

## CARDIFF COUNCIL

**Equality Impact Assessment  
Corporate Assessment Template**



**Project Title: Clean Air Feasibility Final Plan (Clean Air Plan) for Preferred Option to Deliver compliance with EU limit Value**

**New: New**

**Who is responsible for developing and implementing the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function?**

Name: Jason Bale	Job Title: Programme Manager Clean Air Cardiff
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Service Team: Clean Air Cardiff	Service Area: Planning, Transport and Env
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Assessment Date: 31.05.2019
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**1. What are the objectives of the Policy/Strategy/Project/ Procedure/ Service/Function?**

The Council has been directed by Welsh Government to identify a preferred option to deliver compliance with EU Limit Value for NO<sub>2</sub>. The Clean Air Plan has identified that the Councils preferred option is a package of non charging measures as follows:

- Implement Electric Buses;
- Retro Fit Scheme for existing buses;
- Taxi licensing Policy Revision and mitigations;
- City Centre Transport Improvement Schemes; and
- Active Travel measures

The results of the assessment demonstrates that the above measures enable the Council to achieve compliance in the shortest possible time which is the primary success factor that is being considered.

In terms of the City Centre Scheme these include the following schemes:

**City Centre West (CCW)**

The main aim of this scheme is to accommodate the new Transport Interchange and Central Square Development, whilst also Improving Air Quality within the City Centre AQMA. This will be achieved through removing through-traffic from Westgate Street and installing a new highway layout that will improve and connect the current bus network with the new Interchange, Central Square, Central Station and the City Centre Enterprise Zone. In addition, the scheme will offer improved safety for pedestrians via improved pedestrian crossing facilities, 20mph speed limits and an improvement to the pedestrian environment outside of the national stadium. The scheme will also install a network of stepped cycle tracks to connect the area with the proposed cycle superhighway on Castle Street and the Taff Trail routes.

**City Centre North (CCN)**

The main aim of this scheme is to bring Castle Street into Air Quality compliance by 2021 and install a two way dedicated cycleway along its length. The installation of the

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cycle lane and the reduction in highway space will allow for traffic to be reduced by ~29%. Improved pedestrian crossings with countdown timers will also provide safety improvements for pedestrians.

#### Eastside Phase 1

The main aim of this scheme is to provide a new dynamic for the bus network, whilst connecting cycle superhighway and improving the pedestrian environment outside of Queen Street Station. This will be achieved through providing bus priority measure throughout the Station Terrace and Churchill Way areas that will provide new routes for buses, taking them away from the City Centre AQMA and closer to key areas such as Queen Street Station and the shopping district. The new bus routing system is also key to allowing the Interchange to be accessed from its south entrance, and also work effectively on major event days. A cycle superhighway will be installed to connect the east of the city centre with the City Centre Enterprise Zone, and join up all the proposed cycle superhighway routes. Pedestrian improvements on Dumfries Place and Station Terrace will also improve safety for pedestrians and improve connections to Queen Street Station and the City Centre Enterprise Zone.

**The above schemes will be subject to their own separate consultations and EIAs, and the focus of this assessment is purely on the improvements the schemes and the other measures have on air quality and how delivering compliance impacts on the protected characteristics, as this is the primary objective of the study.**

The results of the analysis undertaken in identifying the preferred option demonstrates that it is not only compliance that is achieved but the measures provide wider air quality benefits across Cardiff and do not disproportionately impact any one societal group.

The beneficiaries of the project will be the residents and visitors to Cardiff as improved air quality will support improved public health and reduce damage to the natural environment.

#### **2. Please provide background information on the Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function and any research done [e.g. service users data against demographic statistics, similar EIAs done etc.]**

The Council undertook a full public consultation on the preferred option from April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2019 to the 15<sup>th</sup> May 2019. The results of this consultation have been used to complete this assessment.

In addition, a distributional impact assessment following UK guidance has been undertaken to assess the impacts of the measures on society and information from this assessment has also been referred to in completing the assessment.

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#### 3 Assess Impact on the Protected Characteristics

##### 3.1 Age

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative/]** on younger/older people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Up to 18 years	+		
18 - 65 years	+		
Over 65 years	+		

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

**Improvements in air quality will have a positive impact.**

Clear evidence exists which states outdoor air pollution is a significant environmental determinant of health. Exposure can adversely affect health, particularly amongst vulnerable population groups such as children and young people.

In Wales, based on data for the period 2011-2012, it has been estimated that an equivalent of **1,604** deaths can be attributed to fine particulate exposure each year, and **1,108** deaths can be attributed to nitrogen dioxide exposure each year<sup>1</sup>. Accounting for the pollutant effect overlap, it is estimated that an equivalent of around **2,000** deaths occur each year in Wales as a result of exposure to fine particulate and NO<sub>2</sub> exposure each year.

A study undertaken in 2014 published by Public Health England estimated that in **Cardiff 143** deaths were attributable to exposure to fine particulate air pollution.<sup>2</sup> More recent work by Public Health Wales estimates that the equivalent of over 220 deaths each year among people aged 30 and over in the Cardiff and Vale area that can be attributed to NO<sub>2</sub><sup>3</sup> with many more citizens suffering ill health as a consequence of poor air quality.

In 2012, the International Agency for Research on Cancer listed diesel exhaust pollution as a Class 1 carcinogen and extended this to all ambient air pollution in 2013.

For particulate air pollution and nitrogen dioxide there is no safe level of exposure and any initiatives to reduce air pollution will have positive health benefits. Welsh Government have indicated that the national air quality objectives used to identify Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) should not be seen as 'safe' levels and impacts are observed below levels permitted by current legal limits. Air pollution can cause

<sup>1</sup> Brunt. H and McCarthy J., (2017). Estimating the mortality burden of air pollution in Wales

<sup>2</sup> Gowers. A. M, Miller., BG, Stedman., JR. Estimating local mortality burdens associated with particulate air pollution. 2014. London: Public Health England

<sup>3</sup> [Estimating the mortality burden of air pollution in Wales, Public Health Wales](#)

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adverse effects on health and quality of life at lower exposures, depending on the circumstances of the exposed individual. As a consequence, the majority of the avoidable health burden associated with air pollution in Wales is the result of population exposures outside AQMAs.

Air pollution predominantly affects those living in our major towns and cities due to the concentration of vehicles and other sources of pollution. This continues to have an unnecessary and avoidable impact on people's health, particularly amongst the elderly, people with pre-existing lung and heart conditions, the young, and those on lower incomes.

The distributional impact analysis (DIA) indicates that the preferred option will have significant net improvements on air quality for all societal groups and particular focus was on under 16s'.

**What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?**

n/a

### 3.2 Disability

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on disabled people?

	Yes	No	N/A
Hearing Impairment	+		
Physical Impairment	+		
Visual Impairment	+		
Learning Disability	+		
Long-Standing Illness or Health Condition	+		
Mental Health	+		
Substance Misuse	+		
Other			

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

**As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on the health of persons with any disability.**

**What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?**

n/a

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#### 3.3 Gender Reassignment

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on transgender people?

	Yes	No	N/A
<b>Transgender People</b> (People who are proposing to undergo, are undergoing, or have undergone a process [or part of a process] to reassign their sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex)	+		

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

**As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on the health of persons of transgender.**

**What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?**

#### 3.4. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on marriage and civil partnership?

	Yes	No	N/A
Marriage			*
Civil Partnership			*

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

**The improvements in air quality will not impact differently on individuals if they are married/ in civil partnerships or not.**

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**What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?**

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### 3.5 Pregnancy and Maternity

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on pregnancy and maternity?

	Yes	No	N/A
Pregnancy	+		
Maternity	+		

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on health and both pregnant women and infants are particularly vulnerable. Therefore the improvements to air quality will positively benefit pregnant and new born children by reducing their exposure, as recent evidence shows that particles of air pollution travel through pregnant women's lungs and lodge in their placentas. Previous studies have shown that air pollution significantly increases the risk of premature birth and of low birth weight, leading to lifelong damage to health.

**What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?**

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### 3.6 Race

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project//Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
White	+		
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	+		
Asian / Asian British	+		
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	+		
Other Ethnic Groups	+		

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Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on health and this will not impact differently on any ethnic group.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

**3.7 Religion, Belief or Non-Belief**

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs?

	Yes	No	N/A
Buddhist	+		
Christian	+		
Hindu	+		
Humanist	+		
Jewish	+		
Muslim	+		
Sikh	+		
Other	+		

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on health and thus impacts across all religious beliefs thus no one group will be impacted differently.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

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**3.8 Sex**

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on men and/or women?

	Yes	No	N/A
Men	+		
Women	+		

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

**As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on health which will have a positive impact on both male and female population.**

**What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?**

**3.9 Sexual Orientation**

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on the following groups?

	Yes	No	N/A
Bisexual	+		
Gay Men	+		
Gay Women/Lesbians	+		
Heterosexual/Straight	+		

**Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.**

**As per the details above the improvements in air quality will have a positive impact on health and this will not impact differential depending on sexual orientation.**



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What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

#### 3.10 Welsh Language

Will this Policy/Strategy/Project/Procedure/Service/Function have a **differential impact [positive/negative]** on Welsh Language?

	Yes	No	N/A
Welsh Language			*

Please give details/consequences of the differential impact, and provide supporting evidence, if any.

Improvements in air quality will not have any impacts on Welsh Language.

What action(s) can you take to address the differential impact?

#### 4. Consultation and Engagement

What arrangements have been made to consult/engage with the various Equalities Groups?

As previous detailed a full public consultation was undertaken on the Council's preferred option. The responses received from the various equalities group can be summarised as follows:

Sex

	No	%
Female	507	39.5

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<b>Male</b>	735	57.3
<b>Other</b>	5	0.4
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	36	2.8
	1283	100.0
	No	%
<b>Age</b>		
<b>Under 16</b>	2	0.2
<b>16-24</b>	27	2.1
<b>25-34</b>	168	13.1
<b>35-44</b>	294	22.8
<b>45-54</b>	284	22.1
<b>55-64</b>	247	19.2
<b>65-74</b>	184	14.3
<b>75+</b>	35	2.7
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	46	3.6
	1287	100.0
<b>Identify as a disabled person</b>		
	No	%
<b>Yes</b>	129	10.1
<b>No</b>	1090	85.0
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	63	4.9
	1282	100.0
	No	%
<b>Deaf/Deafened/Hard of Hearing</b>	73	21.0
<b>Learning Impairment/difficulties</b>	8	2.3
<b>Long-standing illness or health condition</b>	125	36.0
<b>Mental Health Difficulties</b>	50	14.4

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<b>Mobility Impairment</b>	88	25.4
<b>Visual impairment</b>	17	4.9
<b>Wheelchair user</b>	10	2.9
<b>Other</b>	19	5.5
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	78	22.5
	<b>347</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Bisexual</b>	36	2.9
<b>Gay Man</b>	55	4.4
<b>Gay Woman/Lesbian</b>	10	0.8
<b>Heterosexual/Straight</b>	906	72.7
<b>Other</b>	7	0.6
<b>Prefer not to say</b>	232	18.6
	<b>1246</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Consider yourself Religious</b>		
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Yes</b>	411	33.3
<b>No, no religion</b>	823	66.7
	<b>1234</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Belief</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Buddhist</b>	7	1.7
<b>Christian</b>	332	82.4
<b>Hindu</b>	1	0.2
<b>Jewish</b>	3	0.7
<b>Muslim</b>	8	2.0
<b>Sikh</b>	0	0.0

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Other	18	4.5
Prefer not to say	34	8.4
	<b>403</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marriage or Civil Partnership Status</b>		
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Married / Registered Civil Partnership	688	55.2
Single	218	17.5
In a long-term relationship	226	18.1
Separated/Divorced	57	4.6
Widowed	28	2.2
Other	29	2.3
	<b>1246</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Do you consider yourself Welsh?</b>		
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Yes	811	65.2
No	432	34.8
Prefer not to say	0	0.0
	<b>1313</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
White: British/English/Northern Irish/Scottish/Welsh	1057	84.6
White: Irish	22	1.8
Other White background	57	4.6
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups: White & Asian	5	0.4

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Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups: White & Black African	0	0.0
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups: White & Black Caribbean	3	0.2
Other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background	1	0.1
Asian/British Asian: Bangladeshi	4	0.3
Asian/British Asian: Chinese	1	0.1
Asian/British Asian: Indian	3	0.2
Asian/British Asian: Pakistani	1	0.1
Other Asian/British Asian ethnic background	2	0.2
Black/British Black : African	3	0.2
Black/British Black : Caribbean	2	0.2
Other Black/British Black ethnic background	0	0.0
Other Ethnicity: Arab	0	0.0
Other Ethnicity: Czech	0	0.0
Other Ethnicity: Gypsy/Irish Traveller	1	0.1
Other Ethnicity: Japanese	0	0.0
Other Ethnicity: Polish	1	0.1
Other Ethnicity: Yemeni	0	0.0
Other Ethnicity	10	0.8
Prefer not to say	76	6.1
	<b>1249</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### Are you pregnant or given birth in the last 26 weeks

	No	%
Yes, pregnant	8	0.7
Yes, given birth	5	0.4
Neither	1145	93.2
Prefer not to say	71	5.8
	<b>1229</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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### 5. Summary of Actions [Listed in the Sections above]

Groups	Actions
Age	
Disability	
Gender Reassignment	
Marriage & Civil Partnership	
Pregnancy & Maternity	
Race	
Religion/Belief	
Sex	
Sexual Orientation	
Welsh Language	
Generic Over-Arching [applicable to all the above groups]	<b>In terms of the City Centre Improvement Schemes, there will be further detailed statutory consultation on the design of the individual schemes. The results of this further consultation will enable a detailed EIA to be undertaken on the schemes to assess any further impacts on the protected groups and appropriate actions to mitigate any impacts.</b>

### 6. Further Action

Any recommendations for action that you plan to take as a result of this Equality Impact Assessment (listed in Summary of Actions) should be included as part of your Service Area's Business Plan to be monitored on a regular basis.

### 7. Authorisation

The Template should be completed by the Lead Officer of the identified Policy/Strategy/Project/Function and approved by the appropriate Manager in each Service Area.

Completed By : Jason Bale	Date:
Designation: Programme Manager Clean Air Cardiff	31.05.2019
Approved By: Gary Brown	05.06.19
Designation: OM1.	
Service Area: PTE	

7.1 On completion of this Assessment, please ensure that the Form is posted on your Directorate's Page on CIS - *Council Wide/Management Systems/Equality*

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*Impact Assessments* - so that there is a record of all assessments undertaken in the Council.

For further information or assistance, please contact the Citizen Focus Team on 029 2087 2536 / 3262 or email [equalityteam@cardiff.gov.uk](mailto:equalityteam@cardiff.gov.uk)