

## EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

<b>Name of activity:</b>	Contaminated Land Strategy	<b>Date Completed:</b>	29/01/2024
<b>Directorate / Division responsible for activity:</b>	Technical Services	<b>Lead Officer:</b>	Neil Williamson
<b>Existing Activity</b>		<b>New / Proposed Activity</b>	
		<b>Changing / Updated Activity</b>	<b>X</b>

### What are the aims / main purposes of the activity?

Revised Contaminated Land Strategy

### What are the main actions and processes involved?

Seek approval for a revised Strategy which establishes priorities for contaminated land within Arun.

### Who is intended to benefit & who are the main stakeholders?

The residents and businesses. The other main stakeholders are internal services, such as planning, and external stakeholders including UKHSA, Defra/EA, WSCC Public Health and neighbouring local authorities.

### Have you already consulted on / researched the activity?

Consultation with stakeholders, this includes County and District Councils, West Sussex Public Health, Arun and SDNP Planning.

### Impact on people with a protected characteristic (What is the potential impact of the activity? Are the impacts high, medium or low?)

Protected characteristics / groups	Is there an impact (Yes / No)	If Yes, what is it and identify whether it is positive or negative
<b>Age</b> (older / younger people, children)	<b>Yes</b>	Positive impact – young children (0-6) are considered to be more sensitive to contaminated land and the strategy would have a positive impact on this group. However this does not mean that other groups receive lesser protection.
<b>Disability</b> (people with physical / sensory impairment or mental disability)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.

<b>Gender reassignment</b> (the process of transitioning from one gender to another.)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.
<b>Marriage &amp; civil partnership</b> (Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Civil partnerships are legally recognized for same-sex couples)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.
<b>Pregnancy &amp; maternity</b> (Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant & maternity refers to the period after the birth)	<b>No</b>	Positive impact – there may be additional risks to unborn children and the very young (see above) and the strategy would have a positive impact on this group. However this does not mean that other groups receive lesser protection.
<b>Race</b> (ethnicity, colour, nationality or national origins & including gypsies, travellers, refugees & asylum seekers)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.
<b>Religion &amp; belief</b> (religious faith or other group with a recognised belief system)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.
<b>Sex</b> (male / female)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.
<b>Sexual orientation</b> (lesbian, gay, bisexual, heterosexual)	<b>No</b>	The Strategy relates to the condition of land. Decisions are made based upon levels of contamination in the ground. There is no evidence to suggest that the Strategy would have a potential impact on this characteristic.
Whilst <b>Socio economic</b> disadvantage that people may face is not a protected characteristic; the potential impact on this group should be also considered	<b>Yes</b>	Negative impact – By determining land as contaminated the appropriate person will be required to fund remediation, wherever possible this will be the polluter or the developer. However, remediation costs could be significant depending on the levels of type of contamination and have the greatest impact on those at a socio-economic disadvantage.

**What evidence has been used to assess the likely impacts?**

Technical and public health knowledge of the Environmental Health team, and recognised sources of research.

**Decision following initial assessment**

**Continue with existing or introduce new / planned activity**

**Yes**

**Amend activity based on identified actions**

**Action Plan**

<b>Impact identified</b>	<b>Action required</b>	<b>Lead Officer</b>	<b>Deadline</b>
Age	None required. Strategy will have positive impact on this group.		
Social Economic Disadvantage	Ensure polluter or developer is required to remediated wherever possible.  The Strategy should minimise the risks to this group including - planning consultations responses, Environmental Information Requests, and review and prioritised inspection of potentially contaminated sites.	KG	Ongoing

**Monitoring & Review**

**Date of last review or Impact Assessment:**

n/a

**Date of next 12 month review:**

1 April 2025

**Date of next 3 year Impact Assessment (from the date of this EIA):**

1 April 2028

**Date EIA completed:**

29/1/2024

<b>Signed by Person Completing:</b>	N. Williamson
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