

Equality Impact Assessment

Bruce Grove West Green Low Traffic Neighbourhood

Introduction

With a population of 8.7 million, London is now larger than it has ever been and it is forecast to grow further, to 10.8 million people by 2041. This is expected to generate more than six million additional trips each day so more journeys will need to be taken on foot, by bicycle or on public transport, the most sustainable forms of transport. London's population is also living longer. This means there will be a greater proportion of older people who need to remain physically active for their wellbeing and quality of life but also to relieve pressure on healthcare services.

People walking in London's most deprived areas are more than twice as likely to be injured by a motor vehicle as those in the least deprived areas. People aged between 20 and 29 years old are more likely to be killed or seriously injured than those in other age groups and the number of children killed or seriously injured in cars increased as recently as 2016¹. Black, Asian, and non-white Londoners are more at risk from motor vehicle injury, with children in this group being on average 1.5 times more likely to be killed or seriously injured on the roads than white children¹.

Alongside road danger, air pollution is an invisible but acute threat to children's health. Around 1 in 3 babies are growing up in areas of the UK with unsafe levels of particulate matter – that's nearly 270,000 babies under the age of 1 in the UK². Toxic exhaust pipe emissions damage children's growth and leave them with lasting health problems (it should be noted that harmful particulate matter is also produced by tires and brake linings which

¹ Vision Zero Action Plan – Taking forward the Mayor's Transport Strategy <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/vision-zero-action-plan.pdf>

² <https://downloads.unicef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Healthy-Air-for-Every-Child-A-Call-for-National-Action-1.pdf>

includes those fitted to electrically powered motor vehicles). In 71% of UK towns and cities, children are breathing unsafe levels of air pollution³.

Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs) form a key part of Haringey's draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan⁴ which sets out how to make the borough a more attractive place for residents, businesses and visitors, by enabling more walking, wheeling⁵, cycling and public transport trips; whilst reducing motor traffic overall. Motor vehicle-centric street design disproportionately impacts those with the lowest levels of motor vehicle access and household incomes⁶ and by introducing well designed LTNs we can create streets that enable more walking, wheeling and cycling for those who benefit the least from traditional, passive traffic management approaches. In addition, research has shown that LTNs are able to reduce car ownership per household over time⁷, leaving more traffic capacity for those who have little option but to drive local trips.

Equality Impact Assessment

A local authority may undertake an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) around significant changes to a policy or service that could have a disproportionate impact on individuals or groups that share a protected characteristic under the Equality Act 2010. The Equality Act 2010 introduced the Public Sector Equality Duty. This requires all public bodies, including local authorities, to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.

The nine protected characteristics as defined by the Equality Act 2010 are as follows:

- Age
- Disability
- Sex or gender
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Religion or belief
- Race

³ Unicef – Healthy Air for Every Child <https://downloads.unicef.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Healthy-Air-for-Every-Child-A-Call-for-National-Action-1.pdf>

⁴ Haringey's Draft Walking and Cycling Action Plan <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/haringeys-transport-strategy/draftwcp>

⁵ 'Wheeling' – in this context meaning anyone using a mobility aid such as a wheelchair, wheeled walking aid (e.g. Rollator) or 3 or 4-wheeled mobility scooter; 'wheeling' also includes others such as children using push-scooters and parents/carers using buggies and pushchairs.

⁶ Inequalities in self-report road injury risk in Britain: A new analysis of National Travel Survey data, focusing on pedestrian injuries <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2214140517306308>

⁷ <https://findingspress.org/article/17128-low-traffic-neighbourhoods-car-use-and-active-travel-evidence-from-the-people-and-places-survey-of-outer-london-active-travel-interventions>

- Sexual orientation
- Pregnancy and maternity

It may also be appropriate to consider the impact of the proposal on other groups not protected under the Equality Act including parents/carers and/or socio-economic groups. Haringey Council intend to adopt socio-economic status as a local protected characteristic to inform future policy making⁸.

An Iterative Approach

As per Transport for All's manifesto for 'EqIAs in Action'⁹, all efforts should be made to ensure the EqIA is part of a public engagement process and be treated as an iterative document. The EqIA should continue to be updated with feedback and any planned impact mitigations throughout the lifetime of the project including during the trial phase. As such, the analysis undertaken in this document represents a starting point for understanding the impacts of the LTNs on residents with protected characteristics. We recognise that in the past the EqIA process has been viewed by some as a 'tick-box' exercise and that, as a whole, the transport planning sector must move towards a consultative approach to such assessments. We are aiming for a process whereby the lived experiences of people with protected characteristics are reflected in the approach to design and that where possible impacts are planned for or responded to during the trial period.

Public Engagement Timeline

- February 2021 – Perception survey for residents of all three LTN project areas (Stage 1 Engagement)
- March 2021 – Online public briefings for each project area
- May 2021 – Stakeholder mapping exercise begun with focus on local groups representing those with protected characteristics (see appendix)
- May 2021 – Series of public collaborative design workshops, online (Stage 2 Engagement)
- May 2021 – Key stakeholder design workshop, online
- June 2021 - Workshop with Disability Action Haringey and Wheels for Wellbeing
- July 2021 - Disabled Persons and Carers Survey running from Monday 10 May to Wednesday 1st September 2021.

⁸ <https://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/g9971/Public%20reports%20pack%2022nd-Jul-2021%2018.30%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10> (page 121 of the document, pg.115 of the report)

⁹ Paving The Way for inclusive streetspace: our manifesto for 'EqIAs in Action'
<https://www.transportforall.org.uk/news/paving-the-way-for-inclusive-streetspace-our-manifesto-for-eqias/>

- August-September 2021 – Public consultation (Stage 3 Engagement). All postal addresses written to with details of proposals and survey. This will include translation offer and accessible format options
- August-September 2021 - On-street pop-up (informal) engagement, evenings and weekends
- August-September 2021 - On-street engagement outside school sites to hear from children, parents and carers during consultation period
- August-September 2021 - Face to face visits with local businesses

Whilst we have had success collaborating with Haringey Disability Action and Wheels for Wellbeing, there are more local groups representing and working with people with protected characteristics from whom we have yet to hear (please see appendix for the groups we have written to). As such work on this EqlA should continue throughout the project lifecycle and beyond to ensure that projects include and improve the situation for those people who are heard from less often.

Perception Survey Results

In February 2021, online perception surveys¹⁰ were launched providing residents with an opportunity to leave location specific comments about their experiences moving around the project area.

- 2,071 people visited the site and there were 515 confirmed respondents who left comments or 'Agreements'.
- The most common issue raised by respondents was 'Traffic speeding' accounting for 63% of all comments and agreements, followed by 'Traffic Volume' and 'Rat running traffic'.
- The most common suggested improvement from respondents was "Reduce Traffic Volumes" accounting for 48% of all comments and agreements, followed by "Reduce traffic speeds" and "Increase traffic and speeding enforcement".
- The principal comment hotspot was along Belmont/Langham Road, followed by other highly commented areas such as The Ave/Sperling Road junction and Higham Road.

¹⁰ Haringey Perception Survey Analysis <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/transport-strategy/low-traffic-neighbourhoods-haringey#Stage%201>

Reviewing Research

In addition to the insights which will be gathered during our programme of public engagement, we have reviewed a number of documents including Transport for All's recent 'Pave the Way' report¹¹. This and existing guidance¹² on best practice for designing accessible street-space informed our approach to this assessment. Research shows that people with different characteristics have different needs and experience the urban environment in ways that are both unique and that intersect with the needs of other characteristics.

Whilst reviewing existing research, it became apparent that the relationship between the street environment and some characteristics is better understood than that of others. For example, it was found that a significant amount of research exists around how people with mobility challenges experience their street environment, whereas more research may be needed around how people with different sexual orientations experience the street environment.

Why do we need Low Traffic Neighbourhoods (LTNs)?

According to Department for Transport data, between 2010 and 2019, the number of miles driven on Haringey's roads increased by 73,000,000¹³. With 57% of Haringey households having no access to a private car or van at last census¹⁴, enabling more affordable and sustainable transport for short trips is essential to improving air quality, reducing road danger and managing motor traffic congestion. Whilst motorised transport has provided some benefits to society, the costs are high and often born by those who benefit the least. Increasing motor traffic dependency has led to a raft of damaging outcomes including physical inactivity, community severance, air pollution, social isolation and a collapse in childhood freedom¹⁵. Over the decades, urban minor roads (often referred to as side roads or back streets) have become little more than short-cuts for motor traffic, a situation exacerbated by the upturn in use of in-car satellite navigation technology (sat-navs). Sat-navs

¹¹ Pave the Way, Transport for All <https://www.transportforall.org.uk/campaigns-and-research/pave-the-way/>

¹² 'Creating better streets: Inclusive and accessible places', Chartered Institution of Highways & Transportation, 2018 https://www.ciht.org.uk/media/4463/ciht_shared_streets_a4_v6_all_combined_1.pdf

¹³ <https://roadtraffic.dft.gov.uk/local-authorities>

¹⁴ Census 2011 <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011>

¹⁵ Working Together to Promote Active Travel

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/523460/Working_Together_to_Promote_Active_Travel_A_briefing_for_local_authorities.pdf

have enabled drivers to choose minor roads to bypass congestion and queues on main routes especially around signalised junctions¹⁶.

Streets welcoming to walking, wheeling and cycling

The LTN approach aims to restore urban minor roads to their original low-traffic, resident oriented status by removing through motor traffic. Evidence of the success of this approach continues to emerge from other London boroughs¹⁷, with fresh data showing overall motor traffic reductions, increased walking rates and reductions in crime. Subject to consultation, the project will introduce motor vehicle access changes to minor roads across the project area in order to achieve a wholesale reduction in the number of motor vehicles movements. Residents will retain access to their homes in their cars. This will in turn greatly increase the overall number of streets which are attractive to walking, wheeling and cycling, with associated improvements for public health and community cohesion¹⁸. Over time, fewer short, driven trips will be made, reducing congestion on main routes benefitting bus users and other essential services.

Key outcomes for an LTN project

- Reduction of road danger and improved perceptions of road danger
- A built environment that enables people to walk, wheel and cycle more
- Significantly reduce through motor traffic on minor roads, improving air quality
- Create opportunities to improve the accessibility and inclusivity of public spaces through design

LTNs introduce greater priority for pedestrians on minor roads and enable more cycling for local trips, further serving to reduce pressure on public transport. Haringey's LTN designs ensure all properties and addresses remain accessible by motor vehicle, however, routing may change for some trips depending on destination. The shortest driven trips will not be impossible however they may become less convenient effectively nudging those who can to walk, wheel or cycle more often. This also applies to bus services using the minor road network, as such as the W4 service. There is potential for local people and local businesses

¹⁶ DfT Road Traffic Estimates 2019

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/916749/road-traffic-estimates-in-great-britain-2019.pdf

¹⁷ St Peter's People Friendly Streets trial, Results from 6 month monitoring report (Islington)

<https://www.islington.gov.uk/~media/sharepoint-lists/public-records/transportandinfrastructure/information/adviceandinformation/20202021/20210310stpeterspeoplefriendlystreetinterimmonitoringreport.pdf>

¹⁸ Driven to excess: Impacts of motor vehicles on the quality of life of residents of three streets in Bristol UK

<https://uwe-repository.worktribe.com/output/968892>

to make use of spaces reclaimed from fast moving motor vehicles, for informal gatherings of neighbours and for children to experience a restored freedom too.

What is a Modal Filter?

As part of the LTN, 'Modal Filters' will be introduced to a limited number of streets within the project area, maintaining access for residents but limiting vehicle movements to those that require access to addresses within the project area i.e. access-only streets. Modal filters have been in use across London for decades and examples can be found in and close to the project area. Modal Filters in this case will be a mix of physical bollards or planters and camera-controlled locations as agreed with the emergency services.

- Modal filters can be a physical structure in the street (e.g. bollards, planters) or be controlled by automatic number-plate recognition (ANPR) cameras.
- Motor vehicle users will be able to access filtered roads from either side of a filter point however, the filter will prevent motor vehicles passing through by way of a short-cut.
- Camera-controlled modal filters are designed to favour emergency services vehicles, buses with those walking, wheeling and cycling with all able to pass through. Bollard controlled filters allow those walking, wheeling or cycling to pass through.
- As far as possible, low-cost, adaptable features will be used to effect these access changes, whilst their temporary nature allows the highway authority to amend and improve the layout based on monitoring and feedback from residents.

Evidence and Assessments

This assessment benefits from the research data presented in Transport for London's (TfL) 'Travel in London: Understanding our diverse communities' report which was updated in 2019, so for any references in this section without footnotes please refer to this document¹⁹. The report was commissioned by TfL to identify the barriers faced by London's diverse communities when accessing transport.

London of Borough of Haringey

¹⁹ Travel in London: Understanding our Diverse Communities <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-understanding-our-diverse-communities-2019.pdf>

Haringey's residents are highly diverse and the 'State of the Borough' profile²⁰ released in April 2021 helps us to understand the community better. During the Covid-19 lockdown in 2020, TfL calculated that Haringey had the potential to see a 57% increase in motor vehicle trips if owners switched public transport trips to driving following the first lockdown¹⁷. An increase in traffic of that magnitude would lead to unacceptable delays to emergency and essential services in Haringey, as well as delays to those who rely on motor vehicles for mobility and would likely be damaging to the local economy too. As such, LTNs enable alternatives to short, driven trips.

- 38% of Haringey residents are from Black, Asian and ethnically diverse groups and 26% identify as "white other". Over 180 languages are spoken in Haringey.
- 1 in 5 adults in Haringey have high blood pressure and a third of residents are not getting enough physical exercise

Age - Including the experiences of young people (age 18 and under) and older people

Bruce Grove ward's overall population spread mirrors that seen in Haringey more widely, with those aged 20-44 making up the largest proportion of residents (41.2%), and those aged 65+ making up the smallest proportion (9.1%). However, while following the wider borough pattern, the 65+ population is particularly under-represented in Bruce Grove²¹. West Green ward's overall population spread again mirrors that seen in Haringey more widely, with no age group particularly over-represented or under-represented in the ward²².

What we know about young people

- There are 56,718 children in Haringey aged 0-17 years, representing 21% of the population.
- More 11-17 year olds walk to school in Haringey than in any other London borough (64% mode share)²³
- In Haringey, 3.3 times more primary school children walk to school than are driven to school¹³
- Walking is the most commonly used mode of transport by younger Londoners (97% of those aged 24 and under walk at least once a week compared with 95% all Londoners)

²⁰ Haringey at a Glance – State of the Borough
https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf

²¹ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_profile_bruce_grove.pdf

²² https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_profile_west_green.pdf

²³ TfL Streetspace Guidance, Appendix 7 – Case-making Data for Boroughs <https://tfl.gov.uk/info-for/boroughs-and-communities/streetspace-funding>

- Air pollution disproportionately impacts on children living in deprived parts of Haringey²⁴. In actual fact, the 20% most deprived areas in London had 8.6% more PM10 and 8.1% more NOx compared to the 20% least deprived areas

Schools in Bruce Grove West Green project area

- Bruce Grove Primary School
- Belmont Infant and Junior Schools
- Park View School
- The Grove School (SEND provision)
- The Brook and The Willow on The Broadwaters
- Harris Primary Academy, Philip Lane

Schools within walking distance of project boundary:

- Risley Avenue Primary School
- Hyland House Primary School
- Seven Sisters Primary School
- Noel Park Primary School
- West Green Primary School
- Harris Academy, Tottenham

Assessment

The travel mode of children has changed significantly over the last 30 years, with rates of active travel amongst children collapsing and associated health inequalities soaring. Despite this walking is still the most frequent travel mode for young people in Haringey. Research shows that LTN's implemented in London in 2020 have cut motor traffic related injuries by half²⁵ with particular benefits for walking trips. With 21% of Haringey being aged 17 or under, this is a group that can be particularly affected by changes to street space. Up until secondary school age, to larger extent, parents determine how children travel and as such

²⁴ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/air_pollution.pdf

²⁵ <https://findingspress.org/article/25633-impacts-of-2020-low-traffic-neighbourhoods-in-london-on-road-traffic-injuries>

may restrict children from being active due to perception of danger from sources such as motor traffic.

Road Danger - Data shows that for each mile driven on a minor urban road, results in 17% more killed or seriously injured pedestrians than a mile driven on an urban A road²⁶. As LTNs specifically target through motor traffic on minor roads, this design approach particularly benefits younger people as they walk often and leaving more vulnerable to danger posed by motor vehicles on minor roads. In addition, perceptions of road danger have a significant impact on parental decision-making around how children travel but also their freedom to roam in general. Road danger can be quantified in terms of numbers of collisions on the street, whilst perceived levels of road danger are based on the observations of individuals and their own experiences such as near misses whilst crossing the road and volumes of motor traffic on streets without crossings and with poor sightlines.

Walking trips - Walking is the most frequent mode of travel for young people and children, as such increasing the number of minor roads with very low road danger across an area can help to protect a group who are already travelling actively regularly¹⁶. Children use minor roads to connect to and between major roads where many destinations lie and as such an LTN can provide a low-danger walking network for those who walk often. As such LTNs broadly protect protected groups who frequently walk (or use footways) which includes younger people. It is recognised that it may not be possible to radically reduce motor traffic on all roads simultaneously and that other measures that encourage walking and cycling are needed for main routes. These may include controlled crossings, footway widening and kerb protected cycleways, all of which would benefit those protected by the age characteristic.

Air Pollution - Air pollution particularly impacts on children living in deprived areas. Evidence shows that the 20% most deprived areas in London had 8.6% more PM10 and 8.1% more NOx compared to the 20% least deprived areas. Bruce Grove and West Green both sit within the top 25% of most deprived wards in London²⁷. Research in boroughs who have introduced wide-spread measures to enable active travel including LTNs shows that significant increases in air quality can be expected²⁸.

School Streets - Haringey Council are planning School Streets projects in the area whereby motor vehicle movements are restricted around the school site at drop-off and pick-up times. A School Streets trial at a primary school in Eltham resulted in a 54% reduction in cars driving to school, a 27% increase in cycling and 9% increase in scooting. School Streets are

²⁶ Motor traffic on urban minor and major roads: impacts on pedestrian and cyclist injuries
<https://www.icevirtuallibrary.com/doi/full/10.1680/jmuen.16.00068>

²⁷ MHCLG Indices of Deprivation 2019, London Wards Summary Measures -
<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/indices-of-deprivation>

²⁸ https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/sites/default/files/WalthamForest_Kings%20Report_310718.pdf

generally controlled by ANPR cameras and aim to protect children from road danger and enable more children and parents to walk, wheel or cycle to school.

Traffic Reduction - When an LTN is introduced evidence shows that overall traffic volumes fall in the longer term within the LTN²⁹. However, in the very short term, there may be some increase in driver queues at some main road junctions at certain times of the day. This may initially lead to intermittent delays to bus services, which could impact on young people travelling. Longer term, evidence from other LTN schemes across London shows differential impacts³⁰. The impact on the project area is unknown at this stage and will be subject to ongoing monitoring in order to inform implementation.

Mitigation

School leaders are key stakeholders and the delivery team have met with them on several occasions so far ensuring communication channels are open as early as possible. Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of Haringey LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

What we know about older People

- Haringey has 28,632 residents aged 65+ (11% of total population)
- Walking is the most frequently used type of transport by older Londoners aged 65 and over (87% walk at least once a week). 65% travel by bus, 43% drive a car at least once a week and 41% travel by car as a passenger at least once a week
- Older Londoners (14%) are less likely than Londoners overall (30%) to say they are worried about their personal security when using public transport. They are also less likely to have experienced a specific incident of worry when travelling in the past three months (13%, compared with 32% of all Londoners)

Assessment

Whilst walking is the most frequently used mode of Londoner's aged 65 and over³¹, this assessment recognises that distances people can walk or cycle tend to reduce in the later

²⁹ <https://enjoywalthamforest.co.uk/work-in-your-area/walthamstow-village/comparison-of-vehicle-numbers-before-and-after-the-scheme-and-during-the-trial/>

³⁰ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/bruce_ta_0.pdf

³¹ Travel in London: Understanding our Diverse Communities <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-understanding-our-diverse-communities-2019.pdf>

years of life. Despite the project areas having a low proportion of residents aged over 65, this is still an issue that must be considered. Older people may find it difficult undertaking short distances on foot or using public transport, due to impaired mobility and/or poorly maintained footways.

Walking trips are common for older people in London, however some may be dependent on motor vehicles for longer trips such as visits to healthcare providers. Schemes which change motor vehicle access could have a negative impact on this group such as increased journey times under peak flows or disruption for roadworks or collisions on main routes. However, in the proposed Haringey LTN designs, all local amenities and homes do remain accessible by motor vehicle, although some rerouting may be required depending on origin or destination.

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's programme of written communications and public engagement to notify people of the changes and directing residents to advice and information where necessary. Ongoing monitoring of the LTN projects will be important to update this assessment and to develop more specific mitigations where necessary.

Disability - Including the experiences of people with long term health conditions

The UK national census asks people if they have a long term disability that impacts on their daily lives as a proxy for assessing disability rates in the population. We are still awaiting the data for the 2021 Census but 2011 census data shows that 14% of Haringey residents reported a long term health problem that limits their day to day activity, lower than England but in line with London³². For Bruce Grove ward, it is slightly higher, at 15.1%, and for West Green ward, the figure is higher still, at 16.2%, This is higher than both the Haringey and London average. Similarly, 5.7% of Haringey residents report being in bad health, slightly higher than England and London.

What we know about disabled people

- Disabled Londoners use a wide variety of transport to get around the capital. The most common are walking (81% at least once a week), bus (58%), car as a passenger (42%) and car as a driver (24%).

As a whole, 14% of Londoners report living with a disability that impacts on their daily lives. It is recognised that the term 'disability' is an exceptionally broad one and includes people with physical, sensory and cognitive impairments. Broadly we expect the LTN to benefit many disabled people as they tend to be regular footway users and the project will create many

³² https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf

more low road danger streets, quieter and easier to cross. However we recognise that will not be the case for all.

- 55% of disabled Londoners state that their disability affects their mobility, 22% have a serious long-term illness and 10% have a mental health condition

Many disabled people have mobility impairments, and some are wheelchair users meaning quality of footway surface and presence of obstructions is also key to accessibility. For example; manual wheelchair users need sufficient space to be able to propel their chair along a footway, people who walk with sticks or crutches also need more space than a non-disabled walker.

- 82% of disabled Londoners walk at least once a week compared with 96% of non-disabled Londoners and 56% walk five or more times a week compared with 86% of non-disabled Londoners.

Disability can affect locomotion, seeing, hearing, reaching, stretching, dexterity, and cognitive functions, but these categories are not exhaustive, or mutually exclusive; many disabled people, particularly older people, have more than one impairment. For example, getting in and out of a car can be difficult and painful for some disabled people, particularly those with arthritis, rheumatism and back problems; and uneven walking surfaces, gaps between paving slabs can cause difficulties for people using sticks and crutches, visually-impaired cane-users and wheelchair users.

In the short to medium-term, for driven trips that previously relied on minor roads to avoid major roads, disabled people may find journey times vary but this will be dependent on time of day, origin and destination as well as factors such as unforeseen, disruptive incidents on main routes which are common in the capital.

- 55% of disabled Londoners state that their disability affects their mobility, 22% have a serious long-term illness and 10% have a mental health condition
- 84% of disabled Londoners report that their disability limits their ability to travel, reflecting that disabled Londoners travel less often than non-disabled Londoners (1.9 compared with 2.4 trips on an average weekday).
- 34% of disabled Londoners have household income of less than £10,000 compared with 10% of non-disabled Londoners.
- Disabled Londoners are more likely to live in a household with an annual income of £20,000 or less than non-disabled Londoners (61% compared with 25%).
- Disabled Londoners are no more likely to live on a main road than those who do not consider themselves disabled. Analysis in 2020 shows that in Outer London 91.4% of

Londoners who report a mobility impairment live on minor roads, compared with 91.1% of those who report no issue with mobility.

Assessment

According to analysis of the UK's National Travel Survey, disabled people are five times more likely to be injured as a pedestrian than non-disabled people – reporting 22 motor vehicle injuries per million miles walked, compared to 4.8 among pedestrians without a disability. LTNs create many more 'low road danger' streets and easier crossing which particularly benefits high risk groups like disabled people³³. Whilst the most frequent mode of travel reported by disabled Londoners is walking, it must be recognised that for some, travelling actively may pose a significant challenge due to lack of specialist equipment (often costly), or being discouraged by stigma. For people with mobility-related or visual impairments the quality and design of the built environment can have a considerable impact on both sense of freedom but also on mental health and wellbeing. Intuitive street layouts, places to rest, formal crossings and smooth, wide footway are essential if we are to better include everyone in public life. Improved drop-kerbs, new formal crossings and removal of street obstacles should be considered as part of a low traffic neighbourhood type project. The RNIB report that walking is the main mode of travel for blind and partially sighted people, many of whom who will have fewer transport options available to them than others³⁴.

It is also important to recognise that formal crossings (e.g. zebra) are generally only necessary where motor traffic flows are high relative for the street type so, for some users, converting a street to access-only may allow a safe crossing experience without expensive infrastructure, due to very low vehicle flows. 90.2% of low income Outer Londoners live on minor roads³⁵ but many are less than accessible due, in part, to through motor traffic often travelling at speeds inappropriate to the street environment.

Mitigation

The Council has been developing a relationship with Disability Action Haringey (DAH) and they have been key in bringing in other stakeholders to feed into project development. We recently completed a 'roll-around' audit of the area with mobility aid users who provided feedback around footway hazards, personal security and general accessibility around minor

³³ Disabled and low-income pedestrians at 'higher risk of road injury' <https://roadsafetygb.org.uk/news/disabled-and-low-income-pedestrians-at-higher-risk-of-road-injury>

³⁴ RNIB Travel Transport and Mobility <https://www.mib.org.uk/knowledge-and-research-hub/research-reports/travel-mobility-and-living-skills-research/travel-transport-mobility>

³⁵ LTN's for All? WeArePossible, Active Travel Academy, KR Foundation
<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d30896202a18c0001b49180/t/5fb246b254d7bd32ba4cec90/1605519046389/LTNs+for+all.pdf>

roads. Subject to consultation, two new controlled crossings will be introduced as part of the Bruce Grove West Green LTN, on Bruce Grove and Belmont Road.

Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. This engagement work is complemented by the ongoing Disabled Persons and Carers survey that has been running since May 2021, paper copies of which are available from three libraries in the project area until 1st September 2021³⁶. A programme of ongoing monitoring of Haringey LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and feedback from residents will inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

Ethnicity - Including impact relating to skin colour, nationality, language spoken and country of origin

Black, Asian and minority ethnic Londoners account for 40% of the London population. Haringey is the fifth most ethnically diverse borough in the UK. Over 65% of Haringey residents and nearly 81% of our school children come from non-White British communities, compared to 20% in England, 55% for London. 190 different languages are spoken in Haringey's schools.

What we know about ethnicity

- Bruce Grove has a significantly higher proportion of residents whose ethnicity is Black (31.9%), compared to the wider Haringey population (18.8%). This is the major ethnic group in Bruce Grove³⁷, whereas West Green largely follows the ethnicity pattern seen in Haringey more widely, with the exception that the White British ethnic group is the third largest ethnic group (while it is usually the largest). 21.7% of West Green residents are of White British ethnicity, compared to 34.7% in Haringey³⁸.
- Walking is the most used type of transport by Black, Asian and non-white Londoners. (96% of Black, Asian, and non-white Londoners walk at least once a week compared with 95% of white Londoners.)
- Black, Asian, and non-white Londoners are more at risk from motor vehicle injury, with children in this group being on average 1.5 times more likely to be killed or seriously injured on the roads than white children³⁹.

³⁶ <https://www.haringey.gov.uk/parking-roads-and-travel/travel/transport-strategy/low-traffic-neighbourhoods-haringey#disabled%20people>

³⁷ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_profile_bruce_grove.pdf

³⁸ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_profile_west_green.pdf

³⁹ Vision Zero Action Plan – Taking forward the Mayor's Transport Strategy <https://content.tfl.gov.uk/vision-zero-action-plan.pdf>

- Analysis in 2020 showed that in Outer London 92.5% of white Londoners live on minor roads compared to 90.6% of black Londoners. Data also shows 88.7% of Asian Londoners and 88.2% of diverse ethnic groups live on minor roads⁴⁰
- The use of cars among black, Asian, and non-white Londoners is lower than for white Londoners; 32% of black, Asian, and non-white Londoners drive a car at least once a week compared with 41% of white Londoners (33% and 43% respectively in 2013/14).
- Driving a car is higher among Asian Londoners compared with other non-white groups: 36% of Asian Londoners drive a car at least once a week compared with 27% of black Londoners (39% and 28% respectively in 2013/14).
- Cycling levels amongst black, Asian, and non-white Londoners and white Londoners are very similar. 17% of black, Asian and non-white Londoners cycle in London at least sometimes compared with 18 % of white Londoners, in line with the proportions observed in November 2014 (18% and 17% respectively).

Assessment

With a high proportion of black, Asian and non-white Londoners residents making sustainable journeys (walking and bus trips), the reductions in road danger and increased pedestrian priority associated with LTN projects will provide conditions that broadly benefit these groups. Black, Asian, and non-white Londoners, both adults and children, are twice as likely as white Londoners to be injured on the roads⁴¹. When we significantly increase the number of minor roads with infrequent motor vehicles movements it is likely to benefit these groups and lead to changes in desirable changes in behavior. Furthermore, Black, Asian and ethnically diverse Londoners are also less likely than white Londoners to say that they feel safe from road collisions when walking around London at night (60% Black, Asian and ethnically diverse people compared with 74% white). In the perception survey (February 2021) residents reported high rates of speeding drivers on minor roads and removing through traffic will help to change perceptions of danger and enable more walking, wheeling and cycling for the shortest trips.

Mitigation

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's extensive programme of written communications, public and stakeholder engagement and surveys which began in February 2021 with the perception survey. The engagement programme has been designed to bring

⁴⁰ LTN's for All? WeArePossible, Active Travel Academy, KR Foundation
<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5d30896202a18c0001b49180/t/5fb246b254d7bd32ba4cec90/1605519046389/LTNs+for+all.pdf>

⁴¹ TfL Casualties in Greater London during 2014 <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/casualties-in-greater-london-2014.pdf>

residents along on the journey to towards more inclusive and attractive streets space in Haringey. Established community groups and organisations representing different ethnic communities have been contacted and invited to participate in the various stages of engagement.. If requested, smaller feedback and discussion sessions can be facilitated with groups that have English as a second language to ensure communication is clear.

Over 180 languages are spoken by Haringey residents. 30% of Haringey residents do not speak English as their main language. This is the 6th highest rate in London and is above the statistical neighbour and London averages. Of those whose main language is not English in Haringey, one in four (24%) either do not speak English well, or do not speak it at all. This is the third largest proportion of all London boroughs, and is above the statistical neighbour and London levels as reported in Haringey at a glance⁴².

All printed consultation materials can be requested in other languages. The project page can also be translated into other languages.

Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this will be vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

Gender

In London, the key demographic differences between women and men are employment status and household income. 37% of women are not working or are retired, with a further 14% employed part-time (compared to 21% and 6% of men respectively). Women are also more likely to be the primary carer of children at home including accompanying younger children to school. Both factors appear to influence the travel behaviour and attitudes of women in London. In transport terms, women make a greater number of journeys per weekday than men. Trips made by women tend to be shorter according to Transport for London data⁴³.

- Walking is the most commonly used type of transport by women (95% walk at least once a week).
- Women are more likely to use buses than men (62% compared with 56%), but are less likely to use other types of transport including the Tube (38% women compared with 43% men)

⁴² https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf

⁴³ Travel in London: Understanding our Diverse Communities <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-understanding-our-diverse-communities-2019.pdf>

- Women are less likely than men to drive at least once a week (33% compared with 42%). However, they are more likely to be a car passenger (51% compared with 37% of men)
- Women are more likely than men to be travelling with buggies and/or shopping, and this can affect transport choices³¹
- Women are more likely than men to experience worrying incidents when travelling on public transport and are more likely to be deterred from using public transport more often by a number of different barriers including harassment⁴⁴
- A higher proportion of journeys made by women are for shopping/personal business than men (25% compared with 18%)
- Women are less likely than men to be employed full or part-time, and this is reflected in the smaller proportion of journeys that are made for work purposes (25% compared with 38%)

The experience of women whilst travelling in London

14% of women report experiencing some form of unwanted sexual behaviour while travelling in London in the previous year (the equivalent figure for men is 6%)⁴⁵. Furthermore, 41% of women who experienced an incident of unwanted sexual behaviour did not report it because they felt it was not serious enough³². Women cycling have reported experiencing a particular kind of harassment from other road users: that of a sexual nature, and sexist harassment stemming from indignation that a cyclist – and a female cyclist at that, doubly vulnerable and bold – is daring to get in the way of a driver⁴⁶. The experience of female cyclists facing disproportionate harassment and bad driving was proven in research by University of Westminster⁴⁷. That women were almost twice as likely as men to be subjected to frightening ‘near miss’ incidents whilst cycling seemed mainly linked to the lower average speed reported by female respondents, compared with the men who took part.

Assessment

Women frequently travel as pedestrians so delivering a network of pedestrian-friendly, low traffic streets via an LTN project is expected to make choosing to cycle a great deal more

⁴⁴ Most women have been harassed on public transport <https://yougov.co.uk/topics/legal/articles-reports/2020/01/22/most-women-have-been-sexually-harassed-london-publ>

⁴⁵ Travel in London: Understanding our Diverse Communities <http://content.tfl.gov.uk/travel-in-london-understanding-our-diverse-communities-2019.pdf>

⁴⁶ What are the barriers that particularly affect women? <https://www.cyclinguk.org/article/campaigns-guide/women-cycling>

⁴⁷ The Near Miss Project <http://rachelaldred.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Nearmissreport-final-web.pdf>

comfortable for women. Over the long run, it is hoped that enabling residents who drive to leave the car at home more often will also help to reduce the congestion on main routes, which impacts on bus journeys and as such benefits women who tend to travel by bus more than men. Women are more likely to be primary carers for children and so it should be recognised that some may rely on motor vehicles to transport children regularly. For example, to access specialist educational settings outside of the immediate neighbourhood and in some cases these trips may require re-routing or experience some variance in journey time following delivery of an LTN (dependent on origin and destination). However, as described above, the aspiration is that more residents will choose alternative modes of transport over the long run, as has been observed in other LTNs across London, resulting in a reduction in congestion for the remainder of essential journeys.

Mitigation

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's extensive programme of written communications, public and stakeholder engagement and surveys to bring residents along on the journey to towards more inclusive and attractive streets space in Haringey. Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this will be vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

Gender Reassignment -Where a person is a different gender to their birth gender

Between 2019/20 and 2020/21 there was a 10% increase in transgender hate crime in Haringey⁴⁸. It is considered unlikely that transgender people will be unduly negatively impacted by the LTN project.

Assessment

It is unlikely that the introduction of an LTN will unduly impact gender reassigned people. However this EqIA should be considered an iterative assessment document and should specific issues come to light they can be investigated, mitigation considered and actions recorded here.

⁴⁸ Haringey State of the Borough

https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/state_of_the_borough_final_master_version.pdf

Mitigation

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's extensive programme of written communications, public and stakeholder engagement and surveys to bring residents along on the journey to towards more inclusive and attractive streets space in Haringey. Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this will be vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

Pregnancy / Maternity - When a woman gives birth or is breastfeeding (up to 26 weeks)

- Haringey's General Birth Rate (GBR) has generally decreased in line with London since 2001. The sharpest decrease was between 2010 and 2017 (26%).
- Northumberland Park has the highest birth rate, at 83 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. The lowest birth rate was in Muswell Hill.
- Over half the infants born in Haringey in 2017/18 were being breastfed at 6-8 weeks after birth.

Assessment

Research indicates that motor traffic pollution is linked to poor pregnancy outcomes leading to children who more susceptible to disease later in life⁴⁹ and as such action to reduce motor vehicle reliance, including LTNs, will serve to better protect pregnant women and unborn children. However we also recognize that some women may need to travel by motor vehicle more often later in pregnancy including by bus and the LTN may cause some variance in journey times in the short term. However, we also expect that in the medium to longer term a reduction in driven trips and therefore traffic congestion will favour those who need to make essential trips by motor vehicle or bus. In addition, research shows that physical activity such as walking or cycling can be an essential factor in the prevention of depressive disorders of

⁴⁹ Traffic pollution is linked to poor pregnancy outcomes <https://www.bmj.com/content/359/bmj.j5511>

women in the post-natal period⁵⁰ and there is good evidence that LTNs lead to people being more physically active⁵¹.

Mitigation

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's extensive programme of written communications, public and stakeholder engagement and surveys to bring residents along on the journey to towards more inclusive and attractive streets space in Haringey. Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this will be vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

Religion / Belief

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. According to the 2011 UK Census, the most common religion was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents, less than London (48.4) and less than England (59.4%). The next most common religions were Muslim (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) -and Jewish (3%). Haringey had a lower percentage of residents who were Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (5.0% and 1.5%, respectively). A quarter of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, higher than London (20.7%).

- Compared to the rest of Haringey, Bruce Grove has a larger than average Christian population (51.6%), and among the smallest proportion of Jewish residents in Haringey (0.4%).⁵²
- While following the overall borough pattern, West Green has a larger proportion of Muslim residents (21.2%) compared to Haringey (14.2%).⁵³

Assessment

It is unlikely that the LTN project and associated changes to motor vehicle access will unduly impact people whose religion or beliefs are protected under the Equality Act. It should also be

⁵⁰ Physical Activity and the Occurrence of Postnatal Depression
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6780177/>

⁵¹ Low Traffic Neighbourhoods: what is the evidence from the mini-Holland interventions?
<https://osf.io/preprints/socarxiv/ebj89/>

⁵² https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_profile_bruce_grove.pdf

⁵³ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/ward_profile_west_green.pdf

noted that this is an iterative assessment document and should specific issues come to light around people with protected characteristics they can be investigated, mitigation considered and any actions recorded here.

Mitigation

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's extensive programme of written communications, public and stakeholder engagement and surveys to bring residents along on the journey to towards more inclusive and attractive streets space in Haringey. Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of LTN projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this will be vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

Sexual Orientation

- 3.2% of London residents aged 16 or over identified themselves as lesbian, gay or bisexual in 2013 (ONS Integrated Household Survey). In Haringey this equates to 6,491 residents⁵⁴.

Assessment

It is unlikely that the LTN project will unduly impact people with these protected characteristics however the reported reduction in crimes associated with these projects may serve to benefit this protected group⁵⁵. It should also be noted that this is an iterative assessment document and should specific issues come to light around people with protected characteristics they can be investigated, mitigation considered and any actions recorded here.

Mitigation

Initial mitigations for these risks include the Council's extensive programme of written communications, public and stakeholder engagement and surveys to bring residents along on the journey to towards more inclusive and attractive streets space in Haringey. Throughout the consultation and trial the Council will continue to respond to residents and direct them to advice and information where necessary. A programme of ongoing monitoring of LTN

⁵⁴ https://www.haringey.gov.uk/sites/haringeygovuk/files/equalities_profile_of_haringey.pdf

⁵⁵ LTN's show crime reduction evidence <https://findingspress.org/article/19414-the-impact-of-introducing-a-low-traffic-neighbourhood-on-street-crime-in-waltham-forest-london>

projects has been developed (including looking at overall traffic volumes and air quality) and this will be vital to inform the development of specific impact mitigations where necessary.

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Appendix

Stakeholder groups contacted

Disability Action Haringey	Young Onset Dementia Support Group (YoYo)
Network for LGBT+ planning professionals	Haringey Over Fifties
Mobility and Seating Solution Centre (MSSC)	
Wheels for Wellbeing	Lordship Hub Co-op
Transport for All	Avril's Walks and Talks
The Alzheimer's Society Enfield	BUBIC (Bringing Unity Back Into the Community)
SGV Cancer Support	Women in Tottenham
Venture Club for the Blind and Partially Sighted	Haringey LGBT Forum
Haringey Phoenix Group (services for visually impaired people)	Gingerbread Haringey
RNIB	Haringey Families
Guide Dogs	Miller Memorial Methodist Church
JDA - deaf and hard of hearing	Edmansons Close Chapel
Mind Haringey	St Philip the Apostle, Tottenham
Haringey Learning Disabilities Centre	Grace Baptist Chapel
Haringey Autism	Christ Apostolic Church Outreach DDC HQ
HAIL's autism club	Igreja Evangelica Avivamento Da Fe
Markfield Together for Inclusion	Potters House Christian Fellowship
	Assunah Islamic Centre

Age UK Haringey & Enfield

DRS Care Homes

Trinity Heart Care homes

Edmanson's Close retirement housing