kerbside bins for the collection of paper for recycling and this material is being collected in kerbside boxes. As of 2013 therefore, 36% of households have a kerbside box and 63% have mixed dry recyclable bins.

All Councils within the arc21 Region operate a kerbside collection of organic wastes.

Local authorities in the arc21 Region currently collect a large variety of LACMW for disposal, as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Waste (tonnes) Collected for Disposal in the arc21 Region (2011/12)**

arc21	Total Tonnes
<b>Household Waste</b>	
Regular Collection	198,578
Street Cleaning	19,320
Bulky Waste	7,372
Other	2,628
<b>Civic Amenity Site Waste</b>	
CA Site Household	47,187
CA Site Non-Household	2,208
<b>Non-Household Waste</b>	
C&I Waste	39,278
C,D&E Waste	1,669
Grounds Waste	142
Other	29
<b>Separately/Other Collected Waste</b>	
Asbestos	11
Fly tipping	8,930
Other	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>327,392</b>

A composting facility for the processing and treatment of organic wastes collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor within the Lisburn City Council area. Part of this contract also involves the utilisation of a facility in the Antrim area by the Councils covering Ballymena, Larne and Antrim. (It should be noted that there are plans for another composting facility to be located at the existing Drumanakelly Landfill Site in Down District Council, although this is not yet constructed.)

A Materials Recovery Facility for the processing and treatment of mixed dry recyclables collected within the arc21 Region is operated by a private waste contractor within the Newtownabbey Borough Council area.

#### **Incineration with Energy Recovery**

There have been concerns raised in relation to negative impacts associated with the incineration process. These have included the release of toxic gases such as dioxins into the environment and these have, in the past, had a perceived impact on human health. The introduction of stringent controls on air quality and emissions since 1989, and also since the introduction of the Incineration of Waste (WID) Directive (2000/76/EC) in 2000 and Directive (2010/75/EU) on industrial emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control), has resulted in the incineration process becoming much cleaner and more environmentally

friendly. Emissions from these facilities are now constantly regulated and monitored to ensure that any gaseous emissions are below permissible levels. The draft Plan contains a reference to the possible development of an additional Energy from Waste (EfW) facility at the Hightown site, located in Antrim Borough Council which was the subject of a separate screening report as part of the site selection process.

### **Landfill**

The implementation of the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) has placed specific engineering requirements on landfill developments to ensure that landfills afford protection to the environment from the design stage through to decommissioning and aftercare. All landfill sites in Northern Ireland are regulated through the Pollution Prevention and Control Permitting (PPC) regime.

One of the key drivers for ensuring sustainable waste management is meeting the requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC. This sets targets limiting the quantities of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill, as follows:

50% of 1995 levels by 2013; and

35% of 1995 levels by 2020.

Table 4 outlines the NILAS targets for each of the arc21 Councils and for arc21 for the target years 2012/13 and 2019/20.

**Table 4: NILAS Targets (BMW that can be landfilled)**

District Council	NILAS Target Year	
	2012/13	2019/20
Antrim	9,261	6,358
Ards	14,230	9,841
Ballymena	11,156	7,665
Belfast	48,123	32,177
Carrickfergus	7,328	5,063
Castlereagh	12,079	8,152
Down	12,645	8,828
Larne	5,710	3,888
Lisburn	20,551	14,096
Newtownabbey	14,934	10,178
North Down	14,259	9,719
arc21	170,276	115,965

In order to meet statutory obligations, arc21 require additional treatment of the residual waste stream. In terms of the siting of facilities, arc21 developed a multi staged process for the purposes of selecting suitable sites for residual waste infrastructure. The site selection process sought to identify potential sites in either the private sector, public sector or local authority ownership with interested parties being invited to put forward sites. The process was undertaken in a number of stages, primarily due to a lack of suitable sites in

the southern region of arc21. arc21 then selected the site or sites that were made available to them and considered most suitable for their solution.

### **Health and Social Well Being**

Waste which is managed properly and in line with all appropriate policy and legislation can contribute to the health and social well-being of the population. In order to do this, waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through the pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or animals. The environmental impact of this Waste Management Plan has been assessed by arc21 through the Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

arc21 will ensure that local communities will continue to take an active role in reuse and recycling activities, through Education and Awareness Initiatives and informing them of any new waste management measures, which will lead to a greater sense of community and social cohesion.

### **What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims and outcomes)**

The arc21 objectives are set in the context of four principles of sustainable development:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The principle objective of the Plan is to identify options for managing waste within the arc21 Region which draws the correct balance between:

- The provision and maintenance of sufficient capacity to deal with the waste produced;
- Meeting strategic targets for recycling and recovery, and potentially for reduction;
- The protection of the environment for present and future generations; and
- Optimising resource utilisation in the arc21 Region.

The objectives of the Plan are to:

- Meet the statutory obligations of European Directives, UK and Northern Ireland legislation;
- Take into consideration the requirements of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, 2012;
- Increase the re-use, recycling and composting of waste and reduce the quantity of waste disposed of to landfill consistent with sustainable waste management;
- Implement an integrated waste management option for residual waste to contribute to a reduction in waste requiring disposal;
- Encourage self-sufficiency in waste management facilities for the arc21 Region and disposal of waste in accordance with the proximity principle;

- Review existing waste treatment and disposal sites with the capacity to accommodate future waste management needs;
- Outline an adequate integrated network of regional facilities in accordance with the principles of sustainable development, Strategic Environmental Assessment and BPEO;
- Set criteria and guidelines for the development of facilities to ensure a high level of environmental protection, and minimise the risks to the environment, human health and amenity;
- Ensure future waste management arrangements are developed and implemented in accordance with the principles of Best Value and Community Planning;
- Ensure that social needs, human rights and Equality Scheme requirements can be met in the implementation of the proposals; and
- Improve options for long term benefits and achieve economies of scale in order to reduce costs.

**Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?**

YES	NO	N/A
X		

**If YES, explain how.**

The arc21 Region consists of the administrative areas of Antrim Borough Council, Ards Borough Council, Ballymena Borough Council, Belfast City Council, Carrickfergus Borough Council, Castlereagh Borough Council, Down District Council, Larne Borough Council, Lisburn City Council, Newtownabbey Borough Council and North Down Borough Council. All those who live, work or visit this region are likely to benefit from the Plan. While the Plan does not contain operational detail at this time, the broad principles that it rests upon should aim to create an environment that will be of benefit to all Section 75 categories, and to the environment in general.

**Who initiated or wrote the policy?**

The Plan has been prepared by arc21, in fulfilment of the Councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. The Plan also takes into account recent developments including the EU revised Waste Framework Directive 2008; and the draft Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - Delivering Resource Efficiency, 2012.

**Who owns and who implements each element of the policy?**

The Plan covers the period from 2012 to 2020, and sets out the arrangements and measures identified through the Waste Management Plan review process that will be implemented by each of the Councils that make up arc21, both jointly and individually. Management and control of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes (LACMW) is provided by the legislative framework primarily under the Waste and Contaminated

Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, and associated Regulations. The main roles and responsibilities under the legislative provisions are set out below.

**Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities for LACMW**

Element	Responsibility
<b>Waste management planning</b>	District Councils
<b>Collection of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes</b>	District Councils
<b>Segregation of wastes</b> into separate receptacles for collection, including for recycling.	Waste Producers
<b>Treatment and disposal</b> of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. In many cases, this is affected through contractual arrangements with private companies.	District Councils

The Council operated facilities currently in use for treating LACMW and Household wastes within the Region include:

- Civic Amenity/Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Waste Transfer Stations
- Landfill Sites

**Implementation factors**

**Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?**

YES	NO	N/A
X		

**If YES, are they**

**Financial: YES (If YES, please detail)**

Councils must operate the Plan within agreed budgets as determined by each Council. This may place practical constraints on operational resources available to implement all elements of the Plan.

**Legislative: YES (If YES, please detail)**

The Plan is bound by various statutory responsibilities at a European, UK and Northern Ireland level (see above).

**Other, please specify:**

Under the Review of Public Administration (RPA), Councils are to be realigned during 2014, reducing the total number of councils from 26 to 11. This reorganisation will impact on the work of arc21, and its membership, but the Plan will accommodate any changes attaching to RPA.

## **Main stakeholders affected**

**Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?**

### **Staff:**

arc21 staff, along with Council staff and elected members will be tasked with implementing the Plan over coming years, pre-and post-RPA.

### **Service users:**

All those who work, live or visit the arc21 Region will be impacted upon by the implementation of the Plan, through the various ways in which it will affect the environment and attitudes to waste management generally.

### **Other public sector organisations:**

All those bodies that engage with the 11 Councils.

### **Voluntary/community/trade unions:**

Any changes in working practices will be negotiated with relevant trade unions.

### **Other, please specify:**

All other relevant government departments and agencies with an interest or involvement with the environment, and in particular the Department of the Environment.

## **Other policies with a bearing on this policy**

### **What are they and who owns them?**

- EU Waste Framework Directive 2008 (European Union)
- Draft Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - *Delivering Resource Efficiency*, 2012 (Dept. of the Environment)

**Available evidence**

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for relevant Section 75 categories.

<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Evidence/Information</b>
<b>ALL</b>	<p>The arc21 Region consists of the administrative areas of 11 councils, and all those who live, work or visit this region are likely to benefit from the plan.</p> <p>The arc21 region covers an area of approximately 3,522 km<sup>2</sup> which is circa 25% of the total land area of Northern Ireland. Nine of the eleven district councils in the arc21 region are bounded by coastline.</p> <p>The population of Northern Ireland is 1,810,863 (Census 2011<sup>1</sup>) with approximately 54% of the total population living in the arc21 Region. The population is predicted to increase to approximately 1.91 million in 2019; based on an annual rate of growth of 0.7% (based on 2010 population projections<sup>2</sup>). The number of households is also increasing with 703,275 recorded in Census 2011 and the prediction that there will be an increase of 187,000 (29%) between 2001 and 2025. Two thirds of this increase is attributable to a predicted increase in one-person households; a trend often associated with an ageing population.</p> <p>The Plan is aspirational at this time and so no data are currently available on its future implementation. However the plan has made projections on future targets, building upon earlier work and including the EQIA completed in 2006 on the recycling of household waste. Each Council holds data on waste management and including a register of complaints.</p> <p>Education and Awareness has been a key component of the Plan, with a strong focus on communicating with stakeholders in all areas, including schools, to change attitudes and behaviour. This has been delivered through two main strands, namely:</p>

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop\\_stats\\_bulletin\\_2\\_2011.pdf](http://www.nisra.gov.uk/Census/pop_stats_bulletin_2_2011.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Northern Ireland Population Projections 2010 – Statistical Report, NISRA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Officers, appointed within councils, with responsibility for education and awareness in recycling and waste prevention.</li> <li>– Rethink Waste, a media campaign across Northern Ireland, was launched by the Department of the Environment in 2010, and is co-ordinated by WRAP working in partnership with Councils to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prevent waste and minimise the use of primary resources;</li> <li>– Increase recycling and recovery of materials from the waste stream, diverting them from landfill and maximising their economic value; and</li> <li>– Reduce the impact that waste can have on climate change.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### **Needs, experiences and priorities**

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Needs/Experiences/Priorities</b>
<b>Disability</b> <b>Age</b> <b>Race</b>	<p>The needs of those with mobility concerns must continue to be accommodated within the Plan, including reasonable adjustments for the collection of household waste, and the location and design of waste disposal sites (see Appendix 1). For example, where a person is unable to arrange kerbside collection of domestic waste because of age or disability then the Plan must continue to accommodate these special needs.</p> <p>All information must be made available in formats that are accessible to those who may not be fluent in written English (see Appendix 1).</p> <p>Where public information is made available electronically, alternative formats should be provided for those who may not have access to information technology.</p>

## **Part 2: Screening Questions**

### **Introduction**

1. If the conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 categories, then you may decide to screen the policy **out**. If a policy is 'screened out', you should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.
2. If the conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to an EQIA.
3. If the conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an EQIA, or to measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or an alternative policy.

### **In favour of a 'major' impact**

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and hence it would be appropriate to conduct an EQIA;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns among affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

### **In favour of 'minor' impact**

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

### **In favour of none**

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the earlier evidence, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity / good relations for those affected by this policy, by applying the following screening questions and the impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

**Screening questions**

<b>1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 grounds? <b>Minor/Major/None</b></b>		
<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Policy Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact? Minor/Major/None</b>
<b>Religious belief</b>	None. Where the future siting of a waste management facility may impact on a community then further screening of that site for potential adverse impact by all s75 grounds will be undertaken.	None
<b>Political opinion</b>	None. Where the future siting of a waste management facility may impact on a community then further screening of that site for potential adverse impact by all s75 grounds will be undertaken.	None
<b>Racial / ethnic group</b>	Information on the Plan should be made available in accessible formats for those who may not be fluent in written English. (see Appendix 1)	Minor
<b>Age</b>	Older people in particular may be unable to move waste for kerbside collection, or transport waste material to disposal sites. (see Appendix 1)	Minor
<b>Marital status</b>	None.	None
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	None.	None.
<b>Men and women generally</b>	None.	None.
<b>Disability</b>	Those with mobility difficulties may be unable to move waste for kerbside collection, or transport waste material to disposal sites. (see Appendix 1)	Minor
<b>Dependants</b>	None.	None

2 Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within any of the Section 75 categories?		
Section 75 Category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide reasons
Disability Race Age	In line with the findings of the 2006 EQIA, the 2012 – 2020 Plan will continue to accommodate those with particular needs regarding waste management, for example with regard to mobility or accessing information in alternative formats.	

3 To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? <b>Minor/Major/None</b>		
Good Relations Category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact Minor/Major/None
Religious belief	No impact.	None
Political opinion	No impact	None
Racial group	No impact.	None

4 Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?		
Good relations category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide reasons
Race	Ensure information on the Plan is made available in alternative formats on request for those who are not fluent in written English.	

### Additional considerations

#### Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

No

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

No

**Section 76:**  
**Does the policy raise any concerns in relation Section 76 (i.e. to discriminate or incite to discriminate on grounds of religious belief and/or political opinion)?**

The draft Plan would not appear to raise concerns in relation to Section 76.

## **Part 3: Screening Decision**

In light of your answers to the previous questions, do you feel that the policy should: (please underline one):

- 1. Not be subject to an EQIA (with no mitigating measures required)**
- 2. Not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures /alternative policies)**
- 3. Not be subject to an EQIA at this time**
- 4. Be subject to an EQIA**

If 1. or 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons why:

The Plan is likely to continue to bring benefits to the environment and to those who live, work and visit the arc21 area through the continued efficient and effective processing of waste materials, in line with relevant statutes and government directives. **Where new strategic initiatives are proposed by arc21 (e.g. a new landfill site), then arc21 commits to screening these individual decisions as and when appropriate e.g. as in the case of the site selection process leading to the proposed Hightown Quarry Site for an MBT/EFW development.**

If 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), in what ways can identified adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced?

In light of these revisions, is there a need to re-screen the revised/alternative policy at a future date? NO

If YES, when & why?

If 3. or 4. (i.e. to conduct an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons:

**Timetabling and Prioritising EQIA**

**If 3. or 4., is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? YES / NO**

**If YES, please provide details:**

**Please answer the following questions to determine priority for timetabling the EQIA. On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for EQIA.**

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	
Social need	
Effect on people’s daily lives	
Relevance to a public authority’s functions	

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for EQIA. This list of priorities will assist you in timetabling the EQIA. Details of your EQIA timetable should be included in the quarterly Section 75 report.

**Any further comments on the screening process and any subsequent actions?**

At this time the proposals as outlined in the draft Plan are not seen to have a significant adverse effect on any Section 75 category but are likely to have a positive effect on all sections of the community. It is important that those from diverse backgrounds are kept informed of future developments, and the formatting of public notices and consultations will keep this issue in mind.

Where new initiatives are proposed (e.g. landfill site), then arc21 commits to screening these individual decisions as and when appropriate e.g. as in the case of the site selection process leading to the proposed Hightown Quarry Site for an MBT/EFW development.

## **Part 4: Monitoring**

Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impacts arising from the policy which may lead you to conduct an EQIA, as well as help with future planning and policy development. You should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007). The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, then you should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).

Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

Each Council will continue to monitor waste disposal within its own district and including a register of complaints. Where such monitoring reveals Section 75 concerns then the relevant Council will commit to undertaking further research and information gathering to identify reasons for this association and potential remedies.

## **Part 5: Approval and Authorisation**

<b>Screened by:</b>	<b>Position/Job Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Approved by:</b>		

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy, made easily accessible on your website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.

## Appendix 1: Summary of Mitigating Measures as outlined in arc21 EQIA 2006

- That each council defines suitable house type eligible for the 2 or 3 bin kerbside collection service as widely as possible and explores alternative mechanisms where the public are interested in recycling but do not live in a suitable housetypes for the 2/3 bin collection service;
- That the operation of the waste collection service is designed where possible to maximise the number of suitable households that can avail of additional containers
- That the number of bring banks are maximised where possible in areas not suitable for kerbside collection;
- That once decisions are taken by councils on the suitable house types to which the additional containers will be provided a more detailed analysis be undertaken of households and community background;
- That further research is undertaken into the local specific needs in terms of making information on recycling available and the measures that may be required to make information more accessible to those people who are not fluent in English;
- That councils review the promotion of their assisted lift scheme and the eligibility criteria that they apply;
- That those councils who charge for the bulky refuse service may need to review how they apply charges and concessions;
- That councils give consideration to local initiatives which may contribute effectively in alleviating some of the potential adverse differential impacts identified in this report based on their merits;
- That councils provide training for operatives on returning bins to the curtilage of the property or the point of collection when emptied;
- That councils may need to review the opening hours of civic amenity sites;
- That options are considered to make bring sites and civic amenity sites more user friendly for people with a disability and the elderly;
- That councils provide information in alternative formats in accordance with the provisions in their Equality Schemes;
- That options are considered to produce more accessible information on recycling for those with a learning disability
- That options are considered by councils in terms of design issues to facilitate visually impaired people to distinguish between bins;
- That the group involved in the consultation through Disability Action is used as the nucleus of an ad hoc group by arc 21 for ongoing consultation on relevant issues identified in this report as considered appropriate by this group.
- That councils implement monitoring systems in relation to those areas where the potential for adverse differential impact has been identified and keep under review the mitigating actions it may be necessary to implement.