



TEST OF RELEVANCE: EQUALITY ANALYSIS (EA)

The screening process of using the Test of Relevance template aims to assist in determining whether a full Equality Analysis (EA) is required. The EA template and guidance plus information on the Equality Act and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) can be found on City of London Intranet at: [Equality and Inclusion](#)

Introduction

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) is set out in the Equality Act 2010 (s.149). This requires public authorities, in the exercise of their functions, to have statutory 'due regard' to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not, and
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010 are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sexual orientation

It is also Corporation policy to give voluntary (non-statutory) 'due regard' to the impact upon Social Mobility

What is due regard?

- Statutorily, it involves considering the aims of the duty in a way that is proportionate to the issue at hand.
- Ensuring that real consideration is given to the aims and the impact of policies with rigour and with an open mind in such a way that it influences the final decision.
- Due regard should be given before and during policy formation and when a decision is taken including cross cutting ones as the impact can be cumulative.

The general equality duty does not specify how public authorities should analyse the effect of their business activities on different groups of people. However, case law has established that equality analysis is an important way public authorities can demonstrate that they are meeting the requirements.

Even in cases where it is considered that there are no implications of proposed policy and decision making on the PSED it is good practice to record the reasons why and to include these in reports to committees where decisions are being taken.

It is also good practice to consider the duty in relation to current policies, services and procedures, even if there is no plan to change them.

The Corporation has also adopted a voluntary (non-statutory) due regard of the impact upon social mobility issues. This should be considered generally and, more specifically, against the aims/objectives in the Social Mobility Strategy, 2018-28.

How to demonstrate compliance

Case law has established the following principles apply to the PSED:

- **Knowledge** – the need to be aware of the requirements of the Equality Duty with a conscious approach and state of mind.
- **Sufficient Information** – must be made available to the decision maker.
- **Timeliness** – the Duty must be complied with before and at the time that a particular policy is under consideration or decision is taken not after it has been taken.
- **Real consideration** – consideration must form an integral part of the decision making process. It is not a matter of box-ticking; it must be exercised in substance, with rigour and with an open mind in such a way that it influences the final decision.
- **Sufficient Information** - The decision maker must consider what information he or she has and what further information may be needed in order to give proper consideration to the Equality Duty
- **No delegation** - public bodies are responsible for ensuring that any third parties which exercise functions on their behalf are capable of complying with the Equality Duty, are required to comply with it, and that they do so in practice. It is a duty that cannot be delegated.
- **Review** – the duty is continuing applying when a policy is developed and decided upon, but also when it is implemented and reviewed.

However, there is no requirement to:

- Produce equality analysis or an equality impact assessment
- Indiscriminately collect diversity data where equalities issues are not significant
- Publish lengthy documents to show compliance
- Treat everyone the same. Rather, it requires public bodies to think about people's different needs and how these can be met
- Make services homogeneous or to try to remove or ignore differences between people.

The key points about demonstrating compliance with the duty are to:

- Collate sufficient evidence to determine whether changes being considered will have a potential impact on different groups
- Ensure decision makers are aware of the analysis that has been undertaken and what conclusions have been reached on the possible implications
- Keep adequate records of the full decision making process

Test of Relevance screening

The Test of relevance screening is a short exercise that involves looking at the overall proposal and deciding if it is relevant to the PSED.

Note: If the proposal is of a significant nature and it is apparent from the outset that a full equality analysis will be required, then it is not necessary to complete the Test of Relevance screening template and the full equality analysis must be completed.

The questions in the Test of Relevance Screening Template to help decide if the proposal is equality relevant and whether a detailed equality analysis is required. The key question is whether the proposal is likely to be relevant to any of the protected characteristics.

Quite often, the answer may not be so obvious and service-user or provider information will need to be considered to make a preliminary judgment. For example, in considering licensing arrangements, the location of the premises in question and the demographics of the area could affect whether section 149 considerations come into play.

There is no one size fits all approach but the screening process is designed to help fully consider the circumstances.

What to do

In general, the following questions all feed into whether an equality analysis is required:

- How many people is the proposal likely to affect?
- How significant is its impact?
- Does it relate to an area where there are known inequalities?

At this initial screening stage, the point is to try to assess obvious negative or positive impact.

If a negative/adverse impact has been identified (actual or potential) during completion of the screening tool, a full equality analysis must be undertaken.

If no negative / adverse impacts arising from the proposal it is not necessary to undertake a full equality analysis.

On completion of the Test of Relevance screening, officers should:

- Ensure they have fully completed and the Director has signed off the Test of Relevance Screening Template.
- Store the screening template safely so that it can be retrieved if for example, Members request to see it, or there is a freedom of information request or there is a legal challenge.
- If the outcome of the Test of Relevance Screening identifies no or minimal impact refer to it in the Implications section of the report and include references to it in the Background Papers when reporting to the Committee or other decision making process.

1. Proposal / Project Title: Bunhill, Barbican and Golden Lane Healthy Neighbourhood Plan

The Healthy Neighbourhood Plan provides the framework for future investment in the area. The proposals will improve the quality of streets and public spaces, improve the attractiveness of the area for living, working or studying in and as a leisure destination.

2. Brief summary (include main aims, proposed outcomes, recommendations / decisions sought):

The implementation of public realm enhancement and transport schemes and greater activation of streets, providing improved amenity, design and movement, for the benefit of workers, residents and visitors.

3. Considering the equality aims (eliminate unlawful discrimination; advance equality of opportunity; foster good relations), indicate for each protected group whether there may be a positive impact, negative (adverse) impact or no impact arising from the proposal:

| Protected Characteristic (Equality Group) | Positive Impact | Negative Impact | No Impact | Briefly explain your answer. Consider evidence, data and any consultation. |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Age | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A person's ability to use the transport network can be shaped by age and age-related health conditions. Positive and negative impacts are considered possible as a result of age and age-related health conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are likely to be positive impacts for people with age related conditions such as providing places to rest, improving crossings, widening pavements and safer cycling• There are likely to be negative impacts resulting from schemes which involve traffic changes which could result in longer journeys in cars and taxis |
| Disability | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A person's use of the transport network can be shaped by certain disabilities. Positive and negative impacts are considered possible as a result of certain disabilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are likely to be positive impacts for people with certain disabilities such as providing places to rest, improving crossings, widening pavements and safer cycling• There are likely to be negative impacts for people with certain disabilities resulting from schemes which involve traffic changes which could result in longer journeys in cars and taxis |
| Gender Reassignment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | People undergoing gender reassignment are unlikely to be disproportionately impacted by the scheme. |
| Marriage and Civil Partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | People who are married or in a civil partnership are unlikely to be disproportionately impacted by the scheme. |

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|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Pregnancy and Maternity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <p>A person's use of the transport network can be shaped by pregnancy and parental care. Positive and negative impacts are considered possible as a result of pregnancy or parental care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are likely to be positive impacts for people in this group such as providing places to rest, safer routes to schools and healthcare, improving crossings, widening pavements and safer cycling • There are likely to be negative impacts for some people in this group resulting from schemes which involve traffic changes which could result in longer journeys in cars and taxis |
| Race | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A person's use of the transport network and/or occupation may differ depending on ethnic group. Positive and negative impacts are considered possible as a result of race. |
| Religion or Belief | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A person's use of the transport network by those practising different religions may vary across different days (e.g., Sunday worship, when public transport services are reduced). Positive and negative impacts are considered possible as a result of religion or belief. |
| Sex (i.e. gender) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | A person's use of the transport network and/or occupation may differ depending on sex. Positive and negative impacts are considered possible as a result of a person's sex. |
| Sexual Orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | People of a particular sexual orientation are unlikely to be disproportionately impacted by the scheme. |

4. Are there any potential social mobility or wider issues? Please check appropriate box

Yes

No

Briefly explain your answer:

There are potential positive impacts by improving the public realm and safer access to facilities such as schools, cultural venues and places of employment. At this stage it is not considered the plan contains elements that would negatively impact on social mobility.

5. There are no negative / adverse impact(s) Please briefly explain and provide evidence to support this decision:
N/A

6. Are there positive impacts of the proposal on any equality groups or Social Mobility? Please briefly explain how these are in line with the equality aims or social mobility strategy:

It is estimated there will be a number of improvements that impact positively on people with equality protected characteristics such as improving road safety, improving conditions for walking and cycling, the benefits to health of better air quality and noise levels.

7. As a result of this screening, is a full EA necessary?

Yes

No

Briefly explain your answer:

Please check appropriate box



As outlined above, potential positive and negative impacts on protected characteristics have been identified. Consultation on the draft Plan will help identify specific impacts that may need mitigating and inform the EqIA that will be carried out to inform and assess the final version of the Plan. Where necessary EqIAs will also be undertaken for as proposals are developed and delivered.

8. Name of Lead Officer: Kristian Turner

Job title: Portfolio Manager

Date of completion: 01/09/2024

Signed off by Department Director:

Name:

Date: