



# **Equality Impact and Needs Analysis**

**Climate and Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)**

**Section 1: Equality impact and needs analysis details**

---

<b>Proposed policy/decision/business plan to which this equality analysis relates</b>	Climate and Environment Supplementary Planning Document
---	---

<b>Equality analysis author</b>	James Holmes		
<b>Strategic Director:</b>	Clive Palfreyman		
<b>Department</b>	Planning Policy	<b>Division</b>	Planning and Growth
<b>Period analysis undertaken</b>	20 Feb 2024 to 23 Feb 2024		
<b>Date of review (if applicable)</b>	February 2025		
<b>Sign-off</b>		<b>Position</b>	<b>Date</b>

## Section 2: Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

---

### 1.1 Brief description of policy/decision/business plan

Southwark declared a climate emergency in 2019. To help deliver this, the Southwark Plan 2022 sets ambitious climate and environmental policies which aim to reach net zero carbon by 2050.

The SPD will encourage applicants to be more ambitious in their planning applications to address climate change by including best practice actions to help deliver net zero development in Southwark.

This SPD has the following objectives;

- To help people better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions
- To provide advice on how to make successful planning applications that are in line with the Council's climate and environment policies.
- To set out best practice for sustainable development in Southwark.

This SPD provides guidance for applying the policies in the Southwark Plan 2022. It does not contain new policy. The SPD will be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.

The guidance in this SPD is relevant to all development that requires a planning application above 1 unit (including refurbishment to existing buildings, extensions to existing buildings and landscaping work). It is designed for a wide readership, including applicants, owners, residents, planners, community groups and developers.

This guidance provides detailed, technical guidance on each of the following topics:

- Energy and carbon reduction
- Overheating and Sustainability Standards
- Minimising flood risk and water efficiency
- Environmental protection and improving air quality
- Green Infrastructure, biodiversity and trees
- Movement and transport
- Avoiding waste and minimising landfill

### Section 3: Overview of service users and key stakeholders consulted

<b>2. Service users and stakeholders</b>	
<b>Key users of the department or service</b>	<p>Externally, the key users of the SPD will be Southwark developers and individuals applying for planning permission. Other users may include planning agents, architects or those employed to make manage development in the borough.</p> <p>Internally, the SPD will be used by planning officers to assess planning applications.</p>
<b>Key stakeholders were/are involved in this policy/decision/business plan</b>	<p>The SPD was prepared and developed by the planning division, with input from planning policy and development management officers as well as other Council departments.</p> <p>The SPD has been reviewed by the Cabinet member for New Homes and Sustainable Development and will be taken to the Council's Cabinet on the 18th June 2024 to agree the SPD for public consultation.</p> <p>Members of the public will be able to give comments on the SPD at the consultation stage.</p>

## Section 4: Pre-implementation equality impact and needs analysis

---

This section considers the potential impacts (positive and negative) on groups with 'protected characteristics', the equality information on which this analysis is based and any mitigating actions to be taken, including improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities. An equality analysis also presents as an opportunity to improve services to meet diverse needs, promote equality, tackle inequalities and promote good community relations. It is not just about addressing negative impacts.

The columns include societal issues (discrimination, exclusion, needs etc.) and socio-economic issues (levels of poverty, employment, income). As the two aspects are heavily interrelated it may not be practical to fill out both columns on all protected characteristics. The aim is, however, to ensure that socio-economic issues are given special consideration, as it is the council's intention to reduce socio-economic inequalities in the borough. Key is also the link between protected characteristics and socio-economic disadvantage, including experiences of multiple disadvantages.

### **Socio-economic disadvantage may arise from a range of factors, including:**

- poverty
- health
- education
- limited social mobility
- housing
- a lack of expectations
- discrimination
- multiple disadvantage

**The public sector equality duty (PSED)** requires us to find out about and give due consideration to the needs of different protected characteristics in relation to the three parts of the duty:

1. Eliminating discrimination, harassment and victimisation
2. Advancing equality of opportunity, including finding out about and meeting diverse needs of our local communities, addressing disadvantage and barriers to equal access; enabling all voices to be heard in our engagement and consultation undertaken; increasing the participation of under-represented groups
3. Fostering good community relations; promoting good relations; to be a borough where all feel welcome, included, valued, safe and respected.

The PSED is now also further reinforced in the two additional Fairer Future For All values: that we will

- Always work to make Southwark more equal and just
- Stand against all forms of discrimination and racism

<p><b>Age</b> - Where this is referred to, it refers to a person belonging to a particular age (e.g. 32-year-olds) or range of ages (e.g. 18 - 30 year olds).</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential Socio-Economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for older adults and young children as these groups are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather. Households with over-60s are also most likely to live with an excess cold hazard.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to young adults.</p> <p>This is because young adults are more likely to live in fuel poverty than any other adult age group.</p>

<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for older adults and young children as these groups are more vulnerable to overheating during hotter weather. Households with young children are also more likely to live in homes that are vulnerable to overheating.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to older adults and young children living in areas of deprivation. This is because these groups are more likely to live in homes that are vulnerable to overheating and the harmful effects.</p>
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help to steer developments to the areas with the lowest risk of flooding, as far as possible. It will also help development to achieve a high level of flood resilience and resistance.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for older adults who are more vulnerable to the risks of flooding.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for older adults and younger children as these groups are more likely to suffer from health problems linked to poor air quality.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to young children living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because young children living in areas of deprivation are particularly likely to live in an area with high levels of air pollution.</p>

<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for younger children as this group can be vulnerable to the harmful effects of noise pollution.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to young children living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because young children living in areas of deprivation are particularly likely to live in an area with high levels of noise pollution.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for older adults, younger children and young adults (aged 16-30). Older adults and younger children are more vulnerable to being injured in a road traffic accident. Young adults are more frequently killed or seriously injured in road accidents in London than other age group.</p> <p>Creating safer streets with fewer cars will further benefit younger children as this group will be able to live more active and independent lives. This in turn should help improve the health of younger children.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to older adults, younger children and young adults (aged 16-30) living in deprived areas.</p> <p>This is because in addition to age, living in a deprived area is a known risk factor for road traffic accidents.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit residents of all ages in the borough. It may also have a particular benefit for younger children. Time spent outside and in contact with nature is demonstrated to bring numerous and profound long-term benefits for younger children.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to young children living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because young children living in areas of deprivation are less likely to live in an area with access to green space.</p>



Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-Economic data on which above analysis is based
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>The median age in Southwark is 33, which is below that of London as a whole (35). (Source: <a href="#">How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)</a>).</p> <p>Southwark has an ageing population. Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of Southwark residents aged 0-9 fell from 12.6% to 10.5%, while the proportion aged 50 and over rose from 20.4% to 24.7%. (Source: <a href="#">How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)</a>).</p> <p>A 79% increase in the population of Southwark aged 65 or more is forecast by 2039. This incorporates a 92% increase in those over 75 and 87% growth in those over 85. (Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update 2019 (Source: <a href="#">Housing - Southwark Council</a>)).</p>	<p>In 2021/22 approximately 23,000 children aged 0-15 in Southwark were living in poverty, after housing costs were factored in, equating to 36% of children in the borough. This is higher than the London average of 33%. (Source: <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p> <p>Council wards with the highest proportions of child poverty (22-28%) include Old Kent Road, Faraday, North Walworth, Chaucer, and Borough and Bankside. Faraday ranks as the most deprived ward in Southwark. These areas overlap with the Old Kent Road, Elephant and Castle, and London Bridge/Bankside Opportunity Areas. (JSNA Annual Report 2023; JSNA Multiward Profiles 2023: West Central Southwark)</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>Older people are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather. This is because they are more likely to have long-term health conditions that cold weather may exacerbate, and they have weaker immune systems which may be worsened by cold weather. Older adults are less likely to be aware that they are becoming too cold, so are more likely to suffer hypothermia and related conditions. In addition, older people and children are less able to adapt their behaviour in cold weather, for instance due to reduced mobility. (Sources: <a href="#">Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>).</p> <p>The English Housing Survey found that households with over-60s are most likely to live with an excess cold hazard. Around</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to cold weather. This relates to poor quality homes and fuel poverty. (Source: <a href="#">Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>). People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are more likely to live in poverty. (Source: <a href="#">Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics</a>).</p> <p>Nationally, households where the age of the oldest member is between 16 and 24 have the highest likelihood of being in fuel poverty (25%). No other adult age group exceeds 15%. (Source: <a href="#">Annual fuel poverty statistics</a>)</p>

<p>4.2% of households where the oldest person was aged 60 or over lived with an excess cold hazard, compared with 1.8% of households where the oldest person was aged under 60. (Source: <a href="#">Health inequalities: Cold or damp homes - House of Commons Library (parliament.uk)</a>).</p>	<p><a href="#">in England, 2024 (2023 data) (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a>).</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>Elderly people are particularly vulnerable to heatwaves and overheated homes. This is because they are less able to adjust well to changes in temperature, and are more likely to have chronic health conditions that increase their vulnerability. In addition, both the elderly and young children are generally less able to adapt their behaviour in hot weather, for instance because of reduced mobility.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">Staying safe in extreme heat - UK Health Security Agency (blog.gov.uk)</a>, <a href="#">Heat Stress in Older Adults   Natural Disasters and Severe Weather   CDC</a>).</p> <p>A recent study found that 61% of households in the UK in which the youngest inhabitant is under four years old are at risk of overheating, compared to an average of 36%. (Source: <a href="#">It's getting hot in here • Resolution Foundation</a>).</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to overheating. This relates to poorer quality homes, poorer social infrastructure, urban heat island effect, poorer health etc. A recent study found that 53% of households in the lowest income quintile are at risk of future overheating, compared to 18% of households in the highest income quintile. (Source: <a href="#">It's getting hot in here • Resolution Foundation</a>).</p> <p>In Southwark, areas with the greatest heat risk (considering both socio-economic and environmental factors) are located in the centre of the borough, which is also where levels of deprivation are highest. (Source: <a href="#">London Climate Risk Maps (arcgis.com)</a>; <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>Older people are less likely than other social groups to respond to flood warnings and may be more reluctant to leave their houses. They also have more limited physical mobility, making it more difficult to use flood defence measures. (Source: <a href="#">Present and future flood vulnerability risk and disadvantage (climatejust.org.uk)</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>Children living in London are particularly at risk of developing lifelong, chronic conditions due to air pollution. In addition, the health impacts of air pollution exposure continue well into old age, increasing the</p>	<p>The Greater London Authority Air Quality Exposure and Inequalities Study (2023) found that areas with higher levels of deprivation are more likely to be exposed to higher levels of</p>

<p>risk of various long-term health conditions and early death. (Source: <a href="#">Review highlights lifelong health impacts of air pollution   Imperial News   Imperial College London</a>)</p>	<p>air pollution. (Source: <a href="#">GLA LAEI AQ Exposure and Inequalities study Part 1 - London analysis</a>).</p> <p>Children who attend London schools that are worst affected by air pollution are disproportionately likely to be from deprived families. (Source: <a href="#">Poorest London children face health risks from toxic air, poverty and obesity   Air pollution   The Guardian</a>).</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>High levels of noise pollution can be particularly damaging to children’s physical and psychological health. It can affect the development of children’s learning, hearing, memory, attention, and speech and language skills. (Source: <a href="#">Noise and Its Effects on Children (epa.gov)</a>, <a href="#">Traffic noise slows children’s memory development, study finds   Pollution   The Guardian</a>).</p>	<p>Noise is more likely to be a problem for deprived communities, as they are more likely to live in noisy places close to road traffic or industry. (Source: <a href="#">Noise and vibration management: environmental permits - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>, <a href="#">Social Inequalities in Environmental Noise Exposure: A Review of Evidence in the WHO European Region - PMC (nih.gov)</a>).</p> <p>Within Southwark, the ‘noise action planning important areas’ are almost all in the centre or north of the borough, where the borough’s most deprived neighbourhoods are located. (Source: <a href="#">Southwark Maps</a>).</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>Children are particularly vulnerable to road traffic accidents because of their limited physical, cognitive and social development. Because of their small stature, it can be difficult for children to see surrounding traffic and for drivers and others to see them. In addition, if they are involved in a road traffic crash, their softer heads make them more susceptible to serious head injury than adults. Young children are less able to judge the proximity and speed of vehicles and may be impulsive. (Source: <a href="#">Road traffic injuries: Children (World Health Organisation)</a>).</p> <p>Elderly people are similarly more vulnerable due to their slower mobility,</p>	<p>Almost twice as many people living in the most deprived 30 per cent of London are killed or seriously injured in road collisions than people living in the least deprived 30 per cent per 1,000 resident population.</p> <p>The GLA identified young men (aged 16-30) living in the most deprived 30 per cent of London, riding motorcycles as being the single highest risk community for road accidents in London (0.54 killed or seriously injured per 1,000 people). (Source: <a href="#">Inequalities in road danger in London 2017-2021 (tfl.gov.uk)</a>).</p>

poorer sensory faculties, and general infirmness. (Source: [Epidemiology of Road Traffic Injuries among Elderly People; A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)).

Per thousand people, young adults aged between 16 and 30 are more frequently killed or seriously injured, and slightly injured, than any other age group in London. (Source: [Inequalities in road danger in London 2017-2021 \(tfl.gov.uk\)](#)).

Studies show that children who live in walkable neighbourhoods are more physically active, more independent, and less likely to be overweight. (Source: [Neighbourhoods for Active Kids: study protocol for a cross-sectional examination of neighbourhood features and children's physical activity, active travel, independent mobility and body size | BMJ Open, Associations between Children's Physical Activity and Neighborhood Environments Using GIS: A Secondary Analysis from a Systematic Scoping Review - PMC \(nih.gov\)](#)).

### Urban greening

Evidence shows that the benefits of connecting with nature are especially profound for children. Children who spend time outside connecting with nature see improvements in school attendance, behaviour, academic achievement, and social skills like teamwork. (Source: [Children & Nature Programme: the importance of integrating time spent in nature at school - Natural England \(blog.gov.uk\)](#)). There is also a wealth of evidence showing that time spent in natural environments is beneficial for children's mental and physical health. (Source: [Natural England: How the natural environment can support children and young people.pdf](#)).

Nationally, people on low incomes are less likely to live within a 5-minute walk of a green space (46% of those with an annual household income under £15,000 compared to 70% of people with an annual household income over £35,000), and less likely to live somewhere where the streets are green (27% compared to 53%). (Source: [Out-of-Bounds-equity-in-access-to-urban-nature.pdf \(groundwork.org.uk\)](#)).

The most deprived communities are more than twice as likely to live in areas with a low amount of natural space per person. (Source: [Huge nature access gap must be bridged to meet Government's 15-minute nature promise \(wcl.org.uk\)](#)).

	<p>Council wards with the highest proportions of children in poverty (22-28%) include Old Kent Road, Faraday, North Walworth, Chaucer, and Borough and Bankside. (Source: <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>). These areas largely score poorly for park provision and tree equity. (Sources: Southwark Open Space Strategy (2013); <a href="#">Spectrum Spatial (southwark.gov.uk)</a>).</p>
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise</p>

**Disability** - A person has a disability if s/he has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

Please note that under the PSED due regard includes:

Giving due consideration in all relevant areas to "the steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities."

This also includes the need to understand and focus on different needs/impacts arising from different disabilities.

<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b>	<b>Potential socio-economic impacts/needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to those residents who are disabled.</p>

<p>efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled. It may also have a particular benefit for residents with certain disabilities or health conditions who are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather.</p> <p>In addition, it may have a particular benefit for residents with restricted mobility, dementia or severe mental health issues, who are less able to adapt their behaviour during cold snaps.</p>	<p>This is because poverty and disability are both risk factors with regard to the harmful effects of cold weather. There is also a known link between disability and poverty.</p> <p>Disabled people are also more likely than non-disabled people to struggle to afford their energy bills.</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled. It may also have a particular benefit for residents with certain health conditions or who are more mentally vulnerable to overheating.</p> <p>In addition, it may have a particular benefit for residents with restricted mobility, dementia or severe mental health issues, who are less able to adapt their behaviour during heatwaves.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to those residents who are disabled.</p> <p>This is because poverty and disability are both risk factors with regard to the harmful effects of overheating. There is also a known link between disability and poverty.</p>
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled. It may particularly benefit the</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p>large number of disabled residents in the middle of the borough as this is where flood risk is highest.</p>	
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled. It may also have a particular benefit for residents with certain health conditions such as cardiovascular disease or respiratory diseases. This is because people with these health conditions are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of air pollution.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to residents with certain health conditions or disabilities living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because poverty and disability are both risk factors with regard to the harmful effects of poor air quality. There is also a known link between disability and poverty.</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit for all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled. It may also have a particular benefit for those with restricted mobility who find it challenging to travel distances for green spaces. It may further have a particular benefit for those with certain mental health issues.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to disabled people living in deprived areas.</p> <p>This is because disability and living in a deprived area are both factors that are associated with poor access to greenspace. There is also a known link between disability and poverty.</p>



<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit for all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled. It may also be of particular benefit to residents with certain disabilities such as visual impairment, restricted mobility, or dementia. This is because people with these disabilities are more vulnerable to road traffic.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to disabled people living in deprived areas.</p> <p>This is because disability and living in a deprived area are both risk factors for road traffic accidents. There is also a known link between disability and poverty.</p>
<p><u>Inclusive and accessible streets</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on creating inclusive and accessible streets for disabled people. This includes using tactile paving, tonal and colour contrast, and minimum widths between the kerb and buildings. This will help ensure that new development is accessible.</p> <p>This will benefit for all residents in the borough, including those who are disabled.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>In 2021, 8.2% of Southwark residents identified as being disabled and limited a lot. This was a decrease from 11.1% in 2011. Almost a quarter of households (33,000) had at least one resident with a disability. (Source: <a href="https://ons.gov.uk">How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)</a>).</p> <p>The neighbourhoods with higher proportions of disability are Old Kent Road, South Bermondsey and Nunhead &amp; Queen's Road. (Source: Census 2021, quoted in <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>	<p>In the 3 years to 2021/22, 33% of families in London that included a disabled person were in poverty compared to 22% of those without a disabled household member. (Source: <a href="#">Nearly half of everyone in poverty is either a disabled person or lives with a disabled person   Disability Rights UK</a>).</p>

<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>There is strong evidence linking a range of health conditions to vulnerability to cold weather. These include cardiovascular conditions, and respiratory conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and childhood asthma. Exposure to cold can increase the risk of blood clots forming in the body (in turn increasing the risk of heart attacks and strokes), increase susceptibility to chest infections, worsen breathing problems, and increase the risk of falls. (Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supporting-vulnerable-people-before-and-during-cold-weather-healthcare-professionals">Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: healthcare professionals</a> - GOV.UK (<a href="https://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>)).</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to cold weather. This relates to poor quality homes and fuel poverty. (Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/supporting-vulnerable-people-before-and-during-cold-weather-care-managers">Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers</a> - GOV.UK (<a href="https://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a>)).</p> <p>According to ONS data from 2022, 55% of disabled adults in the UK reported finding it difficult to afford their energy bills. This compares with 40% of non-disabled people. (Source: <a href="https://ons.gov.uk/peopleandplaces/populationandcommunity/energyandfuelpoverty">Impact of increased cost of living on adults across Great Britain</a> - Office for National Statistics (<a href="https://ons.gov.uk">ons.gov.uk</a>)). People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are more likely to live in poverty. (Source: <a href="https://ons.gov.uk/peopleandplaces/populationandcommunity/energyandfuelpoverty">Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England</a> - Office for National Statistics).</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>There is strong evidence linking a range of health conditions to vulnerability to heatwaves. These include heart and lung conditions, diabetes, renal insufficiency, and Parkinson's disease. (Source: <a href="https://www.nhs.uk/health-topics/heat-exhaustion-and-heatstroke">Heat exhaustion and heatstroke</a> - NHS (<a href="https://www.nhs.uk">www.nhs.uk</a>)) (<a href="https://www.blog.gov.uk/2022/07/27/staying-safe-in-extreme-heat">Staying safe in extreme heat</a> - UK Health Security Agency (<a href="https://www.blog.gov.uk">blog.gov.uk</a>))</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to overheating. This relates to poorer quality homes, poorer social infrastructure, urban heat island effect, poorer health etc. A recent study found that 53% of households in the lowest income quintile are at risk of future overheating, compared to 18% of households in the highest income quintile. (Source: <a href="https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/en/insights/its-getting-hot-in-here">It's getting hot in here</a> • Resolution Foundation).</p> <p>In Southwark, areas with the greatest heat risk (considering both socio-economic and environmental factors) are located in the centre of the borough, which is also where levels of deprivation are highest. (Source: <a href="https://www.arcgis.com">London Climate Risk Maps</a> (<a href="https://www.arcgis.com">arcgis.com</a>); <a href="https://www.jsna.org.uk">JSNA Annual Report</a> - Southwark Council).</p>

<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>People with various disabilities or long-term health conditions may struggle to adequately prepare for and respond to a flood. For example, due to restricted mobility or cognitive impairment. (Source: <a href="https://climatejust.org.uk">Present and future flood vulnerability risk and disadvantage (climatejust.org.uk)</a>). In Southwark, areas with the greatest flood risk (considering both socio-economic and environmental factors) are located in the centre of the borough, which is also where the wards with the highest proportions of disabled residents are located. (Source: <a href="https://arcgis.com">London Climate Risk Maps (arcgis.com)</a>; <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>There is strong scientific evidence that people living with cardiovascular or respiratory disease are more vulnerable to the harm caused by air pollution. For example, it can result in increased risk of heart attack or stroke. (Source: <a href="#">Air pollution   British Heart Foundation - BHF</a>).</p> <p>In 2021/2022, in Southwark there were 4,250 residents diagnosed with chronic respiratory disease, 4,350 residents diagnosed with secondary prevention of coronary heart disease, and 14,700 residents diagnosed with asthma. (Source: <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>	<p>The Greater London Authority Air Quality Exposure and Inequalities Study (2023) found that areas with higher levels of deprivation are more likely to be exposed to higher levels of air pollution. (Source: <a href="#">Air quality exposure and inequalities study - part one - London analysis.pdf</a>).</p> <p>The same findings have been drawn by national studies (Source: <a href="#">Deprived communities in England experience higher emissions of air pollution - News and events, University of York</a>), (<a href="#">Urban outdoor air quality (parliament.uk)</a>).</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>There is quantitative evidence that people with disabilities or long-term illness are more likely to have infrequent contact with greenspace. (Source: <a href="#">Improving access to greenspace: 2020 review (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a>).</p>	<p>Nationally, people on low incomes are less likely to live within a 5-minute walk of a green space (46% of those with an annual household income under £15,000 compared to 70% of people with an annual household income over £35,000), and less likely to live somewhere where the streets are green (27% compared to 53%). (Source: <a href="#">Out</a></p>

<p>Studies show that access to greenspace can be particularly beneficial for people experiencing mental health issues such as depression, anxiety, and dementia. (Source: <a href="#">The importance of greenspace for mental health - PMC (nih.gov)</a>, <a href="#">Green spaces do wonders for your mental health - Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust</a>).</p>	<p><a href="#">of Bounds - Equity in Access to Urban Nature (Published by Groundwork UK)</a> ).</p> <p>The most deprived communities are more than twice as likely to live in areas with a low amount of natural space per person. (Source: <a href="#">Huge nature access gap must be bridged to meet Government's 15-minute nature promise (wcl.org.uk)</a>).</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>In general terms, disabled people are at higher risk of pedestrian injuries of fatalities. (Source: <a href="#">Disability and pedestrian road traffic injury: A scoping review - ScienceDirect</a>).</p>	<p>Almost twice as many people living in the most deprived 30 per cent of London are killed or seriously injured in road collisions than people living in the least deprived 30 per cent per 1,000 resident population. (Source: <a href="#">Inequalities in road danger in London 2017-2021 (tfl.gov.uk)</a>).</p>
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>

<p><b>Gender reassignment</b> - The process of transitioning from one gender to another.</p> <p><b>Gender Identity</b> - Gender identity is the personal sense of one's own gender. Gender identity can correlate with a person's assigned sex or can differ from it.</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><u>Safe streets</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on creating safer streets. This involves measures such as lighting, passive surveillance and high levels of street activity.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all gender identities. It may also be of particular benefit to transgender and gender non-conforming residents who are particularly vulnerable to violence in public spaces.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based.</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>1.23% of people aged 16 years and over in Southwark have a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth. (Census 2021)</p> <p>8.1% of people in the Burgess Park area have reported a gender identity different from their sex registered at birth. This is the highest figure of any area (medium super output area) in England and Wales. (Census 2021)</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Safe streets</u></p> <p>Nationwide, 41% of trans people and 31% of non-binary people have experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the last 12 months. (Source: <a href="#">Stonewall   LGBT in Britain - Trans Report (2017)</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>

**Marriage and civil partnership** – In England and Wales marriage is no longer restricted to a union between a man and a woman but now includes a marriage between a same-sex couples. Same-sex couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples and must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters. **(Only to be considered in respect to the need to eliminate discrimination.)**

Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan	Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>



<p>deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all marriage statuses.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>The latest census found that 26.9% of Southwark residents were married or in a civil partnership. This was a fall from 29.4% in 2011. Southwark had the fourth-highest percentage of adults who had never been married or in a civil partnership of all English local authorities. The proportion of residents who are married or in a civil partnership is significantly higher in the south of the borough than the north. (Source: <a href="https://ons.gov.uk">How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Mitigating or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>

**Pregnancy and maternity** - Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b>	<b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b>
--	--

Climate change

The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.

This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.

This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity.

No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

Energy efficiency

The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.

This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity. It may also have a particular benefit for pregnant residents as these groups are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather.

This could be of socio-economic benefit to those residents who are pregnant.

This is because poverty and pregnancy are both risk factors with regard to the harmful effects of cold weather.

<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity. This may also be of particular benefit to pregnant residents as these groups may be vulnerable to overheating.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to pregnant residents living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because these groups are more likely to live in homes that are vulnerable to overheating and the harmful effects.</p>
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity. It may also be of particular benefit to pregnant residents due to the unique impact of air pollution exposure. This can impact the health of the pregnant person and fetal development.</p>	<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to pregnant residents living in areas of deprivation.</p> <p>This is because these groups are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of air pollution and more likely to live in areas with poor air quality.</p>

<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those who are pregnant or in maternity.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>The total number of babies born in Southwark has been decreasing year on year over the past 10 years. The decline in the fertility rate in Southwark is seen across all age groups, but particularly among younger women. The average age of mothers giving birth in Southwark in 2022 was around 33 years. (Source: <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><u>Energy Efficiency</u></p> <p>Pregnant women are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of cold weather. Evidence suggests exposure to extreme cold during pregnancy increases the risk of pre-term pregnancy. Pregnant women have weakened immune systems so are more likely to contract a viral disease such as the flu, which spread more easily in winter.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">Supporting vulnerable people before and during cold weather: for adult social care managers - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a>; <a href="#">Extreme temperatures could increase preterm birth risk   National Institutes of Health (NIH)</a>; <a href="#">Cold weather and pregnancy   Pregnancy, Your pregnancy week by week articles &amp; support   NCT</a>).</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to cold weather. This relates to poor quality homes and fuel poverty. (Source: People with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are more likely to live in poverty. (Source: <a href="#">Estimating the number of people with cardiovascular or respiratory conditions living in poverty, England - Office for National Statistics</a>)</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>Pregnant women are likely to suffer heat exhaustion, heat stroke, or other heat-related illness sooner than non-pregnant women. This is because their bodies must work harder to cool down both the pregnant woman's body and the developing baby. Pregnant women are also more likely to become dehydrated. This also means they won't be able to cool themselves as well by sweating.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">Heat and Pregnancy   Extreme Heat   CDC</a>).</p>	<p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to overheating. This relates to poorer quality homes, poorer social infrastructure, urban heat island effect, poorer health etc. A recent study found that 53% of households in the lowest income quintile are at risk of future overheating, compared to 18% of households in the highest income quintile.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">It's getting hot in here • Resolution Foundation</a>). In Southwark, areas with the greatest heat risk (considering both socio-economic and environmental factors) are located in the centre of the borough, which is also where levels of deprivation are highest. (Source: <a href="#">London Climate Risk Maps (arcgis.com)</a>; <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>

<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>Air pollution exposure during fetal development and early childhood can have long-term impacts on health in childhood in beyond. Air pollution exposure may also increase risks for maternal health, and has been linked to increased risk of pre-eclampsia, a serious cardiovascular condition of pregnancy.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">UK Government must stop ignoring impact of air pollution in pregnancy and set air quality targets which protect the health of future generations   RCOG</a>, <a href="#">Air pollution and pregnancy   Tommy's (tommys.org)</a>).</p>	<p>The Greater London Authority Air Quality Exposure and Inequalities Study (2023) found that areas with higher levels of deprivation are more likely to be exposed to higher levels of air pollution. (Source: <a href="#">GLA LAEI AQ Exposure and Inequalities study Part 1 - London analysis</a>). The same findings have been drawn by national studies</p> <p>(Sources: <a href="#">Deprived communities in England experience higher emissions of air pollution - News and events, University of York</a>; <a href="#">Urban outdoor air quality (parliament.uk)</a>).</p>
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>

<p><b>Race</b> - Refers to the protected characteristic of Race. It refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins. N.B. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller are recognised racial groups and their needs should be considered alongside all others</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities. This may also be of particular benefit to Bangladeshi, Black and Pakistani households as they are more likely to live in cold homes.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to ethnic minority residents.</p> <p>Ethnic minority households are more likely to experience deprivation and disadvantage. As such, these groups are more likely to live in homes that are vulnerable to cold weather and the harmful effects.</p> <p>Ethnic minority households are also more likely to live in fuel poverty than white households.</p>



<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities. This may also be of particular benefit to Black residents. This is because the areas in Southwark with the greatest heat risk are in the centre of the borough and this is also where Southwark's largest Black communities are located.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to ethnic minority residents.</p> <p>Ethnic minority households are more likely to experience deprivation and disadvantage. As such, these groups are more likely to live in homes that are vulnerable to overheating and the harmful effects.</p> <p>This is because the areas in Southwark with the greatest heat risk are in the centre of the borough are also where levels of deprivation are highest.</p>
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities. It may be of particular benefit to ethnic minorities as these groups were found at national and London-wide level to be more likely exposed to high levels of air pollution.</p> <p>Air pollution in the borough is also most severe in the centre and north of the borough, where is where Southwark's most ethnically diverse communities are located.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to ethnic minority residents.</p> <p>Ethnic minority households are more likely to experience deprivation and disadvantage. As such, these groups are more vulnerable to the harmful effects of air pollution and more likely to live in areas with poor air quality.</p> <p>This is because high levels of air pollution are seen disproportionately in areas with high levels of deprivation, as well as areas with large ethnic minority communities.</p>

<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities. This may also in particular benefit ethnic minorities as these groups are less likely to be able to access green space where they live.</p> <p>Areas with large Black and Asian communities have been found to have a below-average provision of green space and urban greening.</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to ethnic minority residents.</p> <p>Ethnic minority households are more likely to experience deprivation and disadvantage. These areas of deprivation tend to have less access to green space.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all ethnicities.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Language</u></p> <p>Those who speak English as a second language may find it challenging to understand the guidance provided in the SPD. This means the guidance in the SPD could be less of a benefit to those residents who speak English as a second language.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

Equality information on which above analysis is based	Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>Southwark is a very ethnically diverse borough. In 2021, 51.4% of residents identified as white (a decrease from 54.2% in 2011). 25.1% identified as 'Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African'. 9.9% identified as 'Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh'. 6.3% identified as 'Arab of any other ethnic group'. (Source: <a href="https://ons.gov.uk">How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)</a>)</p> <p>Areas (medium super output areas) in Southwark with the highest proportions of Black residents include Peckham Park Road (48.8%), Burgess Park (38.7%) and South Bermondsey West (31.7%). In addition, the area with the highest proportion of residents identifying as 'other ethnic group' is Burgess Park (15.6%). These areas overlap with the Old Kent Road Opportunity Area. The Areas with the highest proportions of Asian residents are Elephant and Castle (21%) and Borough and Southwark Street (19%). These areas overlap with the Elephant and Castle and London Bridge/Bankside Opportunity Areas. (Source: <a href="#">Ethnic group - Census Maps, ONS</a>).</p>	<p>Data shows that ethnic minority residents are more likely to experience deprivation and disadvantage. For example, 72% of Southwark households consisting of only Black residents experience disadvantage, compared with 45% of households consisting solely of White residents. Similarly, there are clear differences in health outcomes between ethnic groups. (Source: <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p> <p>Within Southwark, the areas with the highest levels of deprivation are largely in the centre of the borough. Council wards with the highest levels of deprivation include St George's, North Walworth, and Faraday. (Source: <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>). These areas are also home to large Black, Asian, and 'other ethnicity' communities. (Source: <a href="#">Ethnic group - Census Maps, ONS</a>).</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>Research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation has found that 17%, 11%, and 8% of households headed by someone Bangladeshi, Black and Pakistani respectively are not kept adequately warm. 5% of households headed by someone White are not kept adequately warm. (Source: <a href="https://jrf.org.uk">Ethnicity and the heightened risk of very deep poverty   Joseph Rowntree Foundation (jrf.org.uk)</a>).</p>	<p>In the 2 years to March 2021, an average of 12.6% of white households were in fuel poverty, compared with 19.1% of households from all other ethnic groups combined. (Source: <a href="https://ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk">Fuel poverty - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)</a>)</p>

<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>A recent study found that 55% of ethnic minority households in England live in homes that are at high risk of overheating, compared to a national average of 36%. (Source: <a href="#">It's getting hot in here • Resolution Foundation</a>). In Southwark, areas with the greatest heat risk (considering both socio-economic and environmental factors) are located in the centre of the borough, which is also where Southwark's largest Black communities are located. (Source: <a href="#">London Climate Risk Maps (arcgis.com)</a>; <a href="#">Ethnic group - Census Maps, ONS</a>).</p>	<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>There is strong evidence linking poverty to heightened vulnerability to overheating. This relates to poorer quality homes, poorer social infrastructure, urban heat island effect, poorer health etc. A recent study found that 53% of households in the lowest income quintile are at risk of future overheating, compared to 18% of households in the highest income quintile. (Source: <a href="#">It's getting hot in here • Resolution Foundation</a>). In Southwark, areas with the greatest heat risk (considering both socio-economic and environmental factors) are located in the centre of the borough, which is also where levels of deprivation are highest. (Source: <a href="#">London Climate Risk Maps (arcgis.com)</a>; <a href="#">JSNA Annual Report - Southwark Council</a>).</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The Greater London Authority Air Quality Exposure and Inequalities Study (2023) found that areas with a high proportion of Black, Mixed/Multiple ethnicities, and Other ethnicity (including Arab) communities were significantly more likely to suffer from levels of NO<sub>2</sub> above EU limits.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">GLA LAEI AQ Exposure and Inequalities study Part 1 - London analysis</a>). The same results have been found at national level (Sources: <a href="#">Ethnic minorities and deprived communities hardest hit by air pollution   Imperial News   Imperial College London</a>; <a href="#">Urban outdoor air quality (parliament.uk)</a>).</p> <p>Data from the London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory shows that levels of NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> are lowest in the south of the borough, and become progressively higher towards the north-west of the borough. Similarly, Southwark's Air Quality Focus Areas are all in the centre or north of the borough,</p>	<p>The Greater London Authority Air Quality Exposure and Inequalities Study (2023) found that areas with higher levels of deprivation are more likely to be exposed to higher levels of air pollution. (Source: <a href="#">GLA LAEI AQ Exposure and Inequalities study Part 1 - London analysis</a>). The same findings have been drawn by national studies (Sources: <a href="#">Deprived communities in England experience higher emissions of air pollution - News and events, University of York</a>; <a href="#">Urban outdoor air quality (parliament.uk)</a>).</p>

and are concentrated in the north-west. These are areas that exceed the EU annual mean limit value for NO<sub>2</sub> and have high human exposure.

(Sources: [Southwark Air Quality Action Plan](#); [London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory \(LAEI\) 2019 Air Quality Focus Areas - London Datastore](#)).

Medium super output areas with the highest proportion of Black residents are in the centre of the borough. These include Burgess Park (37.8% Black) and Camberwell Green (38.6% Black). These areas overlap with air quality focus areas (A2 Old Kent Road from East Street to Trafalgar Avenue, and Walworth Road/Camberwell Road/Camberwell Green).

Medium super output areas with the highest proportions of Asian residents are in the north-west of the borough. These are Elephant & Castle (21% Asian) and Borough & Southwark Street (19% Asian). These overlap with two air quality focus areas (Elephant and Castle to St George's Circus and Kennington Lane, and London Bridge at Borough High Street). (Source: [Ethnic group - Census Maps, ONS](#)).

### Urban greening

Nationally, in areas where over 40% of residents are black or minority ethnic there is 11 times less green space than in areas where residents are largely white. (Source: [Community green: using local spaces to tackle inequality and improve health](#)). In England, Black people are nearly four times as likely as White people to have no access to outdoor space at home.

(Source: [One in eight British households has no garden - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)). People from ethnic minority backgrounds are less

Nationally, people on low incomes are less likely to live within a 5-minute walk of a green space (46% of those with an annual household income under £15,000 compared to 70% of people with an annual household income over £35,000), and less likely to live somewhere where the streets are green (27% compared to 53%). (Source: [Out of Bounds Equity in Access to Urban Nature - Published by Groundwork UK](#)). The most deprived communities are more than twice as likely to live in areas with a low amount of natural space per person. (Source:

<p>likely to live within a 5-minute walk of a green space than people that identify as White (39% compared to 58%). (Source: <a href="#">Out-of-Bounds-equity-in-access-to-urban-nature.pdf (groundwork.org.uk)</a>).</p> <p>A study by Atkins for Southwark’s Open Space Strategy (2013) found that Bermondsey and Old Kent Road, Elephant and Castle, and Bankside Borough and London Bridge areas all had a level of park provision below borough standard.</p> <p>Southwark Maps shows that the local super output areas with the lowest tree equity scores are mainly within the London Bridge/Bankside and Old Kent Road Opportunity Areas. (Source: <a href="#">Spectrum Spatial (southwark.gov.uk)</a>).</p>	<p><a href="#">Huge nature access gap must be bridged to meet Government's 15-minute nature promise (wcl.org.uk)</a>.</p>
<p><u>Languages</u></p> <p>244,000 (79%) Southwark residents reported their main language to be English. This is comparable to London, where 76% of residents recorded English as their main language, but lower than across England (88% of the population).</p> <p>Spanish is the most common main language other than English, spoken by 13,000 Southwark residents. ‘All other Chinese’ is the most common Asian language, while Somali is the most spoken African language of Southwark residents.</p> <p>Of the 53,700 Southwark residents whose main language is not English, 10,200 (19%) cannot speak English well or have no English proficiency. (Source: <a href="#">Southwark Demographics - Southwark Council</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

**Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken**

Those who speak English as a second language may find it challenging to understand the guidance provided in the SPD. This means the guidance in the SPD could be less of a benefit to those residents who speak English as a second language.

Of the 53,700 Southwark residents whose main language is not English, 10,200 (19%) cannot speak English well or have no English proficiency.

To mitigate this, the Council can translate the SPD into different languages upon request. The SPD has further adhered to Hemingway Plain English guidelines to ensure the text is as accessible as practical.

As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.

<p><b>Religion and belief</b> - Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.</p>	
<p><b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b></p>	<p><b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b></p>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>



<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including those of all religious and belief groups.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>The latest census found that 43.3% of Southwark residents identify as Christian and 9.6% identify as Muslim. 36.4% identify as having no religion. (Source: <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/religiousandspiritualbeliefs/bulletins/how-life-has-changed-in-southwark-census-2021">How life has changed in Southwark: Census 2021 (ons.gov.uk)</a>).</p>	
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>

<b>Sex</b> - A man or a woman.	
<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b>	<b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.

<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women. It may also</p>	<p>This could be of socio-economic benefit to men living in deprived areas.</p> <p>This is because in addition to sex, living in a deprived area is a</p>

<p>have a particular benefit for men as this group is significantly more likely to be involved in a road traffic accident than women.</p>	<p>known risk factor for road traffic accidents.</p>
<p><u>Safe streets</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on creating safer streets. This involves measures such as lighting, passive surveillance and high levels of street activity.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including both men and women. It may also be of particular benefit to women who are particularly vulnerable to violence in public spaces.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>The 201 Census found that 51.6% of Southwark's residents are women and 48.4% are men. (Source: <a href="#">Sex - Census Maps, ONS</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The WHO reports that worldwide, males are typically three times more likely to be killed in road crashes than females. (Source: <a href="#">Road traffic injuries - World Health Organisation</a>). In London, more men are injured in road accidents than women. (Source: <a href="#">Inequalities in road danger in London 2017-2021 (tfl.gov.uk)</a>).</p>	<p>GLA data shows that the difference in injury rates between men and women increases when deprivation is considered. Young men (aged 16-30) living in the most deprived 30 per cent of London, riding motorcycles have the highest killed or seriously injured rate (0.54 killed or seriously injured per 1,000 people). (Source: <a href="#">Inequalities in road danger in London 2017-2021 (tfl.gov.uk)</a>).</p>
<p><u>Safe streets</u></p> <p>According to Plan International UK, 66% of girls in the UK have experienced sexual attention or sexual or physical contact in a public place. (Source: <a href="#">It's not OK   Plan International UK (plan-uk.org)</a>).</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p>71% of women of all ages in the UK have experienced some form of sexual harassment in a public space. This number rises to 86% among 18-24-year-olds. (Source: <a href="#">Prevalence and reporting of sexual harassment in UK public spaces March 2021 - A report by the APPG for UN Women</a>).</p>	
<b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.</p>

<b>Sexual orientation</b> - Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes	
<b>Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/decision/business plan; this also includes needs in relation to each part of the duty.</b>	<b>Potential socio-economic impacts/ needs/issues arising from socio-economic disadvantage (positive and negative)</b>
<p><u>Climate change</u></p> <p>The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This includes guidance for new-build development as well as retrofitting.</p> <p>This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. It will also improve the standard of development in the borough and provide higher quality homes.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Energy efficiency</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out the high standard of insulation and energy efficiency expected of development. A high standard of insulation and energy efficiency will help residents keep their homes warm in colder months.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Overheating</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on managing the risk of overheating. This will help developments to be less susceptible to overheating and deliver a more liveable, comfortable standard of living.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>

<p><u>Flood risk and resilience</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help ensure new development takes place in areas at low risk of flooding as far as possible. It will also help ensure that new development achieves a high level of flood resilience.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Air quality</u></p> <p>The SPD sets out how to prevent and mitigate exposure to poor air quality. This will help to improve the air quality surrounding new developments. It will also reduce the impact of a new development on air quality and secure air quality improvements where necessary.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Noise</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help minimise exposure to high levels of noise in new developments. This includes operational noise, as well as noise from construction.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Urban greening</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help promote urban greening as part of new development. This may include significant new landscaping or small green spaces.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><u>Road safety</u></p> <p>The guidance in the SPD will help new developments create safer streets, promote active travel and reduce the reliance on cars.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>



<p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations.</p>	
<p><u>Safe streets</u></p> <p>The SPD provides guidance on creating safer streets. This involves measures such as lighting, passive surveillance and high levels of street activity.</p> <p>This will benefit all residents in the borough, including all sexual orientations. It may also be of particular benefit to LGBT residents who are particularly vulnerable to violence in public spaces.</p>	<p>No positive or negative socio-economic impact applicable.</p>
<p><b>Equality information on which above analysis is based</b></p>	<p><b>Socio-economic data on which above analysis is based</b></p>
<p><u>General data</u></p> <p>In the latest census 8.08% of Southwark's residents identified as LGB+. This is the fourth highest figure of any local authority district in England and Wales. The areas with the highest proportion of LGB+ residents are in the north-west of the borough. (Source: <a href="#">Sexual orientation - Census Maps, ONS</a>).</p>	
<p><u>Safe streets</u></p> <p>According to research by Yougov, over a third of LGBT people say they don't feel comfortable walking down the street holding their partner's hand. This rises to three in five for gay men. One in five LGBT people have experienced a hate crime or incident due to their sexual orientation and/or gender identity in the last 12 months. (Source: <a href="#">LGBT in Britain: Hate Crime and Discrimination - Stonewall</a>).</p>	
<p><b>Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken</b></p>	
<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise</p>	<p>As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on this group. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise</p>

**Human Rights**

There are 16 rights in the Human Rights Act. Each one is called an Article. They are all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. The Articles are The right to life, Freedom from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, Freedom from forced labour, Right to Liberty, Fair trial, Retrospective penalties, Privacy, Freedom of conscience, Freedom of expression, Freedom of assembly, Marriage and family, Freedom from discrimination and the First Protocol.

**Potential impacts (positive and negative) of proposed policy/ decision/ business plan**

The SPD provides guidance on how to apply the relevant policies of the Southwark Plan 2022. It does not create any new policy. The SPD will encourage applicants to be more ambitious in their planning applications to address climate change and environmental factors. This includes improving energy efficiency, managing overheating, increasing flood resistance and resilience, improving air quality, minimising disruption from noise, urban greening, road safety and safe and accessible streets.

This protects local identity and improves public realm considerate of the Human Rights Act.

**Information on which above analysis is based**

All data illustrated in Southwark Plan Integrated Impact Assessment (February 2022) for Strategic Policy 2 Southwark Together, Strategic Policy 5 Thriving neighbourhoods and tackling health inequalities and Strategic policy 6 Climate Emergency.

The SPD provides guidance and contributes to IIAO3 'To improve the health of the population', IIAO5 'To promote social inclusion, equality, diversity and community cohesion', IIAO6 'To reduce contributions to climate change', IIAO7 'To improve the air quality', IIAO7 'To improve the air quality', IIAO8 'To avoid waste and maximise, reuse or recycle waste arising as a resource', IIAO9 'To encourage sustainable use of water resources', IIAO11 'To protect and enhance quality of landscape and townscape', IIAO13 'To protect and enhance open spaces, green corridors and biodiversity', IIAO14 'To reduce vulnerability to flooding', IIAO15 'To provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home', IIAO16 'To promote sustainable transport and minimise the need to travel by car'.

**Mitigating and/or improvement actions to be taken**

As there are no negative impacts, no mitigating actions are required. The Council will continue to monitor impacts on human rights. The Council will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.

## **Conclusions**

Overall, the SPD will have no negative impacts on the equalities of residents in Southwark. There are many benefits of the SPD for all residents in the borough, including all protected characteristics. Certain guidance will benefit some groups more than others as some residents will be able to make more use of the SPD than others.

The SPD encourages applicants to be more ambitious in addressing climate change in their planning applications by providing sustainability standards and best practice examples. This will help applicants better understand climate mitigation and adaptation actions and will help deliver net zero development in Southwark. This will benefit all residents of the borough, including all protected characteristics.

The SPD sets out guidance on improving energy efficiency, managing overheating, increasing flood resistance and resilience, improving air quality, minimising disruption from noise, urban greening, road safety and safe and accessible streets. These positive impacts will benefit all residents of the borough, including all protected characteristics.

The guidance on improving energy efficiency, managing overheating and improving air quality will have a particular positive impact and socio-economic benefit for many groups. The guidance on making safe and accessible streets will have a particular benefit for those residents who are disabled, mobility impaired or more vulnerable to violence in public spaces.

Those who speak English as a second language may find it challenging to understand the guidance provided in the SPD. This means the guidance in the SPD could be less of a benefit to those residents who speak English as a second language. Mitigation measures to address this concern have been set out in section 5.

The Council will continue to monitor impacts on all protected characteristics and will mitigate against any unforeseen issues that arise.

## Section 5: Further equality actions and objectives

<b>Further actions</b>			
Based on the initial analysis above, please detail the key mitigating and/or improvement actions to promote equality and tackle inequalities; and any areas identified as requiring more detailed analysis.			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Description of issue</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
1	Ensure that the Climate and Environment SPD is adopted within the shortest timeframe possible by the Council so that the benefits identified can be secured.	Progress the Climate and Environment SPD towards public consultation and then formal adoption at Cabinet.	Public consultation proposed to be agreed at Cabinet on 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2024.
2	Ensure that the implementation of the Climate and Environment SPD is monitored following adoption for potential actual effects on different groups.	The outcomes of implementing the guidance in the SPD will be monitored through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Equality analysis is an ongoing process and that does not end once the SPD is implemented.	Monitoring will be undertaken annually.
3	Ensure that there is no language barrier preventing residents from accessing the SPD.	Upon request the Council can translate the documents into other languages.	Upon request.