

Equality Impact Analysis Template

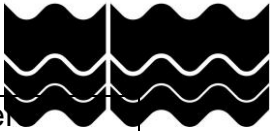
Equality Impact Analysis (EqIA) (or Equality Impact Assessment) aims to make services and public policy better for all service-users and staff and supports value for money by getting council services right first time.

We use EqIAs to enable us to consider all relevant information from an Equality requirements perspective when procuring or restructuring a service, or introducing a new policy or strategy. This analysis of impacts is then reflected in the relevant action plan to get the best outcomes for the Council, its staff and service-users¹.

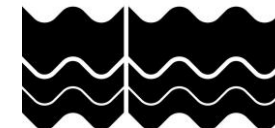
EqIAs are used to analyse and assess how the Council's work might impact differently on different groups of people². EqIAs help the Council to make good decisions for its service-users, staff and residents and provide evidence that those decision conform with the Council's obligations under the Equality Act 2010³.

This template sets out the steps you need to take to complete an EqIA for your project. Guidance for sections is in the end-notes. If you have any questions about your EqIA and/or how to complete this form, please use the contact details at the end of this form.

Title of Project/Service/Policy⁴	Household Waste Recycling Sites (HWRS) Access Policies – van and oversize vehicle access arrangements
Team/Department⁵	Waste Team
Directorate	Communities, Economy and Transport
Provide a comprehensive description of your Project (Service/Policy, etc.) including its Purpose and Scope⁶	The network of 10 HWRSs in East Sussex is a popular service with residents. The sites receive 1.6 million visits per year and handle about a quarter of the total waste that East Sussex residents produce. The sites also recycle, compost, or reuse almost 60% of the materials that are brought to them by residents and provide containers for up to 36 different materials. The network, in line with Government guidance, temporarily closed in March 2020 for approximately 11 weeks due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Upon reopening the sites experienced high levels of demand and the Waste Team and Veolia (the County Council's Contractor) needed to reassess some of the entry policies and restrictions and whilst some temporary changes were removed, there are some with which we would like to continue.



	<p>Prior to the Covid-19 network shutdown, most types of vans and over height vehicles were admitted on any day provided they were carrying the residents own household waste. Upon reopening the network in May 2020, to try to ensure as many vehicles could access the sites as possible, vans and over height vehicles were initially not able to access sites but from July they were limited to two days a week (Tuesdays and Thursdays) with Saturdays added in October. An additional benefit of this is that Veolia site staff can more rigorously administer Trade Waste inspection checks 3-days a week when the barriers are opened, with the barriers being closed the other 4 days a week.</p>
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Initial assessment of whether your project requires an EqlA

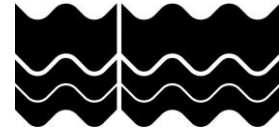
When answering these questions, please keep in mind all legally protected equality characteristics (sex/gender, gender reassignment, religion or belief, age, disability, ethnicity/race, sexual orientation, marriage/civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity) of the people actually or potentially receiving and benefiting from the services or the policy.

In particular consider whether there are any potential equality related barriers that people may experience when getting to know about, accessing or receiving the service or the policy to be introduced or changed.

Discuss the results of your Equality assessment with the Equality Lead for your department and agree whether improvements or changes need to be made to any aspect of your Project.

	Question	Yes	No	Don't Know
1	Is there evidence of different needs, experiences, issues or priorities on the basis of the equality characteristics (listed below) in relation to the service or policy/strategy area?		✓	
2	Are there any proposed changes in the service/policy that may affect how services are run and/or used or the ways the policy will impact different groups?	✓		
3	Are there any proposed changes in the service/policy that may affect service-users/staff/residents directly?	✓		
4	Is there potential for, or evidence that, the service/policy may adversely affect inclusiveness or harm good relations between different groups of people?		✓	
5	Is there any potential for, or evidence that any part of the service/aspects of the policy could have a direct or indirect discriminatory effect on service-users/staff/residents ?		✓	
6	Is there any stakeholder (Council staff, residents, trade unions, service-users, VCSE organisations) concerned about actual, potential, or perceived discrimination/unequal treatment in the service or the Policy on the basis of the equality characteristics set out above that may lead to taking legal action against the Council?		✓	
7	Is there any evidence or indication of higher or lower uptake of the service by, or the impact of the policy on, people who share the equality characteristics set out above?		✓	

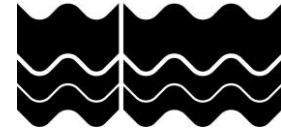
If you have answered “YES” or “DON'T KNOW” to any of the questions above, then the completion of an EqlA is necessary.



The need for an EqIA will depend on:

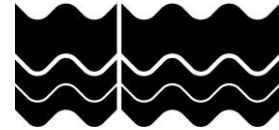
- How many questions you have answered “yes”, or “don’t know” to;
- The likelihood of the Council facing legal action in relation to the effects of service or the policy may have on groups sharing protected characteristics; and
- The likelihood of adverse publicity and reputational damage for the Council.

Low risk	Medium risk	High risk



1. Update on previous EqlAs and outcomes of previous actions (if applicable)⁷

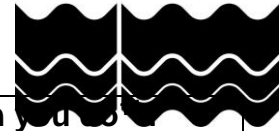
What actions did you plan last time? (List them from the previous EqlA)	What improved as a result? What outcomes have these actions achieved?	What <u>further</u> actions do you need to take? (add these to the Action Plan below)
2016 Household Waste Site Service Review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of charges for non-household chargeable waste types • Closure of Forest Row and Wadhurst part-time Household Waste Sites • Changed Opening Hours at certain sites to better meet demand 	In making service changes to meet a difficult period of budgetary pressures, we were able to maintain a comprehensive network of 10 sites, still provide above average service coverage and changed some opening hours to align the network with more closely with customer demand	None



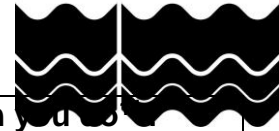
2. Review of information, equality analysis and potential actions

Consider the actual or potential impact of your project (service, or policy) against each of the equality characteristics.

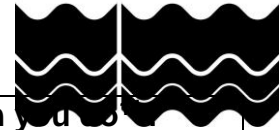
Protected characteristics groups under the Equality Act 2010	What do you know ⁸ ? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you ⁹ ? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean ¹⁰ ? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do ¹¹ ? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Age ¹²	From our 2022 HWRS Customer Satisfaction Survey, 54% of site users are aged 45-74 years of age. Under 16's are prohibited from using sites due to Health & Safety concerns.	From our 2022 HWRS Customer Satisfaction Survey 96.4% were either 'Very Satisfied' or 'Fairly Satisfied' with their overall experience of using a HWRS within our network.	From the 2022 Customer Satisfaction Survey conducted by Veolia, when asked 'Since Covid, vans have only been allowed to use the HWRS sites on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Are you happy for this restriction to continue?' 87.2% said they with either happy for this to continue or had no opinion.	We will continue to monitor HWRS van usage in particular see if there are any significant increases or decreases that may indicate that the current satisfaction levels have changed in some appreciable way.
Disability ¹³	From our 2022 HWRS Customer Satisfaction Survey, 13.2% consider themselves to have a disability	(see left)	Although it is our policy to offer assistance at the HWRSs for those that need it (and access barriers are Blue badge holders with taller vehicles who are	Continue to work with Veolia to ensure that all site staff are responsive to HWRS site users needs including those with disabilities. Continue to open site height



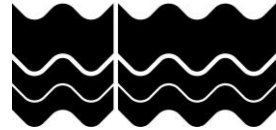
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			permitted entrance on any day at any site, except Eastbourne, provided they meet the other site requirements and are able to show their Blue badge) our satisfaction survey showed that some 0.3% of respondents do not visit the sites because they are disabled. 1.5% told us they would visit more if more assistance was given	barriers for Blue Badge Holders.
Gender reassignment¹⁴	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified
Pregnancy and maternity¹⁵	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified



Protected characteristics groups under the Equality Act 2010	What do you know⁸? Summary of data about your service-users and/or staff	What do people tell you⁹? Summary of service-user and/or staff feedback	What does this mean¹⁰? Impacts identified from data and feedback (actual and potential)	What can you do? All potential actions to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advance equality of opportunity, • eliminate discrimination, and • foster good relations
Race/ethnicity¹⁶ Including migrants, refugees and asylum seekers	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified
Religion or belief¹⁷	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified
Sex/Gender¹⁸	In a 2022 Customer Satisfaction survey of HWRS users, 54.6% identified as female whilst 43.7% identified as male	(see left)	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified
Sexual orientation¹⁹	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified
Marriage and civil partnership²⁰	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified



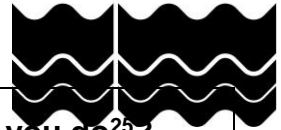
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Impacts on community cohesion²¹	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified	No actual or potential impact identified



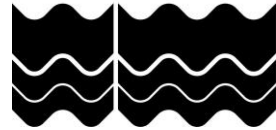
Additional categories

(identified locally as potentially causing / worsening inequality)

Characteristic	What do you know²²?	What do people tell you²³?	What does this mean²⁴?	What can you do²⁵?
Rurality²⁶	From a 2022 HWRS Customer Satisfaction Survey, 80.8% of users; journey to the site was between 5 and 25mins	(see left)	There is no nationally recognised steer on the acceptable level of HWRS provision and continue to cite the National Assessment of Civic Amenity Sites (NACAS) recommendations for minimum levels of HWRC provision. The NACAS recommendation suggests a maximum driving time to a site for the great majority of residents of 20 minutes in urban areas, and 30 minutes in rural areas	Continue to aim to maintain or improve our current level of HWRS provision across East Sussex
Carers				
Other groups that may be differently affected (including but not only: homeless people,				

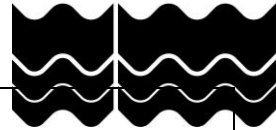


Characteristic	What do you know ²² ?	What do people tell you ²³ ?	What does this mean ²⁴ ?	What can you do ²⁵ ?
substance users, care leavers – see end note) ²⁷				
<p>Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations²⁸ - include assessment of cumulative impacts (where a change in one service/policy/project may have an impact on another)</p>				
Empty space for assessment content				

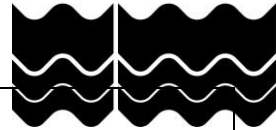


3. List detailed data and/or community feedback that informed your EqIA

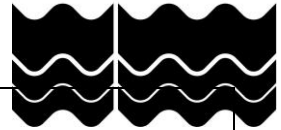
Source and type of data (e.g. research, or direct engagement (interviews), responses to questionnaires, etc.)	Date	Gaps in data	Actions to fill these gaps: who else do you need to engage with? (add these to the Action Plan below, with a timeframe)
Our Trade Waste Monitoring systems records all van visits and records details of the van, van user and waste types	Ongoing	We cannot collect data on vans that do not visit our sites or do not chose to enter to whatever reason despite travelling to site with the intention to travel	We will continue to promote the van access and oversize vehicle access arrangements across our comms channels
2022 Household Waste Site Customer Satisfaction Survey	2022	Survey asked approx. 1,0000 respondents	We will continue to monitor the responses to our customer satisfaction surveys and feedback from representative groups.
2018 HWRS Service Review Consultation 1. INTRODUCTION (eastsussex.gov.uk)	2018	East Sussex residents were invited to have their say on the proposed changes by completing a consultation questionnaire. We received 3,385 online and written responses to the consultation questionnaire which is 0.7% of the East Sussex population aged 16 and over (454,109 people, source: ONS Population Estimates, 2017). People also emailed the Council’s Waste team directly or wrote in with their comments, and 36 representations via email and letter (and one phone call) were received after the start of consultation from members of the public, organisations	A range of methods and media were used to publish and advertise the consultation, to try to ensure that as many people as possible were encouraged and able to give their views. The intention was to ensure participation from a wide range of interested members of the local population and representative groups



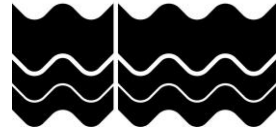
		<p>and MPs. Twelve Parish Councils, a District Council and a neighbouring County Council also sent in representations (for a list of those sending in representations, see the Consultation report, Appendix 1 of the Cabinet report). There were also four petitions received against site closure, totalling 7,035 signatures. These petitions have been considered alongside the results of the public consultation.</p> <p>We also received two petitions a week before the official start of the consultation against the closure of the Forest Row site with around 4,200 signatures, and two further petitions against the closure of the Wadhurst site totalling an additional 2,835 signatures during the consultation period. Petition signatures totalled 7,035.</p> <p>Efforts were made to promote the questionnaire to non-users, as well as users, of the service. Nevertheless, the vast majority of respondents to the consultation questionnaire (99%) were HWRS-users.</p>	
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		<p>To encourage people to take part, we publicised the consultation with banners, posters and leaflets at each of the HWRSSs, as well as posters and leaflets at libraries and other council sites. At the start of the consultation, our press release was picked up by the Sussex Express, Eastbourne Herald, Hastings Observer and BBC Sussex Drivetime.</p> <p>Regular posts were published on our Twitter and Facebook accounts, and there were links to the online consultation from the ‘Rubbish and recycling’ pages on our website as well as from the East Sussex County Council home page.</p> <p>Various stakeholders were emailed directly to notify them of the consultation, including the County, District and Borough Councillors, Town and Parish Councils, and a variety of relevant local voluntary and public sector organisations including support organisations and forums for the elderly and the disabled (see the Consultation report, Appendix 1 of the Cabinet report).</p>	
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		Efforts were made in terms of those with protected characteristics by making the consultation questionnaire available upon request in other formats, including printed paper copies.	



4. Prioritised Action Plan²⁹

NB: These actions must now be transferred to service or business plans and monitored to ensure they achieve the outcomes identified.

Impact identified and group(s) affected	Action planned	Expected outcome	Measure of success	Timeframe
None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(Add more rows as needed)				

EqIA sign-off: (for the EqIA to be final an email must be sent from the relevant people agreeing it, or this section must be signed)

Staff member competing Equality Impact Analysis: Anthony Pope

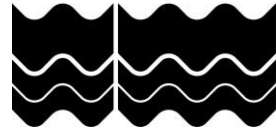
Date: 24.10.22

Directorate Management Team rep or Head of Service:

Date:

Equality lead:

Date:



Guidance end-notes

¹ The following principles, drawn from case law, explain what we must do to fulfil our duties under the Equality Act:

- **Knowledge:** everyone working for the Council must be aware of the Council's duties under the Equality Act 2010 and ensure they comply with them appropriately in their daily work.
- **Timeliness:** the duty applies at the time of considering policy options and/or before a final decision is taken – not afterwards.
- **Real Consideration:** the duty must be an integral, rigorous part of your decision-making process and influence the process.
- **Sufficient Information:** you must assess what information you have and what is further needed to give proper consideration.
- **No delegation:** the Council is responsible for ensuring that any contracted services, which are provided on its behalf need also to comply with the same legal obligations under the Equality Act of 2010. You need, therefore, to ensure that the relevant contracts make these obligations clear to the supplier. It is a duty that cannot be delegated.
- **Review:** the equality duty is a continuing duty. It applies when a policy or service is developed/agreed, and when it is implemented and reviewed.
- **Proper Record Keeping:** to prove that the Council has fulfilled its legal obligations under the Equality Act you must keep records of the process you follow and the impacts identified.

NB: Filling out this EqIA in itself does not meet the requirements of the Council's equality duty. All the requirements above must be fulfilled, or the EqIA (and any decision based on it) may be open to challenge. An EqIA therefore can provide evidence that the Council has taken practical steps comply with its equality duty and provide a record that to demonstrate that it has done so.

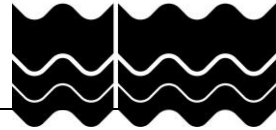
² Our duties in the Equality Act 2010

As a public sector organisation, we have a legal duty (under the Equality Act 2010) to show that we have identified and considered the actual and potential impact of our activities on people who share any of the legally 'protected characteristics' (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnership).

This applies to policies, services (including commissioned services), and our employees. The level of detail of this consideration will depend on the nature of your project, who it might affect, those groups' vulnerability, and the seriousness of any potential impacts it might have. We use this EqIA template to gather information and assess the impact of our project in these areas.

The following are the duties in the Act. You must give 'due regard' (pay conscious attention) to the need to:

- **avoid, reduce, minimise or eliminate any negative impact** (if you identify unlawful discrimination, including victimisation and harassment, you must stop the action and take advice immediately).



- **promote equality of opportunity.** This means the need to:
 - Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by equality groups
 - Take steps to meet the needs of equality groups
 - Encourage equality groups to participate in public life or any other activity where participation is disproportionately low
 - Consider if there is a need to treat disabled people differently, including more favourable treatment where necessary
- **foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.** This means:
 - Tackle prejudice
 - Promote understanding

³ **EqlAs are always proportionate** to:

- The nature of the service, or scope of the policy/strategy
- The resources involved
- The number of people affected
- The size of the likely impact
- The vulnerability of the people affected

The greater the potential adverse impact of the proposed service or policy on a protected group (e.g. disabled people), the more thorough and demanding our process must be so that we comply with the Equality Act of 2010.

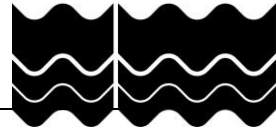
⁴ **Title of EqlA:** This should clearly explain what service / policy / strategy / change you are assessing

⁵ **Team/Department:** Main team responsible for the policy, practice, service or function being assessed

⁶ **Focus of EqlA:** A member of the public should have a good understanding of the policy or service and any proposals after reading this section. Please use plain English and write any acronyms in full first time - eg: 'Equality Impact Analysis (EqlA)'

This section should explain what you are assessing:

- What are the main aims or purpose of the service, policy, strategy, practice, or function?
- Who implements, carries out or delivers the service, policy, strategy, practice, or function? Please state where this is more than one person/team/body and where other organisations deliver under procurement or partnership arrangements.
- How does it fit with other services?



- Who is affected by the service, policy, strategy, practice, or function, or by how it is delivered? Who are the external and internal service-users, groups, or communities?
- What outcomes do you want to achieve, why and for whom? Eg: what do you want to provide, what changes, or improvements, are required and what should the benefits be?
- What do existing or previous reviews of the service, policy, strategy, practice, or function indicate to you?
- What is the reason for the proposal, or change (financial, service scope, legal requirements, etc)? The Equality Act requires us to make these clear.

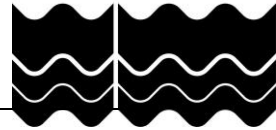
⁷ **Previous actions:** If there is no previous EqIA, or this assessment is for a new service, then simply write 'not applicable'.

⁸ **Data:** Make sure you have enough information to inform your EqIA.

- What data relevant to the impact on protected groups of the policy/decision/service is available?⁸
- What further evidence is needed and how can you get it? (Eg: further research or engagement with the affected groups).
- What do you already know about needs, access and outcomes? Focus on each of the protected characteristics in turn. Eg: who uses the service? Who doesn't and why? Are there differences in outcomes? Why?
- Have there been any important demographic changes or trends locally? What might they mean for the service or function?
- Does data/monitoring show that any policies or practices create particular problems or difficulties for any groups?
- Do any equality objectives already exist? What is current performance like against them?
- Is the service having a positive or negative effect on particular people in the community, or particular groups / communities?

⁹ **Engagement:** You must engage appropriately with those likely to be affected to fulfil the Council's duties under the Equality Act.

- What do people tell you about the services, the policy or the strategy?
- Are there patterns or differences in what people from different groups tell you?
- What information or data will you need from communities?
- How should people be consulted? Consider:
 - (a) consult when proposals are still at a formative stage;
 - (b) explain what is proposed and why, to allow intelligent consideration and response;
 - (c) allow enough time for consultation;
 - (d) make sure what people tell you is properly considered in the final decision.
- Try to consult in ways that ensure all different perspectives can be captured and considered.
- Identify any gaps in who has been consulted and identify ways to address this.



¹⁰ Your EqlA must get to grips fully and properly with actual and potential impacts.

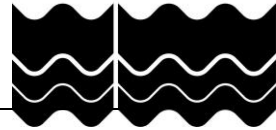
- The Council’s obligations under the Equality Act of 2010 do not stop you taking decisions, or introducing well needed changes; however, they require that you take decisions and make changes conscientiously and deliberately confront the anticipated impacts on people.
- Be realistic: don’t exaggerate speculative risks and negative impacts.
- Be detailed and specific so decision-makers have a concrete sense of potential effects. Instead of “the policy is likely to disadvantage older women”, say how many or what percentage are likely to be affected, how, and to what extent.
- Questions to ask when assessing impacts depend on the context. Examples:
 - Are one or more protected groups affected differently and/or disadvantaged? How, and to what extent?
 - Is there evidence of higher/lower uptake among different groups? Which, and to what extent?
 - If there are likely to be different impacts on different groups, is that consistent with the overall objective?
 - If there is negative differential impact, how can you minimise that while taking into account your overall aims
 - Do the effects amount to unlawful discrimination? If so, the plan must be modified.
 - Does the proposal advance equality of opportunity and/or foster good relations? If not, could it?

¹¹ Consider all three aims of the Act: removing barriers, and also identifying positive actions to be taken.

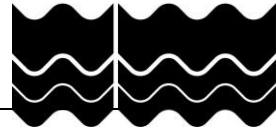
- Where you have identified impacts you must state what actions will be taken to remove, reduce or avoid any negative impacts and maximise any positive impacts or advance equality of opportunity.
- Be specific and detailed and explain how far these actions are expected to address the negative impacts.
- If mitigating measures are contemplated, explain clearly what the measures are, and the extent to which they can be expected to reduce / remove the adverse effects identified.
- An EqlA which has attempted to airbrush the facts is an EqlA that is vulnerable to challenge.

¹² **Age:** People of all ages

¹³ **Disability:** A person is disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The definition includes: sensory impairments, impairments with fluctuating or recurring effects, progressive, organ specific, developmental, learning difficulties, mental health conditions and mental illnesses, produced by injury to the body or brain. Persons with cancer, multiple sclerosis or HIV infection are all now deemed to be disabled persons from the point of diagnosis. Carers of disabled people are protected within the Act by association.



- ¹⁴ **Gender Reassignment:** In the Act a transgender person is someone who proposes to, starts or has completed a process to change his or her gender. A person does not need to be under medical supervision to be protected
- ¹⁵ **Pregnancy and Maternity:** Protection is during pregnancy and any statutory maternity leave to which the woman is entitled.
- ¹⁶ **Race/Ethnicity:** This includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality, and includes refugees and migrants, and Gypsies and Travellers. Refugees and migrants means people whose intention is to stay in the UK for at least twelve months (excluding visitors, short term students or tourists). This definition includes asylum seekers; voluntary and involuntary migrants; people who are undocumented; and the children of migrants, even if they were born in the UK.
- ¹⁷ **Religion and Belief:** Religion includes any religion with a clear structure and belief system. Belief means any religious or philosophical belief. The Act also covers lack of religion or belief.
- ¹⁸ **Sex/Gender:** Both men and women are covered under the Act.
- ¹⁹ **Sexual Orientation:** The Act protects bisexual, gay, heterosexual and lesbian people
- ²⁰ **Marriage and Civil Partnership:** Only in relation to due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.
- ²¹ **Community Cohesion:** potential impacts on how well people from different communities get on together. The council has a legal duty to foster good relations between groups of people who share different protected characteristics. Some actions or policies may have impacts – or perceived impacts – on how groups see one another or in terms of how the council’s resources are seen to be allocated. There may also be opportunities to positively impact on good relations between groups.
- ²² **Data:** Make sure you have enough information to inform your EqIA.
- What data relevant to the impact on protected groups of the policy/decision/service is available?²²
 - What further evidence is needed and how can you get it? (Eg: further research or engagement with the affected groups).
 - What do you already know about needs, access and outcomes? Focus on each of the protected characteristics in turn. Eg: who uses the service? Who doesn’t and why? Are there differences in outcomes? Why?
 - Have there been any important demographic changes or trends locally? What might they mean for the service or function?
 - Does data/monitoring show that any policies or practices create particular problems or difficulties for any groups?
 - Do any equality objectives already exist? What is current performance like against them?



- Is the service having a positive or negative effect on particular people in the community, or particular groups or communities?

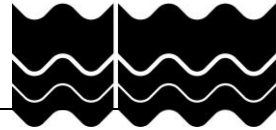
²³ **Engagement:** You must engage appropriately with those likely to be affected to fulfil the Council's duties under the Equality Act .

- What do people tell you about the services, the policy or the strategy?
- Are there patterns or differences in what people from different groups tell you?
- What information or data will you need from communities?
- How should people be consulted? Consider:
 - (a) consult when proposals are still at a formative stage;
 - (b) explain what is proposed and why, to allow intelligent consideration and response;
 - (c) allow enough time for consultation;
 - (d) make sure what people tell you is properly considered in the final decision.
- Try to consult in ways that ensure all different perspectives can be captured and considered.
- Identify any gaps in who has been consulted and identify ways to address this.

²⁴ Your EqIA must get to grips fully and properly with actual and potential impacts.

- The Council's obligations under the Equality Act of 2010 do not stop you taking decisions, or introducing well needed changes; however, they require that take decisions and make changes conscientiously and deliberately confront the anticipated impacts on people.
- Be realistic: don't exaggerate speculative risks and negative impacts.
- Be detailed and specific so decision-makers have a concrete sense of potential effects. Instead of "the policy is likely to disadvantage older women", say how many or what percentage are likely to be affected, how, and to what extent.
- Questions to ask when assessing impacts depend on the context. Examples:
 - Are one or more protected groups affected differently and/or disadvantaged? How, and to what extent?
 - Is there evidence of higher/lower uptake among different groups? Which, and to what extent?
 - If there are likely to be different impacts on different groups, is that consistent with the overall objective?
 - If there is negative differential impact, how can you minimise that while taking into account your overall aims
 - Do the effects amount to unlawful discrimination? If so the plan must be modified.
 - Does the proposal advance equality of opportunity and/or foster good relations? If not, could it?

²⁵ Consider all three aims of the Act: removing barriers, and also identifying positive actions to be taken.



- Where you have identified impacts you must state what actions will be taken to remove, reduce or avoid any negative impacts and maximise any positive impacts or advance equality of opportunity.
- Be specific and detailed and explain how far these actions are expected to address the negative impacts.
- If mitigating measures are contemplated, explain clearly what the measures are, and the extent to which they can be expected to reduce / remove the adverse effects identified.
- An EqlA which has attempted to airbrush the facts is an EqlA that is vulnerable to challenge.

²⁶ **Rurality:** deprivation is experienced differently between people living in rural and urban areas. In rural areas issues can include isolation, access to services (eg: GPs, pharmacies, libraries, schools), low income / part-time work, infrequent public transport, high transport costs, lack of affordable housing and higher fuel costs. Deprivation can also be more dispersed and less visible.

²⁷ **Other groups that may be differently affected:** this may vary by services, but examples include: homeless people, substance misusers, people experiencing domestic/sexual violence, looked after children or care leavers, current or former armed forces personnel (or their families), people on the Autistic spectrum etc.

²⁸ **Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations**

- Make a frank and realistic assessment of the overall extent to which the negative impacts can be reduced or avoided by the mitigating measures. Explain what positive impacts will result from the actions and how you can make the most of these.
- Countervailing considerations: These may include the reasons behind the formulation of the policy, the benefits it is expected to deliver, budget reductions, the need to avert a graver crisis by introducing a policy now and not later, and so on. The weight of these factors in favour of implementing the policy must then be measured against the weight of any evidence as to the potential negative equality impacts of the policy.
- Are there any further recommendations? Is further engagement needed? Is more research or monitoring needed? Does there need to be a change in the proposal itself?

²⁹ **Action Planning:** The Council's obligation under the Equality Act of 2010 is an ongoing duty: policies must be kept under review, continuing to give 'due regard' to the duty. If an assessment of a broad proposal leads to more specific proposals, then further equality assessment and consultation are needed.