



Equality Impact Assessment (DRS / LES) Post-Assessment Summary

Title: **'Design Guide For New Residential Areas'**

Description: The *Design Guide for New Residential Areas* is a Council policy that sets out guidance for developers and designers of new residential areas. It is based on the principles set out in **Designing Streets**, the Scottish Government's policy on street design, and makes it clear how Glasgow City Council will deal with applications for planning permission for new residential areas and related road-construction consents.

Start date: 29 June 2012 **End date:** 31 January 2013

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1. How was the evidence gathered?

Please mark answer with an 'X'.

Existing research X

Consultation X

2. If consultation was used to gather evidence, please explain who was consulted and the method used.

- A variety of equalities interest groups and voluntary organisations across Glasgow were consulted during the formal 'public consultation phase' of the 'Design Guide for New Residential Areas' development process. The consultation took the form of an 'e-mailed questionnaire'. The equalities interest groups and voluntary organisations consulted were specifically targeted in order to allow them an opportunity to comment from their particular equality perspective.
- Notably, given the physical infrastructure and movement / access nature and ethos that the Design Guide represents, the views of equalities groups representing people with disabilities, such as mobility and sensory impairments, together with groups representing older peoples' interests, and children and young people, were particularly sought out. The out-turn of this consultation however failed to elicit responses from any of the equalities interest groups that highlighted particular concerns or potentially negative impacts about the proposals within the draft Design Guide. In summary therefore, it might be considered that the Design Guide, by the equality aware (and supportive) nature of its design principles, should benefit all members of the community equally, and that it will achieve two of the Public Sector Equality Duty principles i.e. – 'advance equality of opportunity between different groups', as well as helping to – 'foster good relations between different groups'.

3. What potential positive or negative impacts have been identified?

Please see step 5 in the guidance.

- Possible **negative** impact (road safety) related to shared vehicle / pedestrian space in some circumstances. However the potential negative effect identified would be limited to short, open-viewed lengths of carriageway, effectively eradicating the negativity involved.
- Possible **negative** impact flagged. Could arise from building layouts / design circumstances where new build 'terraced' properties are constructed with parking provision in associated car parking areas to the rear. The perceived personal safety implication is mitigated by the design standards set by the Design Guide. In such circumstances a design compromise has been created to allow car free environments / social interaction / play space at the front of new developments. This will 'displace' parking provision to rear areas; however these will be good quality, private, shared spaces (for residents). They will be well-lit and be overlooked to a greater extent, will not be through-routes and will be self-contained, discouraging access by persons other than residents and bona-fide visitors.

4. What actions or changes to the policy or service/function have been made already as a result of this assessment?

Please identify which of the protected characteristics are affected; these are listed overleaf for your reference. Actions included here should be those that have already been taken. Recommendations and future actions as listed at step 7 of the guidance will be reviewed on a 12-month cycle by Corporate Policy.

Action:

- The Design Guide specifies that shared vehicle / pedestrian space should be limited to short lengths of carriageway only, with good sightlines.
- The perceived personal safety implication arising from parking provision to rear areas is mitigated by the design standards set by the Design Guide, where such facilities will receive planning approval on the basis that they will be well-lit, will be overlooked to greater extent, will not be through-routes, will be self-contained, and will, by their design, discourage access by persons other than residents and bona-fide visitors.

Protected Characteristic:

- Age (Older people / younger people).
- Disabled people
- Older people
- Women; men and transgender people
- Disabled people
- Minority Ethnic people
- People with different religions or beliefs
- Lesbian, gay, bi-sexual people.

Equality Act 2010: the Protected Characteristics

This page provides details on the nine protected characteristics, as set out by the Equality Act 2010 (information from the website of the [Equality and Human Rights Commission](#)).

Age

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).

Disability

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

Gender reassignment

The process of transitioning from one gender to another.

Marriage and civil partnership

Marriage is defined as a 'union between a man and a woman'. Same-sex couples can have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a wide range of legal matters.

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.

Race

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.

Religion and belief

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.

Sex

A man or a woman.

Sexual orientation

Whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.