

Equality Analysis Form

By completing this form, you will provide evidence of how your service is helping to meet Stroud District Council's General Equality duty:

The Equality Act 2010 states that:

*A public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have **due regard** to the need to –*

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act 2010.

(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The protected characteristics are listed in Question 9

Stroud District Equality data can be found at:

<https://inform.gloucestershire.gov.uk/equality-and-diversity/>

Please see Appendix 1 for a good example of a completed EIA.

[Guidance available on the HUB](#)

1. Persons responsible for this assessment:

Name(s): Sarah Clark, Head of Environmental Health	Telephone: 07976 878721
	E-Mail: sarah.clark@stroud.gov.uk
Service: Environmental Health	Date of Assessment: 18 th December 2024

2. Name of the policy, service, strategy, procedure or function:

Air Quality Strategy for Stroud District
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Is this new or an existing one?

New

3. Briefly describe its aims and objectives

<p>The aim of the strategy is: To monitor and improve local air quality to reduce the detrimental impacts that poor air quality can have on human health and the environment.</p> <p>The objectives are: 1. Improve air quality. 2. Lead by example. 3. Reduce PM2.5. 4. Reduce emissions and 5. Raise awareness.</p>

4. Are there external considerations? (Legislation / government directive, etc)

Yes. The duty to have a local air quality strategy flows from the National Air Quality Strategy which in turn is required by statute (Environment Act 2021 which updated the Environment Act 1995).

5. Who is intended to benefit from it and in what way?

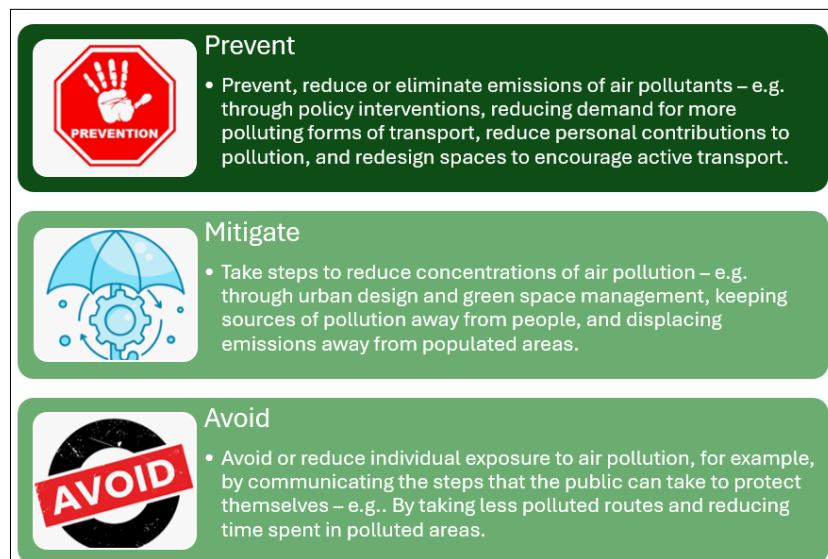
The strategy is intended to benefit anyone who lives, works in, or visits the district and in particular, those who live in the areas of highest air pollution.

6. What outcomes are expected?

The ultimate outcome is cleaner air in Stroud District, through the Prevent, Mitigate and Avoid hierarchy as shown in the diagram below.

Specific outcomes include:

- Extending the air quality monitoring provision to include particulate matter (PM) 2.5.
- Appropriate consideration of air quality in the planning process
- Sharing air quality information with our Members and communities, raising awareness and building engagement
- Establishing baseline data to inform a local implementation plan for air quality initiatives leading to behaviour change and cleaner air.



7. What evidence has been used for this assessment? (e.g. Research, previous consultations, Inform (MAIDEN); Google assessments carried out by other Authorities)

Internet research. Google assessments carried out by other authorities e.g. the London Plan. Health research e.g. the Chief Medical Officer's report on air pollution.

8. Has any consultation been carried out? See list of possible consultees

No list of consultees provided with this template.

Consultation with internal services such as Climate Change and Sustainability, and Planning Strategy.

External consultation with Public Health and Air Quality services at Gloucestershire County Council.

9. Could a particular group be affected differently in either a negative or positive way?

(Negative – it could disadvantage and therefore potentially not meet the General Equality duty.

Positive – it could benefit and help meet the General Equality duty.

Neutral – neither positive nor negative impact / Not sure)

Protected Group	Type of impact, reason and any evidence (from Q7 & 8)
Age	Positive. Older and younger people can be more susceptible to air pollution and co-morbidity.
Disability	Positive for disabilities. Neutral for some. Air pollution can exacerbate some medical conditions or worsen the impact of a disability. People with a disability could be more likely not to own their own car and may be more exposed to outdoor air pollution when using public transport.
Gender Re-assignment	Neutral.
Pregnancy & Maternity	Positive. There are studies which show the negative impact of air pollution on during pregnancy and early years including effects on brain development.
Race	Neutral
Religion – Belief	Neutral
Sex	Neutral
Sexual Orientation	Neutral
Marriage & Civil Partnerships (part (a) of duty only)	Neutral
Rural considerations: le Access to services; transport; education; employment; broadband;	Positive. In rural areas, if people have to travel further to access services or rates of private car ownership are lower than average and people are walking to access services, education and employment, there may be more exposure to air pollution than in urban areas. All Stroud District residents deserve to live in a place with safe levels of air quality and where their quality of life is not affected by air pollutants. In addition, air pollution tends to be highest in areas of deprivation. Having an air quality strategy and implementation plan will help to achieve this.

10.If you have identified a negative impact in question 9, what actions have you undertaken or do you plan to undertake to lessen or negate this impact?

No negative impacts identified.


Please transfer any actions to your Service Action plan on Excelsis.

Action(s):	Lead officer	Resource	Timescale

Declaration

I/We are satisfied that an Impact Assessment has been carried out on this strategy and where a negative impact has been identified, actions have been developed to lessen or negate this impact.

We understand that the Equality Impact Assessment is required by the District Council and that we take responsibility for the completion and quality of this assessment.

Completed by: Sarah Clark	Date: 18 th December 2024
Role: Head of Environmental Health	
Countersigned by Head of Service/Director:  Brendan Cleere	Date: 7 th January 2025