Greater Manchester's Clean Air Plan to Tackle Nitrogen Dioxide Exceedances at the Roadside

Appendix 2 - GM CAP EQIA following consultation - Evidence report - Tameside assessment

Tameside
Metropolitan Borough

Warning: Printed copies of this document are uncontrolled

Version Status:	Draft for approval	Prepared by:	Tameside Council
Reviewed by: Date:	20/06/21		

Contents

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL

|

1 Local Authority EqIA Appendix

1.1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been developed at a Greater Manchester (GM) scale for the GM Clean Air Plan (GM CAP) in line with the public sector equality duty in section 149 of the Equality Act 2010.

The GM wide assessment builds on EqIAs that were published at the Outline Business Case stage in 2019 and the EqIA developed to support the consultation in late 2020. It considers the impacts on protected characteristics related to the implementation of CAZ C charging zone in GM and how implementation of the proposed package of mitigation measures addresses any identified equality impacts. This EqIA is an update following changes to the GM CAP policy made in consideration of feedback received during the consultation.

The EqIA is supported by an Equality Impact Evidence Report, appended to the EqIA.

1.2 Local Authority Assessment

This appendix to the GM EqIA includes an assessment of equality carried out by Tameside Council. The reasons for individual LA assessments include:

- To fulfil legal requirements placed on LAs to meet their duty under the Equality Act;

- To ensure that each of the LAs has considered and understood the full GM EqIA report and the context for the LA itself;

- To identify any LA baseline profile nuances or differences to that presented in the GM EqIA (Appendix A in the Equality Impact Evidence report).

- To review the assessment outcomes of the GM EqIA and identify whether impacts would be more or less significant within the LA areas;

- To highlight any geographical 'hot spots' with LA areas;

- To identify any actions LAs could take to mitigate and monitor equality impacts identified (specific to the LA area rather than applicable across GM as a whole).

1.3 Tameside approach to Equality Impact

Tameside Council have an established approach to producing Equality Impact Assessments as a requirement of all formal decisions that involve changes to service delivery and/or provision. Other changes – whether a formal decision or not – require consideration for an EqIA.

Within these EqIAs, the impact(s) of changes to service delivery and/or provision on each of the nine protected characteristic groups recognised in the Equality Act 2010 are assessed. In addition, Tameside Council have adopted a further four protected characteristics at a local level:

- Mental health

- Carers

- Military veterans

- Breast feeding

Tameside Council also considers the impact of changes to service delivery and/or provision on low or no income groups.

EqIAs assessments are conducted as part of a two stage process. In the first stage, the impacts are screened by protected characteristic groups (including locally adopted protected groups). This stage focusses on understanding whether changes to service delivery and/or provision are directly or indirectly relevant to protected characteristic groups.

The second stage focusses on understanding the impact of the service change on those protected characteristic groups that have been assessed as relevant in the first stage. A range of information and data is used to inform each stage of the EqIA to ensure that the impacts of any change are fully considered and understood.

2 Tameside EqIA Appendix

2.1 Baseline data review

2.1.1 Introduction

Various sources of data (e.g. Census 2011, Public Health England and ONS mid-year population estimate) have been used to compare the demographic profile of Tameside to the demographic profile of Greater Manchester. This data has then been used to identify lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Tameside that have a higher prevalence of certain protected characteristic groups, and those LSOAs where annual average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide at monitored locations exceed, or are close to exceeding, the air quality objective of 40μg/m3. This information is outlined and presented in the following document.

2.1.2 Baseline data for Tameside

In- Scope Protected Characteristic	Overview for the local authority; including updated data and / or significant variation or similarity compared to the GM picture.					'Outliers' within the Local Authority (LSOAs or communities with a particularly high proportion of a protected characteristic to highlight an distributional impacts)
Age		Tameside		GM		Dane Bank (East) (LSOA E01005985) has the highest percentage of residents over age 75+ in Tameside. Other areas in Tameside with higher than average percentages of residents over age 75+ include: • Dukinfield (Yew Tree/Astley - LSOA E01006020) • Droyslden East (Town Centre/Fairfield East - LSOA E01006000) • Ashton Waterloo (Dale Grove/Bardsley Brew - LSOA E01005954) • Denton West (Dane Bank (South) – LSOA E01005987 and Dane Bank (North)/Hulme Rd. – LSOA E01005990) • Denton South (Stockport Rd./Two Trees Lane Junction - LSOA E01005981)
	Total Population	226, 493		2,835,686		
	Under 16	45,761	20.2%	581,722	20.5%	
	16-64	140, 706	61.1%	1,803,177	63.6%	
	65+	40,026	17.7%	450,787	15.9%	
	(2019 Mid-Year Population Estimate, updated from 2018 in GM EIA)					

In- Scope Protected Characteristic	Overview for the local authority; including updated data and / or significant variation or similarity compared to the GM picture.					'Outliers' within the Local Authority (LSOAs or communities with a particularly high proportion of a protected characteristic to highlight an distributional impacts)
						Katherine/Police Station - LSOA E01005950 has the highest percentage of residents aged 0-15 in Tameside. Other areas with much higher percentages of residents aged 0-15 include: • Hyde (Town Hall/Grid Iron/Kingston - LSOA E01006040, James North/Library - LSOA E01006029 and Fire Station/Ten Houses - LSOA E01006039 • Stalybridge South (Copley - LSOA E01006069) • Stalybridge (Ridge Hill (East) - LSOA E01006065) • Mossley (Winterford Road/Mossley Hollins - LSOA E01006056) A map of population by age for LSOAs in Tameside can be found in Appendix A (Map 2 and Map 3). (All from Census 2011 data)
Disability	Day to day activities:	Tameside		GM		The percentage of people with disabilities varies between LSOAs in Tameside. The LSOA with the highest percentage of residents with a disability/long term health condition is Droylsden East, Town Centre/Fairfield East (LSOA E01006000). Other LSOAs with high levels of residents with disabilities/long term health conditions include: • Denton South (Stockport Rd./Two Trees Lane Junction - LSOA E01005981, Two Trees - LSOA E01005979 and Worcester/Moorfield - LSOA E01005980)
	Limited a lot	23,307	10.6%	263,539	9.8%	
	Limited a little	22,624	10.3%	257,775	9.6%	
	Not limited	173,393	79.1%	2,161,214	80.6%	
	(Census 2011 data)					

In- Scope Protected Characteristic	Overview for the local authority; including updated data and / or significant variation or similarity compared to the GM picture.					'Outliers' within the Local Authority (LSOAs or communities with a particularly high proportion of a protected characteristic to highlight an distributional impacts)
						• Longdendale (Hattersley Central/Dual Carriageway - LSOA E01006050) • Ashton Waterloo (Dale Grove/Bardsley Brew - LSOA E01005954) A map of disability for LSOAs in Tameside can be found in Appendix A (Map 4).
Pregnancy and Maternity	There were 2475 live births in Tameside in 2020 (preliminary figures)					The birth rate varies between wards within Tameside, Wards with the highest birth rate per population include: • Hyde Godley • St Peter's A map of live births by ward in Tameside can be found in Appendix A (Map 5).
Race	Ethnic group	Tameside		GM		The percentage of people from ethnic minority background varies between LSOAs in Tameside. The LSOA with the highest percentage of residents from ethnic minority backgrounds is St Peters, Katherine/Police Station - LSOA E01005950). Other areas with high percentages of residents from ethnic minority backgrounds include: • Hyde (Town Hall/Grid Iron/Kingston - LSOA E01006040, and Fire Station/Ten Houses - LSOA E01006039) A map of ethnicity for LSOAs in Tameside can be found in Appendix A (Map 6)
	White	199,429	90.3%	2,248,123	83.8%	
	Mixed / multiple	3,159	1.4%	60,710	2.3%	
	Asian / Asian British	14,553	6.6%	272,173	10.1%	
	Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	1,784	0.8%	74,097	2.8%	
	Other	399	0.9%	27,425	1%	

In- Scope Protected Characteristic	Overview for the local authority; including updated data and / or significant variation or similarity compared to the GM picture.	'Outliers' within the Local Authority (LSOAs or communities with a particularly high proportion of a protected characteristic to highlight an distributional impacts)
	(Census 2011 data)	
Religion	56% of taxi drivers in Tameside identify as Muslim (according to Tameside Taxi Census). Any business costs are therefore likely to be disproportionately experienced by this group.	The percentage of people who are Muslim varies between LSOAs in Tameside. The LSOA with the highest percentage of residents who are Muslim is Katherine/Police Station - LSOA E01005950. Other areas with high percentages of Muslim residents include:

Religion	Tameside		GM	
Christian	140,322	64/%	1,657,594	62%
Buddhist	511	0%	9,555	0%
Hindu	3,223	2%	23,478	1%
Jewish	89	0%	25,013	1%
Muslim	9,705	4%	232,787	9%
Sikh	102	0%	5,322	0%
Other	651	0%	7,429	0%
None	51,674	24%	557,129	21%
Not stated	13,047	6%	164,221	6%

(Census 2011 data)

Outliers column (continued):

- Fire Station/Ten Houses - LSOA E01006039

- Town Hall/Grid Iron/Kingston - LSOA E01006040

- James North/Library - LSOA E01006029

- Ashton Town Centre - LSOA E01005948

In all of the above LSOAs the percentage of Muslim residents is above 25% (Map 7)

Sex		Tameside		GM		There are no outlying LSOAs with respect to sex.

	Tameside		GM	
Total Population	226, 493		2,835,686	
Males	111,630	49.3%	1,410,193	49.7%
Females	114,863	50.7%	1,425,493	50.3%

In- Scope Protected Characteristic	Overview for the local authority; including updated data and / or significant variation or similarity compared to the GM picture.	'Outliers' within the Local Authority (LSOAs or communities with a particularly high proportion of a protected characteristic to highlight an distributional impacts)
	(2019 Mid-Year Population Estimate, updated from 2018 in GM EIA)	
Gender Reassignment	There is no data available at a local level for gender reassignment. Best estimate for the number of transgender people is approximately 1% of the population. In Tameside - this would be equivalent to 2265 people. (Stonewall www.stonewall.org.uk/truth-about-trans)	No data available at local level, therefore outlying LSOAs cannot be identified.
Sexual Orientation	There is no direct data available at a local level for sexual orientation. Data collected from the annual population survey and the GP patient survey estimates that the proportion of people in Tameside who identify as LGB is 2%. In Tameside, this would be equivalent to 4530 people. (https://www.lifeintamesideandglossop.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Tameside-and-Glossop-JSNA-population-demographics.pdf)	No data available at local level, therefore outlying LSOAs cannot be identified.

The following characteristics are considered within Tameside's Equality Impact Assessment process over and above the protected characteristics included in the Equality Act, and have been scoped into this local assessment.

Protected Characteristic considered in Tameside	Overview for the local authority; including updated data and / or significant variation or similarity compared to the GM picture.					'Outliers' within the Local Authority (LSOAs or communities with a particularly high proportion of a protected characteristic to highlight any distributional impacts)
Carers	Hours of unpaid care:	Tameside		GM		The percentage of people who provide unpaid care varies between LSOAs in Tameside. The LSOA with the highest percentage of residents who provide unpaid care is Denton South (Yew Tree/Stockport Rd./Cemetery - LSOA E01005982). Other areas with high percentages of residents who provide unpaid care include:
	None	195,265	89%	2,402,229	89.6%	
	1-19	14,106	8.4%	167,105	9.6%	
	2-49	3,594	1.6%	41,800	1.6%	
	50+	6,359	2.9%	71,394	2.7%	
	(Census 2011)					• Mottram - LSOA E01006048 • Haughton Green (East) - LSOA E01005983 • St. Anne's / Broomstairs - LSOA E01005973 A map of unpaid carers for LSOAs in Tameside can be found in Appendix (Map 8)
Breastfeeding	Breastfeeding prevalence at:	Tameside		GM		There are no outlying LSOAs with respect to breastfeeding.
	First feed	1,435	53.5%	19,780	59%	
	6-8 weeks	997	N/A	3,997 (incomplete)	N/A	
	(2019/20 PHE)					

2.1.3 Socio-Economic Characteristics

Under the Equality Act, socio-economic characteristic is not a Protected Characteristic. As a result, the GM EqIA for CAP does not consider the impacts on the scheme on difference socio-economic groups. A Distributional Impact Assessment (DIA) has been undertaken for the programme which does consider these impacts. Tameside do consider impacts on low or no income groups.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 can be used to identify the LSOAs within Tameside that are the most deprived in socio-economic terms. The five most deprived LSOAs are:

- Hyde Godley: Mansfield/Ewen Fields/Fine Fare – LSOA E01006028.

- St Peters: Ashton Town Centre - LSOA E01005948

- St Peters: West Park - LSOA E01005952

- Longdendale: Hattersley Central/Dual Carriageway - LSOA E01006050

- Longdendale: Hattersley Road West/Railway Station - LSOA E01006027

A map of IMD scores of each LSOA in Tameside is provided in Appendix A (Map 9)

2.2 Equality impacts review

Consultation responses from Tameside respondents were reviewed and compared against the wider GM responses to explore any differences between locality and GM level responses. It should be noted that as sample sizes are small, comparisons may not be statistically reliable and results from the consultation may not be representative. Firstly, the achieved demographic profile of respondents from Tameside was compared to the demographic profile of responses achieved across GM. Table A below presents this comparison using the available data.

Table A: Responses by demographic group – Tameside and Greater Manchester level

Demographic group		Achieved Tameside Sample (%)	Achieved GM Sample (%)
Age (valid responses only)	Under 35	12	17
	35-54	40	41
	Over 55	47	42
	Men	63	62

Gender (valid responses only)	Women	37	38
Ethnic origin (valid responses only)	White British	86	88
	All other ethnic minorities	14	12
Limiting long term illness (valid responses only)	Yes	28	22
	No	72	78
Affected by air pollution (valid responses only)	Yes	23	26
	No	77	73
Responding to the consultation as:	Member of the public	79	81
	Business	10	16
	Hackney / PHV driver	8	N/A
	Organisation	1	N/A
	Councillor/Elected member	1	N/A

Responses to open ended questions within the consultation were then reviewed. Themes arising from Tameside responses appeared to generally be in line with the key themes from responses at a GM level. A small number of potential differences were identified with Tameside respondents highlighting the following as particular issues:

- Concern about the impact of the CAP on people participating in equestrian events/owners of horseboxes

- Concern that clean air charges for public transport would ultimately be passed on to consumers, leading to a reduction in public transport usage.

- Concern that proposed charges are too high

Protected characteristic	Assessment topic	Impact (+/-)	Magnitude of impact post mitigation (extent of population exposure to impact)		Differential/ Disproportionate	Reason for difference in impact from GM assessment
			GM	Tameside		
Age	Air quality	+	High	High	Differential	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Accessibility	-	Low	Low	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	-	Low	Low	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
Disability[1]	Air quality	+	High	High	Differential	People with a disability are also more likely to have a long term health condition, and therefore be more susceptible to poor air quality.
	Accessibility	-	Low	Low	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	-	Low	Low	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
Pregnancy and maternity	Air quality	+	High	High	Differential	No difference anticipated from GM assessment

---

[1] Disability covers a wide range of physical and mental impairment. Where the impact would differ dependent on disability this is flagged in the narrative.

Protected characteristic	Assessment topic	Impact (+/-)	Magnitude of impact post mitigation (extent of population exposure to impact)		Differential/ Disproportionate	Reason for difference in impact from GM assessment
			GM	Tameside		
	Accessibility	No impact				No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	No equality impact				No difference anticipated from GM assessment
Race[2]	Air quality	+	High	High	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Accessibility	-	Low	Low	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	-	Low	Low	Disproportionate	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
Sex	Air quality	No equality impact				No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Accessibility	No equality impact				No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	-	Medium	Medium	Disproportionate	Taxi drivers, PHV drivers and bus drivers are over 90% more likely to be male than female. Any business costs are therefore likely to be disproportionately experienced by men.

---

[2] Race covers all races identified within the ONS dataset. Where the impact would differ for different races, this is identified in the narrative.

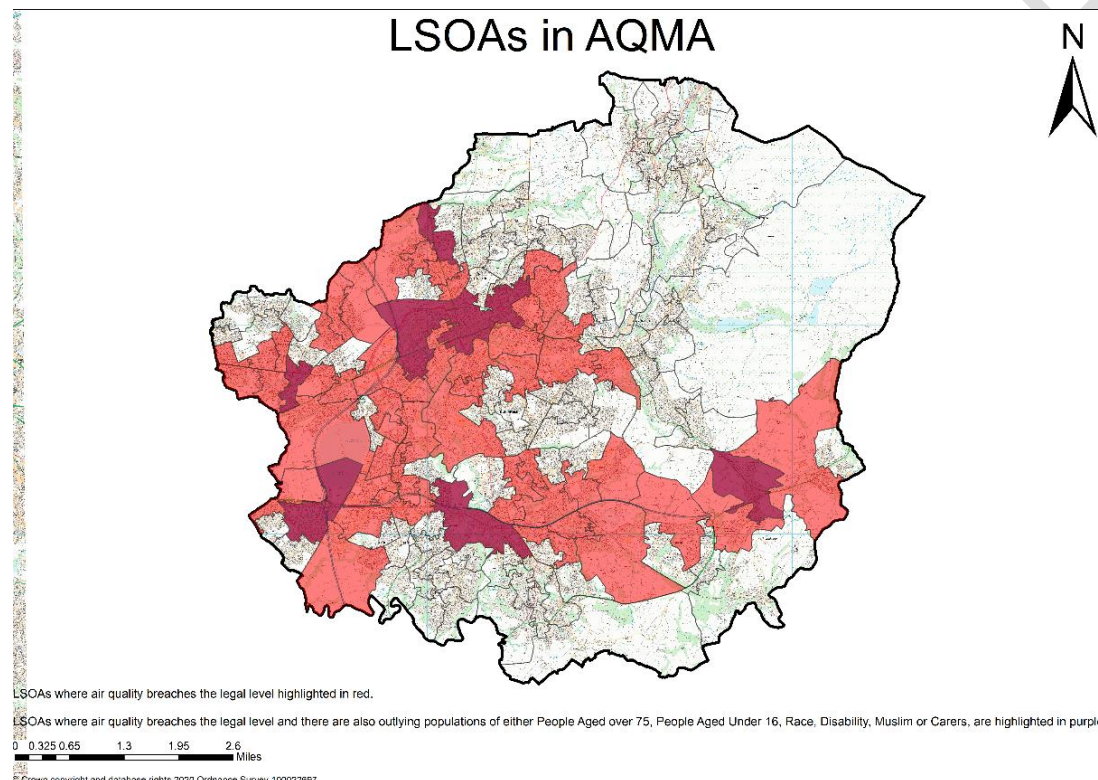| Protected characteristic	Assessment topic	Impact (+/-)	Magnitude of impact post mitigation (extent of population exposure to impact)		Differential/ Disproportionate	Reason for difference in impact from GM assessment
			GM	Tameside		
Gender Reassign-ment	Air quality		No equality impact			No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Accessibility	-	Low	Low	Differential	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	-	Low	Low	Differential	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
Sexual orientation	Air quality		No equality impact			
	Accessibility	-	Low	Low	Differential	No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability		No equality impact			
Religion	Air Quality		No equality impact			There is no anticipated impact on religious groups in relation to this topic.
	Accessibility		No equality impact			There is no anticipated impact on religious groups in relation to this topic

Protected characteristic	Assessment topic	Impact (+/-)	Magnitude of impact post mitigation (extent of population exposure to impact)		Differential/ Disproportionate	Reason for difference in impact from GM assessment
			GM	Tameside		
	Affordability	-	Medium	Medium	Disproportionate	56% of taxi drivers in Tameside identify as Muslim (according to Tameside Taxi Census). Any business costs are therefore likely to be disproportionately experienced by this group.
Breastfeeding	Air Quality	+	Not assessed specifically (but covered in Maternity)	High	Differential	No difference anticipated from GM assessment for pregnancy and maternity protected characteristic group which has direct links with breastfeeding.
	Accessibility	No equality impact				No difference anticipated from GM assessment
	Affordability	No equality impact				No difference anticipated from GM assessment
Carers	Air Quality	No equality impact				There is no anticipated impact on carers in relation to this topic
	Accessibility	-	Not assessed	Low	Disproportionate	Impact on carers is closely aligned to the impact on people with disabilities. Carers are more likely to rely on public transport in their role as a carer. Impact in line with GM assessment for disabled residents.
	Affordability	-	Not assessed	Low	Disproportionate	Impact on carers is closely aligned to the impact on people with disabilities. Impact in line with GM assessment for disabled residents.

2.3 'Hot-spots' in Tameside

2.3.1 Geographical 'hot-spots' in Tameside

In 2016 GM declared an air quality management area (AQMA), identifying areas that are in exceedance of the annual air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide. Within Tameside the AQMA is predominantly located along the routes of the main north/south and east/west transport corridors in the borough.

We have reviewed those LSOAs that include part of the AQMA within their boundaries (no LSOAs are wholly within the AQMA) and then examined the population demographics of these LSOAs. This showed that the demographics within these LSOAs are diverse, with some LSOAs having higher percentages of protected characteristic groups than the Tameside average. Map 1 below illustrates the LSOAs in Tameside that are within the AQMA (in red) – those LSOAs that are within the AQMA <u>and</u> have a higher percentage of a protected characteristic group compared to the Tameside average are shown in dark red.

LSOAs where air quality breaches the legal level highlighted in red.

LSOAs where air quality breaches the legal level and there are also outlying populations of either People Aged over 75, People Aged Under 16, Race, Disability, Muslim or Carers, are highlighted in purple.

0 0.325 0.65   1.3   1.95   2.6
                                            Miles

© Crown copyright and database rights 2020 Ordnance Survey 100022697

Map 1: LSOAs within AQMA in Tameside that exceed, or are close to exceeding, the air quality objective of 40μg/m3 overlaid with those with high proportions of protected characteristic groups (as outlined in Table B)

LSOAs within the AQMA that have a higher proportion of protected characteristic groups are also outlined in Table B below, along with a measure of air quality where available. In all of these LSOAs, annual average concentrations of nitrogen dioxide at monitored locations exceed, or are close to exceeding, the air quality objective of $40\mu g/m^3$. Therefore, the expected air quality equality impact of the CAP for the protected groups of age, race and disability is positive as the CAP should result in a reduction in air pollution. As a result no further local action is necessary for these groups within the identified LSOAs. It has already been concluded in section 2.2 above that there are no air quality equality impacts associated with the proposed CAP for the protected characteristics of religion and carers.

Table B details those LSOAs within the AQMA area in Tameside which also have a higher proportion of the named protected characteristic groups (in scope within this EqIA) than the Tameside population overall. Nitrogen dioxide concentration levels is also provided where this information is available.

Ward	LSOA Name	LSOA Code	%Age (over 75+)	%Age (under 16)	%Race	%Disability	%Religion (Muslim)	% Carers	Annual average NO$_2$ concentrations (µg/m^3)
Ashton St Michael's	Beaufort/St. James'	E01005941			x				37
Ashton St Michael's	Russell St./Whiteacre	E01005947			x				No local available data
St. Peter's	Ashton Town Centre	E01005948			x		x		23-47
St. Peter's	Katherine/Police Station	E01005950		x	x		x		44
St. Peter's	Trafalgar Square	E01005953			x				47-59
Ashton Waterloo	Dale Grove / Bardsley Brew	E01005954	x			x			38
Denton North East	St. Anne's / Broomstairs	E01005973						x	No local data available
Denton West	Dane Bank (East)	E01005985	x						38 - 47
Denton West	Dane Bank (North) /Hulme Rd.	E01005990	x						31-38
Droylsden East	Town Centre/Fairfield East	E01006000	x			x			No local available data
Hyde Werneth	Town Hall/Grid Iron/Kingston	E01006040		x	x		x		28-40
Longdendale	Mottram	E01006048						x	60

Table B: LSOAs within the AQMA area in Tameside which also have a higher proportion of the named protected characteristic groups (in scope within this EqIA) than the Tameside population

overall. Nitrogen dioxide concentration levels is also provided where this information is available

It should be noted that residents living along the Strategic Road Network (SRN) taking high volumes of trans-Pennine traffic through the Longdendale Valley villages of Mottram and Hollingworth towards Manchester and beyond experience higher levels of air pollution. These SRN links are not covered by the proposed CAZ, essentially allowing traffic to travel through already highly polluted areas of Tameside without having to comply with the proposed GM CAP. The SRN is controlled by Highways England who have not been directed to improve air quality on their network within the timeframes set out for local authorities. A local bypass has already been approved, which will involve de-trunking some of the SRN along this route but it will not be completed within the timescales set by the government directive. At the time of writing Tameside and TfGM are in discussion with the Joint Air Quality Unit (JAQU) to seek a way to progress the issues around these SRN links. Residents living in these areas will not receive the same air quality benefits from the proposed GM CAP as those in other areas.

2.3.2   Protected characteristic 'hot-spots' in Tameside

Although there are some LSOAs with higher percentages of protected characteristic groups, there is not anticipated to be any particular difference of impact, in line with the GM assessment.

2.4   Actions to be taken by Tameside

Actions will be taken to review and assess the potential negative impacts that are specific to our borough. These will be:

2.4.1   Mitigate any potential equality impacts identified.

Mitigations identified in the wider GM EqIA will be applied locally where possible. These include:

- Mitigating impacts on air quality:

    o Increasing the rate and scale of upgrade to compliant vehicles by reducing the barriers for owners and operators of buses, coaches, minibuses, taxis, PHVs, HGVs and light goods vehicles (LGVs). This would lead to beneficial air quality impacts potentially coming forward sooner than they may otherwise.

- Mitigating the impacts on accessibility:

    o Providing qualifying vehicles (and therefore owners/businesses) with various options for reducing the financial impact of upgrading to a compliant vehicle. This would reduce the likelihood of service providers being unable to afford to keep the business running. There is a chance that smaller operators and/or individual owners of non-compliant vehicles may still not find it economically viable to continue to provide a service, therefore whilst

mitigation against service reduction is in place, services may be reduced/lost, particularly within the charity, community transport and taxi/PHV which are owned by individuals.

- Mitigating the impacts on affordability:

  o The suite of CAP funding measures will mitigate the extent of adverse impacts the CAZ will place on business owners – both individuals and operators of small and large fleets

  o The likelihood of fare increases is reduced as businesses are more likely to be able to finance the upgrade to compliant vehicles without needing to pass additional costs onto customers or ending business.

Local mitigations:

As outlined in s2.3.1, Tameside and TfGM to agree with the Joint Air Quality Unit (JAQU) a way to progress the issues around the SRN links taking high volumes of trans-Pennine traffic through the Longdendale Valley villages of Mottram and Hollingworth towards Manchester . As this area is not covered by the proposed CAZ, Residents living in these areas will not receive the same air quality benefits from the proposed GM CAP as those in other areas.

2.4.2 Monitor any potential equality impacts identified.

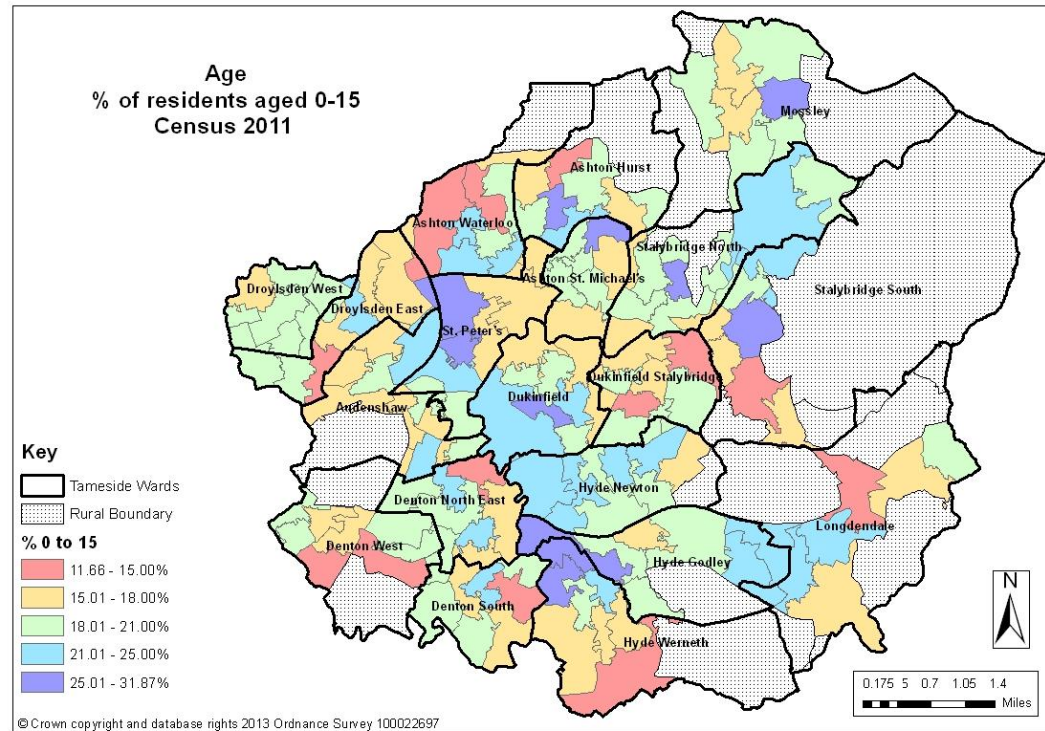The monitoring process identified within the wider GM EqIA will be applied at a local level.

2.4.3 Review any potential equality impacts identified.

Any equality impacts identified will be reviewed using the same process identified in the wider GM EqIA.
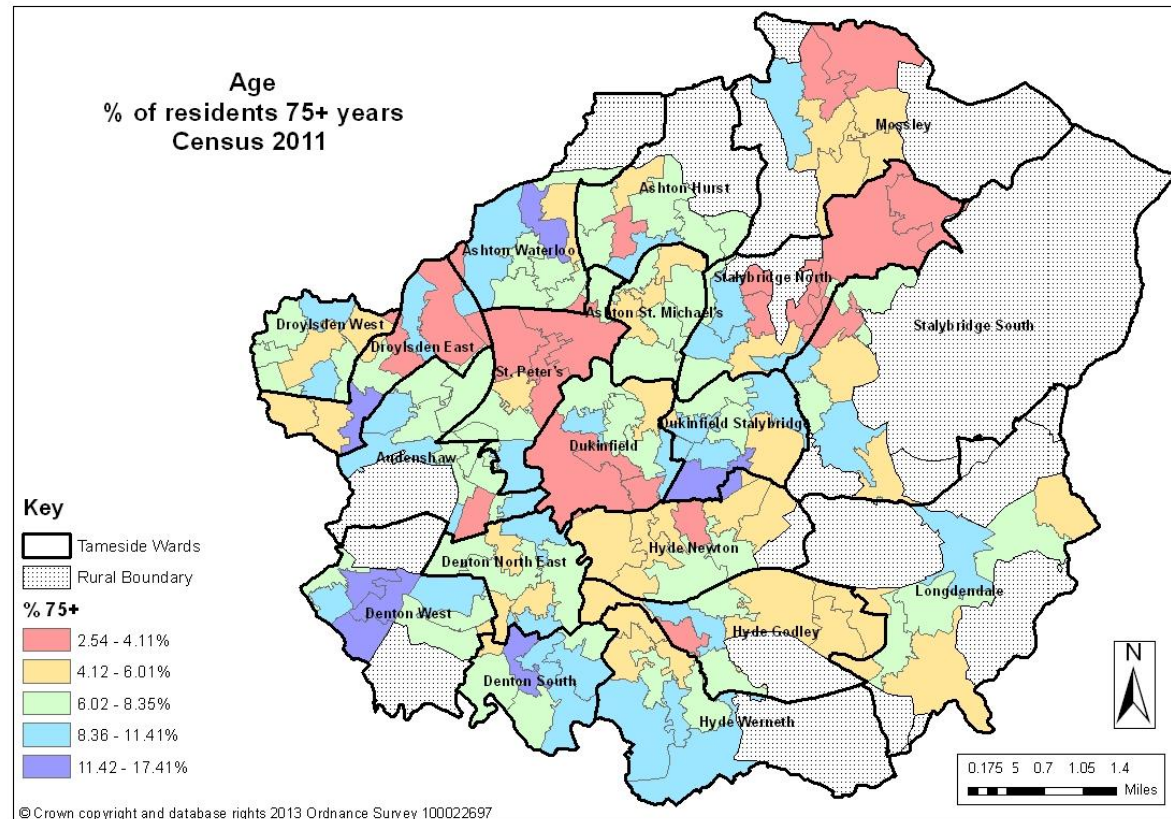
2.4.4 Outline local monitoring and review plan.

We will continue to monitor air quality locally as before. We will monitor the impact upon employment of taxi, PHV and bus drivers.
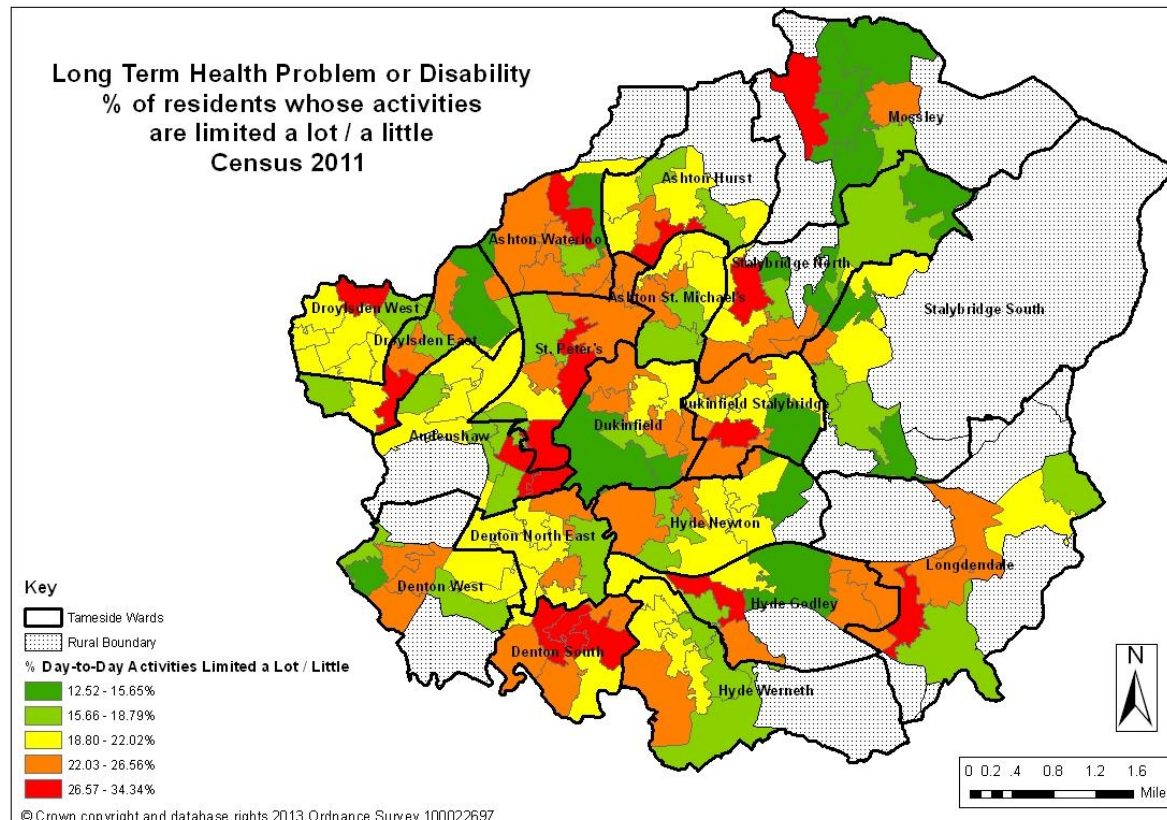
3   Supporting data:

Map 2: The percentage of residents aged 0-15 years in each LSOA in Tameside

Age
% of residents 75+ years
Census 2011

Mossley

Ashton Hurst

Ashton Waterloo

Stalybridge North

Droylsden West

Ashton St. Michael's

Stalybridge South

Droylsden East

St. Peter's

Dukinfield Stalybridge

Audenshaw

Dukinfield

Hyde Newton

Denton North East

Longdendale

Denton West

Hyde Godley

Denton South

Hyde Werneth

Key

☐ Tameside Wards
▨ Rural Boundary

% 75+

■ 2.54 - 4.11%
■ 4.12 - 6.01%
■ 6.02 - 8.35%
■ 8.36 - 11.41%
■ 11.42 - 17.41%

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100022697

0.175 5 0.7 1.05 1.4
Miles

N

Map 3: The percentage of residents over 75+ years in each LSOA in Tameside.

Long Term Health Problem or Disability
% of residents whose activities
are limited a lot / a little
Census 2011

Key
Tameside Wards
Rural Boundary

% Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot / Little
12.52 - 15.65%
15.66 - 18.79%
18.80 - 22.02%
22.03 - 26.56%
26.57 - 34.34%

© Crown copyright and database rights 2013 Ordnance Survey 100022697

0 0.2 .4   0.8   1.2   1.6
Miles

Map 4: The percentage of residents who have a disability or long term health condition in each LSOA in Tameside.
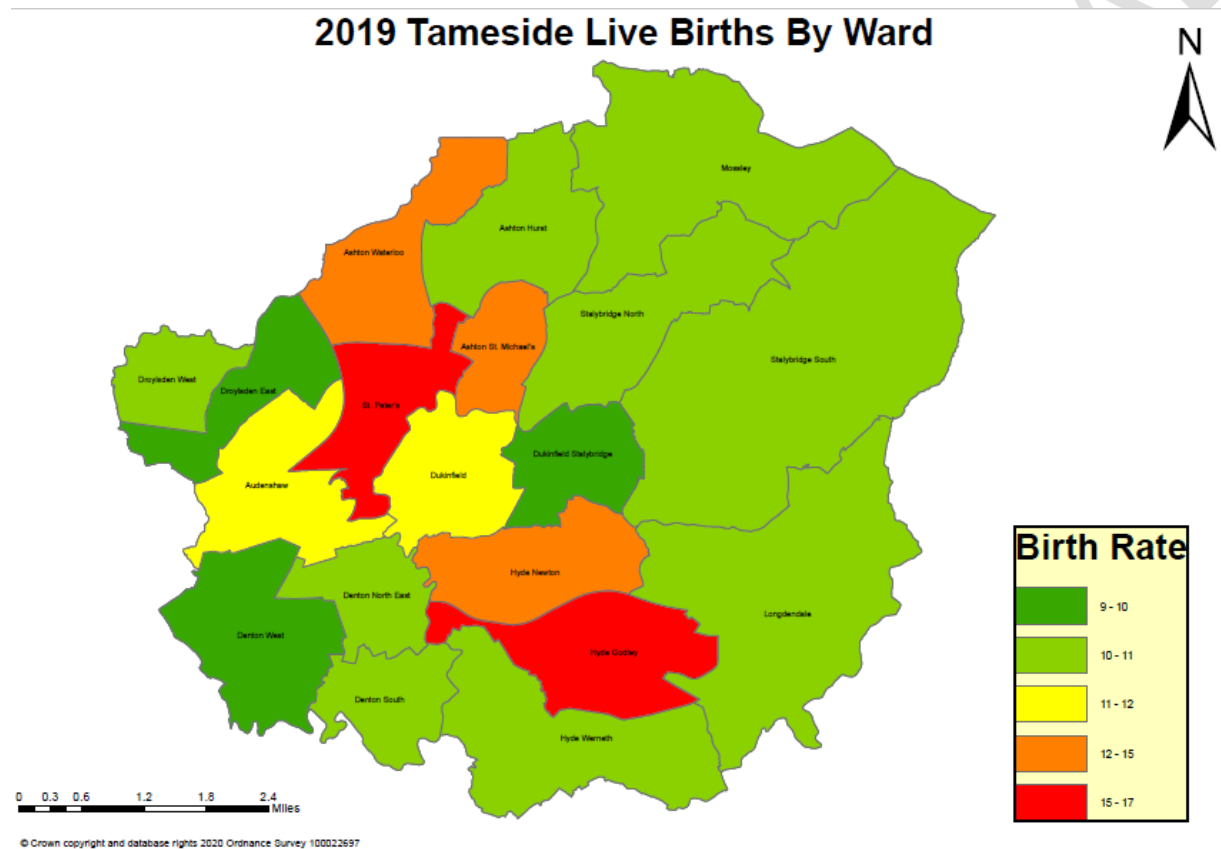
Map 5: Birth rate per population in each electoral ward in Tameside.
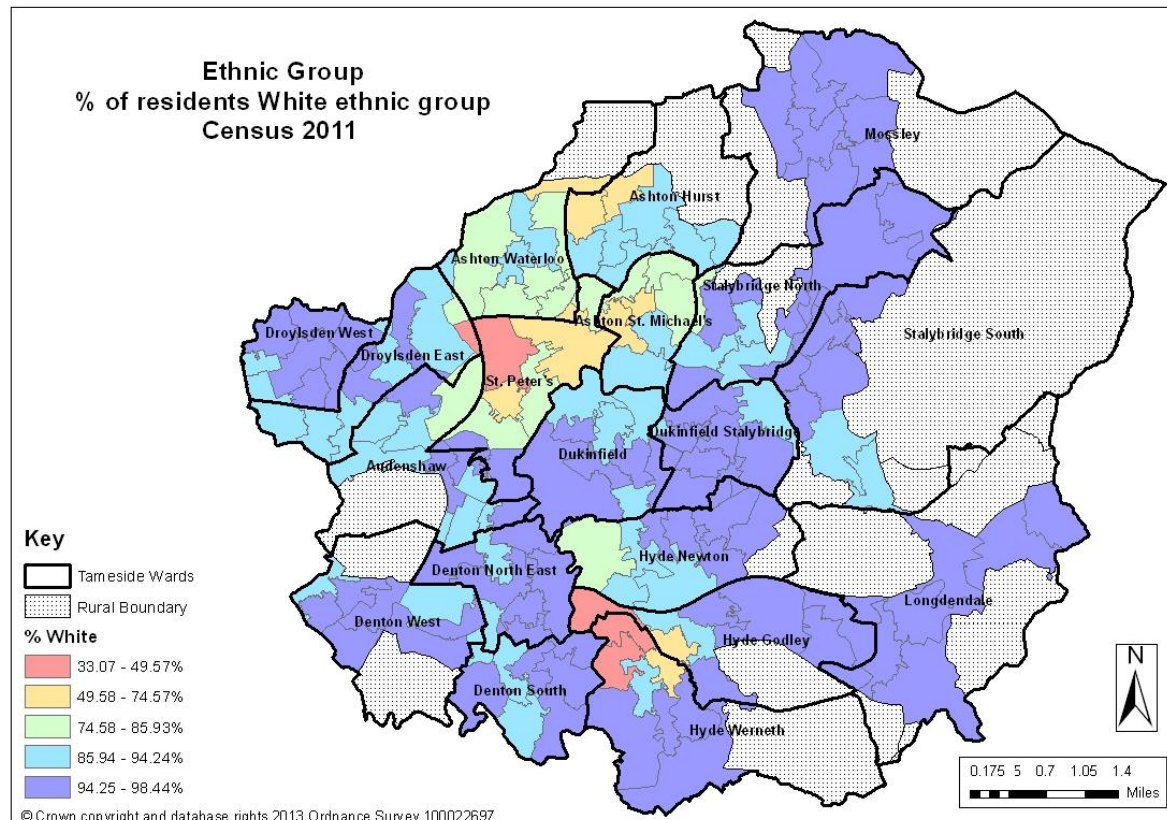
Map 6: The percentage of people from white ethnic backgrounds in each LSOA in Tameside.

**Percentage of Tameside Residents
Who Identify as Muslim by LSOA
(2011 Census Data)**

Key

|	
	0 - 2
	3 - 5
	6 - 11
	12 - 24
	25 - 56
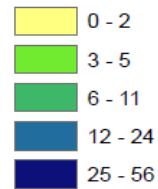
This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of
Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and
may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Tameside MBC Licence No
LA100022697, 2013.
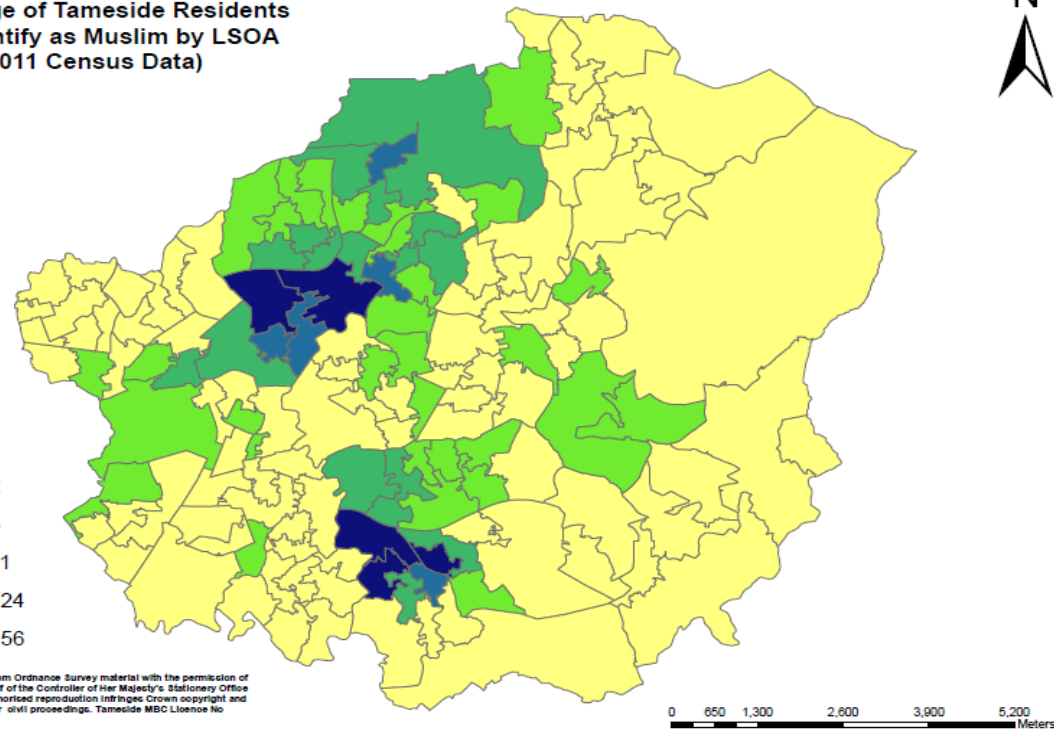
Map 7: The percentage of residents who are Muslim by LSOA (Census 2011)
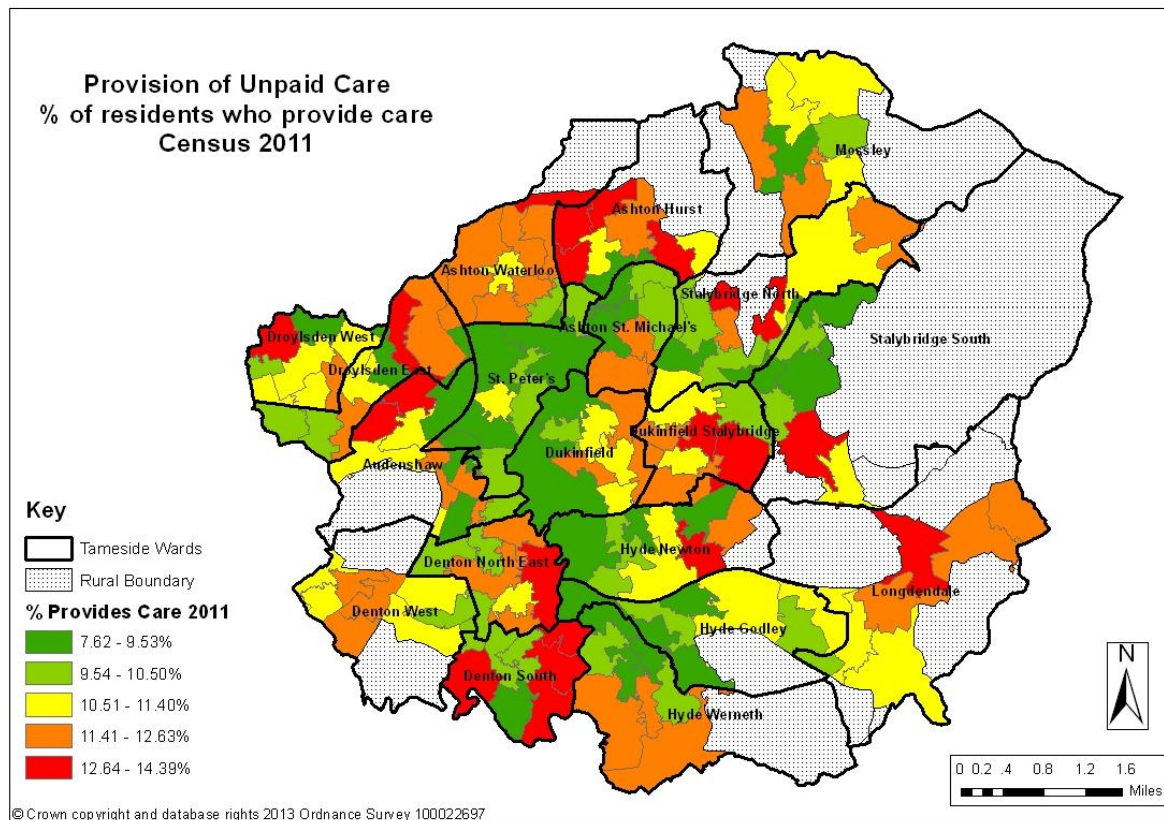
Map 8: The percentage of residents who provide unpaid care in each LSOA in Tameside.
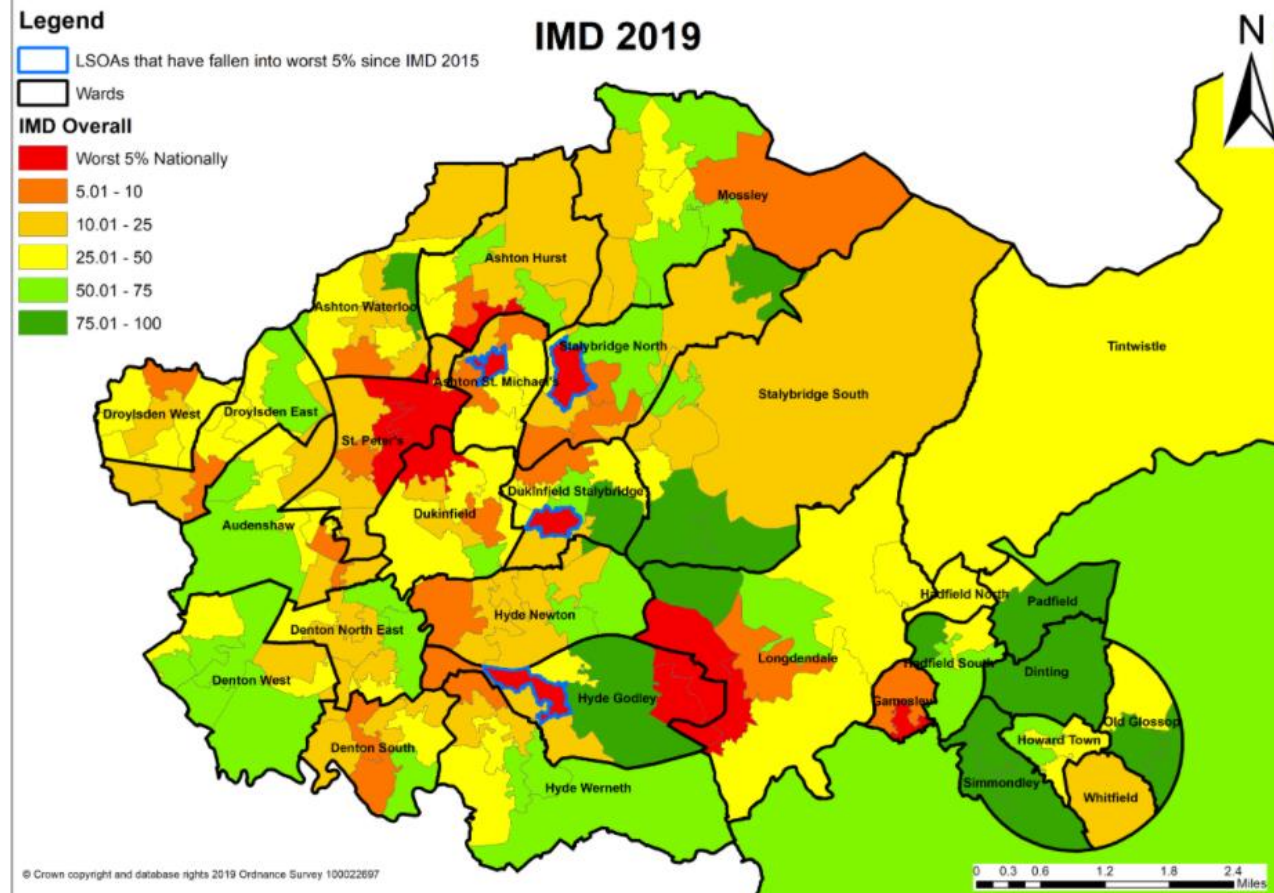
Map 9: Index of Multiple Deprivation rank for each LSOA in Tameside (and Glossop).