

Equality Impact Assessment	Please enter responses below in the right hand columns
TEMPLATE UPDATED SEPT 2015 Date	13 December 2016
Sign-off path for EIA (please add/delete as applicable) If you are conducting an EIA on a Cabinet decision, it should come to Corporate EIA panel for sign off. There is no corporately set sign off path for EIAs. It is up to you to decide the level of risk (legal, community, political, equalities) and to think about the appropriate level of scrutiny and challenge. If you are not sure email equalities@lambeth.gov.uk Places where an EIA can be signed off are listed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of Equalities (email equalities@lambeth.gov.uk) • Director • Strategic Director • Directorate Management Team (Neighbourhoods and Growth) • Corporate EIA Panel • Cabinet
Title of Project, business area, policy/strategy	Lambeth Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022
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Equality Impact Assessment

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Business activity aims and intentions

In brief explain the aims of your proposal/project/service, why is it needed? Who is it aimed at? What is the intended outcome? What are the links to the political vision, and outcomes?

In 2007 Lambeth declared itself an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particulate Matter. As an AQMA we have a statutory duty to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP). The plan is written for all citizens, but especially for the very old and young and those suffering with heart and lung conditions, who are disproportionately affected by the effects of poor air quality. Our AQAP should help to improve air quality, raise awareness and reduce exposure to air pollution. This is part of our cleaner, greener streets outcome.

2.0 Analysing your equalities evidence

2.1 Evidence

Any proposed business activity, new policy or strategy, service change, or procurement must be informed by carrying out an assessment of the likely impact that it may have. In this section please include both data and analysis which shows that you understand how this decision is likely to affect residents that fall under the protected characteristics enshrined in law and the local characteristics which we consider to be important in Lambeth (language, health and socio-economic factors).

IF YOUR PROPOSAL ALSO IMPACTS ON LAMBETH COUNCIL STAFF YOU NEED TO COMPLETE A STAFFING EIA.

The Air Quality Action Plan 2017-2022 outlines the actions the Council will take to improve air quality in Lambeth and protect our most vulnerable residents from exposure to the main pollutants between 2017 and 2022. The whole of Lambeth was declared as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2007 for the pollutants of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀).

Air pollution is associated with a number of adverse health impacts and it is recognised as a contributing factor in the onset of heart disease and cancer. Additionally, air pollution particularly affects the most vulnerable in society: children and older people, and those with heart and lung conditions. There is also often a strong correlation with inequalities, because areas with poor air quality are also often less affluent. The annual health costs to society of the impacts of air pollution in the UK is estimated to be roughly £15 billion. In Lambeth, Public Health England estimates air pollution attributes to 112 deaths a year among people aged 25 years and over.

Sources:

Understanding the Health Impacts of Air Pollution in London, King’s College London & GLA, 2016
Air Quality in Lambeth for Public Health Professionals, GLA, 2013
Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010.
Air quality and social Environmental equity, air quality, socioeconomic status and respiratory health, 2010
Air quality and social deprivation in the UK: an environmental inequalities analysis, 2006

Protected characteristics and local equality characteristics

Impact analysis

For each characteristic please indicate the type of impact (i.e. positive, negative, positive and negative, none, or unknown), and:

Please explain how you justify your claims around impacts.

Please include any data and evidence that you have collected including from surveys, performance data or complaints to support your proposed changes.

Please indicate sources of data and the date it relates to/was produced (e.g. ‘Residents Survey, wave 10, April 12’ or ‘Lambeth Business Survey 2012’ etc.)

Note: Whenever impact analysis was assessed to be ‘None’ for any of the protected characteristics below, there is no evidence to suggest that there is a specific relationship between air pollution and this characteristic nor is there a reason to suspect that there would be a relationship.

However, it must be remembered that air pollution affects all citizens. Whenever a characteristic is assessed to be impacted in a negative way (‘Negative’), this is in addition to the impact of air pollution on the general population.

Race

Negative

Black citizens disproportionately live in areas of social deprivation; accommodation is closer to busy main roads, many of which are air quality focus areas. Research for the GLA shows that black citizens are negatively affected by poor quality, please see figure 4.1 in *Updated Analysis of Air Pollution Exposure in London – Interim Report, Aether, October 2016*, <https://www.london.gov.uk/WHAT-WE-DO/environment/environment-publications/updated-analysis-air-pollution-exposure-london>

Sex	<p>None</p> <p>There is no data to suggest that the effects of poor air quality are more acutely felt according to a citizen's sex and there is no reason to believe there is a causal connection between the two</p>
Gender re-assignment	<p>None</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that following gender re-assignment citizens are disproportionately affected by the effects of poor air quality</p>
Disability	<p>Negative</p> <p>Any citizen with a heart or lung condition is negatively affected, as air pollution exacerbates their condition. But there is no evidence to suggest there is a causal connection between the effects of air pollution and other disabled citizens</p>
Age	<p>Negative</p> <p>Studies show that the very old and young are negatively affected by poor air quality. It is believed children/young people are disproportionately affected because they are more likely to spend time outside and their lungs are still developing. Whereas elderly citizens are at a higher risk of heart and lung conditions</p>
Sexual orientation	<p>None</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the effects of poor air quality are determined by sexual orientation</p>
Religion and belief	<p>None</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the effects of poor air quality are determined by religion and belief. Furthermore, there is no reason to think there is a causal connection between the two.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Negative</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that air pollution leads to an increased risk of premature birth, a slow growth rate and low birth rate</p>
Marriage and civil partnership	<p>None</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the effects of poor air quality are determined by a citizen's marriage and civil partnership status. Furthermore, there is no reason to think there would be a causal connection between the two.</p>
Socio-economic factors	<p>Negative</p>

	<p>Communities living in areas of social deprivation are generally more likely to suffer from the effects of air pollution as they often live in accommodation closer to busy main roads; many of which are air quality focus areas. Research for the GLA shows that socially deprived citizens are negatively affected by poor air quality, please see figure 3.1 in <i>Updated Analysis of Air Pollution Exposure in London – Interim Report, Aether, October 2016</i>, https://www.london.gov.uk/WHAT-WE-DO/environment/environment-publications/updated-analysis-air-pollution-exposure-london</p>
Language	<p>None</p> <p>The effects of poor air quality are not effected by language and there is no evidence to suggest there is a causal connection between the two</p>
Health	<p>Negative</p> <p>Citizens with heart and lung conditions are more likely to suffer from the effects of air pollution. This is well documented in several publications</p>
<p>2.2 Gaps in evidence base</p> <p><i>What gaps in information have you identified from your analysis? In your response please identify areas where more information is required and how you intend to fill in the gaps. If you are unable to fill in the gaps please state this clearly with justification.</i></p>	<p>No gaps have been identified. In recent years there has been a lot of research and public interest into the effects of air pollution. It is well acknowledged that citizens living in deprived areas, the very old and young, and those with heart and lung conditions are negatively impacted by air pollution</p>
<p>3.0 Consultation, Involvement and Coproduction</p>	
<p>3.1 Coproduction, involvement and consultation</p> <p><i>Who are your key stakeholders and how have you consulted, coproduced or involved them? What difference did this make?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an AQAP consultation from 15 August to 15 November 2016 • The consultation was advertised on the front page of Lambeth’s website and the plan was available at www.lambeth.gov.uk/AQAP. Citizens were asked to completed an online feedback form • There were regular tweets by @LambethCouncil to advertise the consultation • The consultation was advertised in <i>Lambeth Talk</i> and copies of the AQAP were available in libraries with a paper feedback form. Posters were also displayed on housing estates in the borough to notify citizens of the consultation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We regularly advertised the consultation in our weekly Green Champions newsletter • There were open evening sessions on 15 and 28 September for citizens to speak to officers about the draft plan and give feedback in person • An email was sent to schools in the borough to inform them the consultation had opened. Schools were encouraged to let parents and guardians know that the consultation was open • We went to an Age UK Lambeth event to discuss the plan with elderly citizens • Public Health notified the local Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to cascade down to GP practices in Lambeth to say the consultation had opened. Doctors were encouraged to inform patients suffering from heart and lung conditions about the consultation. Doctors were also asked to inform pregnant women and those with young children about the consultation • Before writing the draft plan, we advertised in <i>Lambeth Talk</i> that we wanted to write a new plan and also included this in our weekly email to all Green Champions. A group of residents and representatives from pressure groups attended our workshop to discuss what should be included in the plan. We took these ideas to draft the first version of the plan
<p>3.2 Gaps in coproduction, consultation and involvement</p> <p><i>What gaps in consultation and involvement and coproduction have you identified (set out any gaps as they relate to specific equality groups)? Please describe where more consultation, involvement and/or coproduction is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification.</i></p>	<p>During the three month consultation, there was unfortunately a lack of engagement with young people. The consultation was advertised through Lambeth’s twitter, on the Council website and in Lambeth Talk, but in hindsight it is realised it is unlikely young people would communicate through these channels. To address the lack of engagement with young people for AQAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan will include an action to work closer with Lambeth Youth Council to raise awareness about air quality • We will work with schools (primary and secondary), colleges and universities to raise awareness, help young citizens reduce their personal exposure to air pollution and help to improve air quality

4.0 Conclusions, justification and action	
4.1 Conclusions and justification <i>What are the main conclusions of this EIA? What, if any, disproportionate negative or positive equality impacts did you identify at 2.1? On what grounds do you justify them and how will they be mitigated?</i>	All citizens are affected by poor air quality, but especially those suffering from heart and lung conditions, the very old and young, and those living in socially deprived areas. We have developed a list of measures to improve air quality, reduce exposure and raise awareness in Lambeth. We asked Lambeth communities to give us feedback during our consultation on our draft plan to ensure their needs and concerns are addressed.
4.2 Equality Action plan <i>Please list the equality issue/s identified through the evidence and the mitigating action to be taken. Please also detail the date when the action will be taken and the name and job title of the responsible officer.</i>	
Equality Issue	Mitigating actions
Race	The vast majority of citizens responding to the AQAP consultation were White, despite some evidence that BME communities are more likely to be exposed to poor air quality. The plan therefore includes an action to work with www.healthwatchlambeth.org.uk and other relevant organisations to engage with the BME community to promote health and wellbeing regarding air pollution. This will be organised through the Health and Wellbeing Board .
Age	The young and the old are more likely to suffer from the effects of air pollution. Unfortunately not many younger or older citizens responded to the consultation. The plan will therefore include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an action to work closer with Lambeth Youth Council to raise awareness about air quality • Working with schools (primary and secondary), colleges and universities to raise awareness, help young citizens reduce their personal exposure to air pollution and help to improve air quality

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with colleagues in Adult Social Care to identify vulnerable older citizens and help them to reduce their personal exposure • an action to work closely with Age UK and other relevant organisations to produce tailored leaflets for older citizens and officers to visit future events aimed specifically at older citizens
Pregnancy and maternity	The plan has been written in partnership with colleagues in Public Health and an Air Quality Steering Group representative will appear at least every 6 months at the Health and Wellbeing Board to discuss air quality with health colleagues, including representatives from the CCG, Health Watch Lambeth, etc. Furthermore, AQAP has an action point to create and regularly update an air quality JSNA . There is also an action point in the plan for the Sustainability team to work with colleagues in Public Health to engage with Healthcare providers, such as when creating a high pollution day alert system
Socio-economic factors	The plan contains a borough map showing social deprivation and air quality focus areas. These areas will be prioritised when carrying out air quality improvement work or raising awareness
Health	The plan has been written in partnership with colleagues in Public Health and an Air Quality Steering Group representative will appear at least every 6 months at the Health and Wellbeing Board to discuss air quality with health colleagues, including representatives from the CCG, Health Watch Lambeth, etc. Furthermore, AQAP has an action point to create and regularly update an air quality JSNA . There is also an action point in the plan for the Sustainability team to work with colleagues in Public Health to engage with Healthcare providers, such as when creating a high pollution day alert system

5.0 Publishing your results	
The results of your EIA must be published. Once the business activity has been implemented the EIA must be periodically reviewed to ensure your decision/change had the anticipated impact and the actions set out at 4.2 are still appropriate.	
EIA publishing date	
EIA review date	
Assessment sign off (name/job title):	Andrew Round, Sustainability Manager

All completed and signed-off EIAs must be submitted to equalities@lambeth.gov.uk for publication on Lambeth's website. Where possible, please anonymise your EIAs prior to submission (i.e. please remove any references to an officers' name, email and phone number).