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Integrated Impact Assessment  
Part 1 of the Culture Strategy (Culture section of the strategy)  
BOP Consulting  
December 2018

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**BOP**  
Consulting

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

This impact assessment reviews the impacts of the Culture Strategy published in December 2018 (comprising one culture and one sport strategy). It should be read with those documents. The Culture Strategy sets out the Mayor's vision, and the policies and proposals behind it, for culture and sport in the city.

The culture section of the strategy covers four priorities:

- Love London – more people experiencing and creating culture on their doorstep.
- Culture and Good Growth – supporting, saving and sustaining cultural places and spaces.
- Creative Londoners – investing in a diverse creative workforce for the future.
- World City – a global creative powerhouse today and in the future.

The Mayor's existing legal powers and responsibilities in relation to the Culture Strategy are set out in sections 41, 42, 42B, 43, 376 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999 (GLA Act 1999).

This version of the impact assessment has been updated to reflect revisions to the draft strategy and the feedback from the consultation which took place from 23 March – 19<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

## 1.2 Method

This Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) of the Culture Strategy (encompassing one culture and one sports strategy) is comprised of an Equality Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment and Community Safety Impact Assessment and due regard for sustainable development in the capital. The geographical scope of this Culture Strategy is Greater London.

The GLA Act 1999 sets out the Mayor's statutory responsibility to develop a Culture Strategy that contains policies relating to culture, media and sport. Due to the growth of the culture and sport policy areas within the GLA, in particular since the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the strategy is published in two parts. One part covering culture and the other sports. This Integrated Impact Assessment focusses on the culture section of the strategy referred to herein as the Culture Strategy.

The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) must also review the Culture Strategy (encompassing one culture and one sports strategy) against the GLA's overarching IIA Framework Objectives, which are broader. The inclusion of these additional Framework Objectives, for example objective three (Climate change mitigation) or twelve (Economic competitiveness and employment), means that the IIA process also addresses sustainability and to an extent climate change. These aspects of impact are however covered more fully by spatial planning strategies such as the current Supplementary Planning Guidance for Culture in the Night Time Economy.

The GLA has a total of 24 overarching IIA Framework Objectives. The GLA IIA Guide (2009) suggests that as part of the scoping exercise preceding this draft report, the number of IIA objectives should be limited to 12-18.

This IIA will consider a total of 12 IIA Framework Objectives, selected as proportionate and relevant in consultation with GLA stakeholders. Three of these matches the three core parts of this IIA. The remaining nine have been grouped thematically under Equality, Health and/or Community Safety.

The method for assessing the Equality impact of the Culture Strategy differs from the method for Health and Community Safety. The Equalities impact assessment looks at each of the four strands in turn, while the Health and Community Safety assessment looks at the level of policy actions, which are grouped into common themes.

### 1.3 Selected IIA Framework Objectives

IIA objective	Description	In/out of scope
<b>Environment</b>		
1 Air Quality	Reduce emissions and concentrations of harmful atmospheric pollutants, and reduce exposure, particularly in areas of poorest air quality	<b>Culture:</b> Out of scope of this IIA. Creative and cultural industries would support this via policies set out in the London Plan, Environment, Transport and Economic Development Strategies. These programmes may be referenced in the Culture Strategy.
11. Historic environment	Conserve and enhance historic environment, including that with historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value	<b>Culture:</b> Access to built heritage relates to Equalities, and can have positive health impacts. Also, GLA Act outlines that Culture Strategy will include policies related to supporting London’s Heritage, e.g. supporting diverse heritage.
3. Climate change mitigation	Help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, towards zero carbon London by 2050	<b>Culture:</b> GLA Act asks all strategies to consider this area, plus links to Culture and Good Growth strand of Culture Strategy.
2.Climate change adaptation	Ensure London adapts and becomes more resilient to impacts of climate change and extreme weather events	Out of scope of this IIA: Generally, Creative and Cultural Industries would support this via policies set out in the London Plan, Environment, Transport and Economic Development Strategies.
5. Flood risk	Manage the risk of flooding from all sources and improve the resilience of people and property to flooding	Environment, Transport and Economic Development Strategies.

6. Geology and soils	Conserve London's geodiversity and protect soils from development and over intensive use	
7. Materials and waste	Reduce waste generated, use and value materials as long as possible, achieve high reuse/recycling rates	
8. Noise and vibration	Minimise noise and vibration levels, minimise disruption, reduce inequalities in exposure	Considered within objective 23 (Crime, safety and security).
9. Water resources and quality	Protect and enhance London's water bodies, ensuring sustainable water supply, drainage and sewerage	Out of scope of this IIA: Creative and Cultural Industries would not be involved beyond that of other business covered by London Plan or Economic Development Strategy.
10. Natural Capital, Natural Environment	Protect, connect and enhance London's natural capital, deliver net positive outcome for biodiversity	Out of scope of this IIA: Creative and Cultural Industries will support this objective via the London Plan, Environment, Transport and Economic Development Strategies.
<b>Economic</b>		
12. Economic competitiveness and employment	Maintain and strengthen London's position as leading, connected, knowledge based global city. Support economic structure providing opportunities for all	<b>Culture:</b> Relates to health inequalities (link between unemployment and poor health) Culture and Good Growth, Creative Londoner and World City strands include policies around creative industries training and employment. Particularly relevant to under-represented Equality groups.
13. Education and skills	Ensure education and skills provision meets needs of existing and future labour market, improves life chances for all	<b>Culture:</b> Relates to under-represented Equality groups entering and advancing in sector. Love London, Creative Londoner and World City culture policy strands aim to help young people access creative jobs.

15. Infrastructure	Ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure meets population and demographic change. Ensure also in line with sustainable development and supports economic competitiveness	<b>Culture:</b> Health and Equalities impact of policies to protect and enhance provision, and ensure equal access and use infrastructure and open space, as well as employment and training opportunities for specific equality groups.
16. Culture	Safeguard and enhance cultural offer, heritage, infrastructure, natural environment and talent to benefit all Londoners. Deliver new activities that strengthen London's global position.	<b>Culture:</b> Participating in cultural activities can have a positive impact on health. Core to Culture Strategy. Sports Strategy aims to integrate culture and sport activity. Diversity in culture and sport offer encourages social integration and inclusion.
14 Connectivity	Enhance and improve connectivity for all, increase proportion of journeys made by active transport.	<b>Culture:</b> Out of scope, as Culture strategy's infrastructure related policies do not include transport infrastructure.
17 Sustainable Land Use	Make best, most efficient use of land to support sustainable development.	Out of scope of this IIA: Generally, Creative and Cultural Industries would support this via policies set out in the London Plan.
<b>Social</b>		
18. Equality and inclusion	Make London fair and inclusive, where everyone is able to participate. Reduce inequality and disadvantage. Address diverse needs.	<b>Culture:</b> Core to Equalities Impact Assessment
21. Accessibility	Maximise accessibility for all	<b>Culture:</b> Core to Equalities Impact Assessment, particularly access and inclusion for all Equality groups.
19. Social integration	Ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice	<b>Culture:</b> Relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment, and also to health due to potential health and well-being impact of networks of social relationships.

20. Health and health inequalities	Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners, reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.	<b>Culture:</b> Core to Health and Health Inequalities Impact Assessment. By definition also relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment.
23. Crime, safety and security	Contribute to safety and security. Contribute to perceptions of safety.	<b>Culture:</b> Core to Community Safety Impact Assessment and also relevant to Equalities Impact Assessment – hate crime, safety and perceptions of safety.
24. Design	Create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods. Ensure new buildings/ spaces designed to promote and enhance sense of place and distinctiveness.	<b>Culture:</b> Strategy champions high quality design & public art, which in turn can have a health impact and improve access and inclusion for all equality groups
22. Housing Supply, Quality, Choice and Affordability	Provide a quantum, type, quality and tenure of housing (including specialist and affordable provision) to better meet demographic change and household demand	Out of scope: Generally, Creative and Cultural Industries would support this objective via policies and programmes set out in the London Plan and Housing Strategies.

## 2. Culture Section Assessment

### 2.1 Health Impact Assessment

#### 2.1.1 Health and wellbeing impact of a greener cultural and creative sector

**IIA Framework objective 3 Climate change mitigation:** Help tackle climate change through reducing greenhouse gas emissions, towards zero carbon London by 2050.

**Context: Any reduction in carbon footprint, and particularly CO2 emissions, is likely to have a positive impact on the short and long-term health of Londoners.**

Although London's CO2 emissions have fallen by 16 per cent and per capita emissions by 34 per cent since 1990, London is still set to miss its CO2 targets and the Mayor's ambition for a zero carbon London. In 2014, 35 per cent of emissions were generated from dwellings, 42 per cent from businesses and 23 per cent from London's transport. The vast majority of emissions are therefore from heating and powering buildings. New buildings need to be low carbon and energy efficient, as does existing building stock.

***What is the likely impact of Culture Strategy policies on cultural and creative sector carbon footprint, and their contribution to CO2 emissions?***

The Draft Culture Strategy's Culture and Good Growth strand contains the policies and actions most relevant to the carbon footprint and emissions of the cultural and creative sector.

#### **Convening dialogue**

This includes policies that intersect with other strategies:

- Environment Strategy: make more than 50 per cent of London green by 2050. Mayor will bring together culture and environment field partners to explore how creative sector can help meet environment strategy targets.

#### ***Likely impact: Neutral***

Convening dialogue across different sectors is likely to have a positive impact on generating ideas and solutions for future reduction to emissions and carbon footprint. However, it is a very upstream measure and therefore unlikely to produce tangible impact in the lifetime of this Draft Culture Strategy. The impact of the policy could be amplified if there were a clearer commitment to follow-up action, such as using the organisations in which the Mayor invests significant funds (e.g. the Museum of London) as organisations that pilot some of the ideas generated from the sector dialogue.

#### **Green spaces**

The Culture Good Growth strand also includes policies where the GLA works with other government bodies and/or external organisations to help protect the capital's green spaces:

- Culture Strategy for Old Oak Common, protecting and enhancing access to Wormwood Scrubs Parks (with Old Oak and Park Royal Development Corp)
- ‘Natural capital account’ for London’s parks and green spaces showing economic value and developing business case for protection (with Heritage Lottery Fund and National Trust)

***Likely impact: positive***

Although these policies will not reduce the environmental impact of the cultural and creative sector, they are likely to protect and enhance the urban ‘green lungs’ that can help offset emissions elsewhere.

**Raising awareness**

Lastly, Culture and Good Growth includes policies in which the Mayor champions or supports others’ initiatives to raise awareness:

- Endorse “Switch to Green” campaign (British Fashion Council, Westwood) encouraging fashion industry premises to switch to green energy tariff.
- Promote Mayoral funding opportunities that support sustainability and the environment e.g. Mayor’s London Drinking Fountain Fund and Re:fit.
- Assess the potential supply of renewable energy at unit bases used by film & TV productions across the capital.

***Likely impact: positive***

The above initiatives are designed to raise the profile of actions likely to have a positive impact. The involvement of the Mayor in supporting or endorsing these initiatives will help raise their profile further, therefore increasing positive impact.

**2.1.2 Health and wellbeing impact of creative economy employment**

**IIA Framework objective 12 Economic competitiveness & employment:** Support strong, diverse and resilient economic structure. Opportunities for all.

**IIA Framework objective 13 Education and skills:** Ensure provision improves life chances for all.

**Context: Poverty and deprivation have a negative impact on health and wellbeing, and can be mitigated by access to employment.**

For example, Londoners are more likely than residents in other parts of the UK to suffer mental health problems as a result of unemployment or debt.

Particular geographical areas of London and particular groups experience disproportionate levels of poverty and deprivation. 27 per cent of Londoners and a third of inner London residents live in relative poverty compared to 20 per cent in England. Households headed by minority ethnic individuals, households headed by young people and disabled people, refugee and asylum seekers, Gypsies, Roma and Travellers, and workless households are more likely to experience poverty.

Geographical areas with disproportionate levels of poverty and deprivation, also have the shortest life expectancy and healthy life expectancy.

At present, there are inequalities in access jobs in the creative sector. 95 per cent of jobs in London's creative economy were held by people from advantaged socio-economic groups in 2016, compared to 74 per cent outside the creative economy. 23 per cent of jobs in London's creative economy were held by people from BAME groups, below the proportion of jobs held by people from BAME groups in the non-creative economy (33 per cent). In the creative and cultural workforce in England, only 12 per cent of workers classify themselves as disabled.

At present, young people are finding the transition from education to work challenging, and the number preparing for creative occupations is reducing (there was an 8 per cent drop in those sitting GCSEs in arts subjects in 2015/16 alone).

***What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to grow creative industries employment?***

Policies around creative industries employment are concentrated in the Culture and Good Growth and Creative Londoner strands of the Draft Culture Strategy but are also touched on in the World City strand. As stated above, broadly speaking increased access to work opportunities has an indirect positive impact on health and wellbeing by reducing poverty.

**Infrastructure**

Policies under the Culture and Good Growth strand include infrastructure projects delivered in partnership:

- Development of the Cultural Infrastructure Plan which will deliver a package of policy, funding and toolkits to embed culture in the city.
- East Bank, the new cultural district in Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park will generate employment, cultivate the next generation of talent (range of partners)
- Embedding culture within the Royal Docks development, including planning for future large-scale investment in creative, digital and tech industries. (with Newham Council)
- Develop the case for investment in the Thames Estuary Production Corridor
- Grow the emerging Fashion District (range of partners)
- Support the delivery of a new Dagenham film studio, for which the feasibility study showed it could generate around 780 full time jobs (with London Borough of Barking and Dagenham)

***Likely impact: positive***

These developments are likely to support the incubation, growth or development of new creative businesses, which are likely in turn to generate creative jobs. Although these particular policies are not designed to address (health or other) inequalities, access to more employment opportunities can help reduce poverty, thereby having a (small) positive impact on overall health and wellbeing. Employment is also a key factor in decreasing reoffending. Likely impact could be amplified if major cultural employers in the new developments instigated targeted employment schemes (e.g. apprenticeships) that address people in the greatest need and that experience barriers to employment.

## **Support for existing creative businesses**

Policies under Culture and Good Growth include business growth support delivered in partnership:

- Working with local authorities and cultural organisations, Creative Enterprise Zones will help artists and creative businesses access a range of support (e.g. affordable workspace, business development support, business rates relief, high speed digital connectivity, community links, networking).
- Findings from Creative Enterprise Zone development projects will be published and disseminated widely.
- The Good Growth Fund will fund a range of cultural infrastructure to support creative enterprise.
- Creative Land Trust will support affordable workspace for artists and creatives in perpetuity.
- London Growth Hub signposts and assists businesses to information, guidance and resources to start, scale and grow their enterprise.
- The Culture at Risk office supports creative venues at risk of closure with advice and support.
- International Business Programme, delivered by London and Partners supports businesses to increase export and international trade.

### ***Likely impact: positive***

If the business support delivered through Creative Enterprise Zones is effective in helping creative businesses develop and grow, these businesses will in turn generate new creative jobs, which may (slightly) reduce overall poverty and the health impact of this in turn. Dissemination of Creative Enterprise Zone development project findings, if positive, may result in extension of the initiative and therefore increase potential impact. As above, these policies are not designed to address (health or other) inequalities, however, the generation of new jobs would have a positive impact on overall health and wellbeing. Support for cultural infrastructure will support further job creation and bring about benefits of creative clustering in local areas. In business support through the Growth Hub and International Business Programme will help businesses grow creating more jobs and opportunities.

## **Future creative talent composition**

Policies under Creative Londoner aim to develop a competitive and diverse creative workforce:

- Improve careers advice and guidance for all ages.
- Fund programmes to increase digital skills attainment, targeting women, and those from BAME and/or low-income backgrounds.
- Deliver the Skills for Londoners Capital Fund to ensure London's Further Education providers have state of the art and fit for purpose premises and facilities.
- Fund fashion and film training and entry to employment opportunities, including the Equal Access Network.
- Deliver a skills and employment programme targeting BAME and underrepresented groups.
- Lead a programme to improve practices across the whole business to increase diversity; including recruitment, in-work progression and inclusion in the workplace.

### ***Likely impact: positive***

Increasing awareness of the available jobs across the creative industries will equip people from all backgrounds and across all ages with the right information at the right time. Funding skills programmes targeting underrepresented groups, should help increase diversity in the sector and address some of the inequalities in access to creative employment. Leadership on the interventions that make workplaces more diverse and inclusive will support the necessary shift, particularly as the Mayor is a highly visible to businesses.

### **Future creative talent development**

Policies under Love London, Creative Londoner and World City aim to help young people access creative jobs:

- Digital Talent Scheme: invest £7 million to help 18 to 24-year-olds (esp. young women and those from diverse ethnic and disadvantaged backgrounds) get the right skills for digital, creative and technology occupations.
- Expansion of the Mayor's Enterprise Advisers Network: links school information and guidance officers with volunteer senior business leaders.
- London Ambitions online platform: gives students and teachers access to careers advice and work opportunities or experience.
- Support Fashion Studio Apprenticeship and Business Saturday Clubs (British Fashion Council) and support traineeships for film, television and animation (with Film London).
- Deliver £1.3m of funding to support the creation of high quality apprenticeships – encouraging competitive bids from the creative sector.
- Incentivise volunteering in creative industries (with Team London)

### ***Likely impact: positive***

These policy actions are multifaceted, combining signposting and advice with funded training and skills development opportunities to jointly address young people's skills, knowledge of opportunities available, access to entry level opportunities and exposure. They are therefore likely to have a positive impact on young people's ability to access creative jobs. If, in so doing, young Londoners are less likely to find themselves not in employment, education or training, this may positively impact their health and wellbeing.

## **2.1.3 Health and wellbeing impact of individuals having access to cultural infrastructure**

This section focuses on protecting or growing the provision of physical cultural infrastructure in London and the ability of Londoners to access this infrastructure. This can include for example permanent buildings, temporary structures, green spaces, built heritage or public art. Policies relating to cultural infrastructure are primarily found under the Culture and Good Growth strand of the Culture Strategy, with some under Love London and Creative Londoner. The following IIA Framework objectives were considered most relevant to this sub-section:

**IIA Framework objective 15 Infrastructure:** Ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure

**IIA Framework objective 24 Design:** Create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods

**IIA Framework objective 11 Historic Environment:** Conserve and enhance historic environment, including that with cultural value

**IIA Framework objective 21 Accessibility:** Maximise accessibility for all

**Context: Increasing the accessibility of cultural infrastructure, either in terms of getting into these buildings or spaces, or the distances people are required to travel to get there, removes barriers to participation in cultural activities. This participation in turn has health and wellbeing benefits.**

Mapping of formal and informal, permanent and temporary cultural infrastructure provision over time is incomplete, however significant losses to particular types of cultural infrastructure in recent years have been identified. London has lost 35 per cent of its grassroots music venues (2007 – 15) and 58 per cent of its LGBTQ+ night time venues (2006 - 17). Cuts to Local Authority arts and culture budgets (2010 - 15) have affected government supported cultural infrastructure (e.g. local libraries and museums). 594 designated heritage assets are themselves at risk of neglect or decay (2014/15) and the setting of heritage assets is also at risk from property development.

Existing green infrastructure is insufficient, with half of London households living further than recommended (<400m) from their nearest green space. There are a range of health and wellbeing benefits related to green space which cover functional health as well as mental health and wellbeing.

Participation in cultural activities is also linked to a range of both health and wellbeing benefits. However, existing cultural infrastructure is unevenly distributed, which affects participation. 91 per cent of London-based NPOs are in London's central zones (1-2) and 96 per cent of London's theatre box office takings were in inner London (2012/13). Heritage assets are also clustered in central London, and outer London households are more likely to live further from a green space.

The opportunity to use cultural infrastructure and participate in activities taking place there is constrained if infrastructure has poor physical accessibility. Survey data from the disabled community rates museums and art galleries as having 'good accessibility', second only to hospitals and healthcare facilities. Cinemas and theatres were almost as highly rated; however concert halls and live music venues were not rated well.

***What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities, of policies to protect or grow the provision of cultural infrastructure?***

### **Mapping**

Measures to map existing cultural infrastructure are found under Love London and Culture and Good Growth:

- Help local authorities make informed planning decisions with tools like the Cultural Infrastructure Plan open source map of cultural facilities.
- Map arts, cultural activities and public programmes aimed at improving wellbeing.

- Conduct regular audits of pub and LGBT+ venues through the work of the Culture at Risk office.

***Likely impact: neutral***

An understanding of current cultural infrastructure provision and how this has changed in recent years helps identify and highlight that which is at risk. The impact of mapping in and of itself is neutral, but there is the potential to achieve positive impact if data is shared and publicised and results in new actions and policies.

**Strategic planning**

Measures to plan for cultural infrastructure protection and growth are also found under both Love London and Culture and Good Growth:

- Encourage councils to make culture integral to their offer through programmes and competitions like London Borough of Culture:
- Through the London Plan, encourage borough Local Plans to address heritage, character and placemaking and support heritage protection
- Produce suite of design guides for developers and local authorities, setting out specifications for a range of creative spaces, thereby supporting pro-culture masterplans.
- Produce guides for fashion manufacturing, artist workspaces, dance rehearsal studios and live music venues.
- Illustrate the impact of transport projects on cultural infrastructure.

***Likely impact: neutral***

The above policies taken together may help elevate the importance of culture in the land development context, and therefore the likelihood that cultural infrastructure is either protected or enhanced. This in turn has the potential to safeguard access to cultural infrastructure and the positive health impact that brings. However, as these policies are either quite upstream or voluntary, the extent of the potential positive impact is difficult to assess.

**Support for existing venues**

Love London and Culture and Good Growth include policies to support organisations running cultural venues.

- Publish a public map, with Historic England, of the city’s museums and heritage infrastructure across all boroughs.
- Culture at Risk: City Hall to advise and support venues, spaces and places.
- Publish a LGBT+ Venues Charter and encourage pub landlords, developers and venues to sign up and commit to supporting LGBT+ venues.
- Ensure the draft new London Plan will contain policies to help venues and homes co-exist, like the Agent of Change principle.

***Likely impact: positive***

In these policies, the identification of support measures is accompanied by practical support, which has already produced some notable successes. The addition of practical support in particular is likely to have a positive impact on safeguarding access to cultural infrastructure, and the positive health impact that can in turn bring.

## **Delivery of new cultural infrastructure**

Culture and Good Growth in particular, but also Love London, deliver new cultural infrastructure for Londoners to enjoy.

- Invest £70m in Museum of London at West Smithfield, aiming to open up more of the collection and reach every school child.
- Deliver new cultural district, East Bank at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park
- Explore the case to develop a culture vision for River Thames, led by Mayor's River Thames and Waterways Commission.
- Light central London Bridges for Illuminated River, supported by the Mayor (with Rothschild Foundation)
- Provide strategic support for the development of culture and heritage strategies for Royal Docks and Old Oak and Park Royal.

### ***Likely impact: positive***

The new cultural infrastructure proposed in these policies is a considerable addition to the London offer, and in the case of Olympic Park, and Old Oak Common, is located outside traditional central London cultural clusters. This has the potential to address both access to cultural infrastructure by Londoners as a whole, and geographical inequalities in access in particular. Improvements to Wormwood Scrubs Parks may also help improve the quality of green space available locally outside central London.

There are however inequalities in access to cultural infrastructure that are not addressed, thereby potentially missing knock on positive impacts on health inequalities. There is no specific comment in the Strategy at present around access to this new cultural infrastructure for disabled visitors. However, in terms of financial accessibility, the Museum of London West Smithfield and Illuminated River are examples of significant new free of charge cultural attractions.

## **2.1.4 Health and wellbeing impact of participating in communal cultural activities and celebrations (social, community or city wide cultural activities)**

This section focuses on the provision of cultural events and activities in London, and the ability of Londoners to access these and participate. Relevant policies are concentrated in the Love London and World City strands of the Culture Strategy, with a few also under Creative Londoner and Culture and Good Growth. The following IIA Framework objectives were considered most relevant to this sub-section:

**IIA Framework objective 16 Culture:** Safeguard and enhance cultural offer, to benefit all Londoners

**IIA Framework objective 19 Social integration:** Ensure London has socially integrated communities

**IIA Framework objective 21 Accessibility:** Maximise accessibility for all

**Context: Participation in cultural activities has health and wellbeing benefits. Group cultural activities in particular also help mitigate the negative health impact of social isolation.**

Londoners experience more social isolation than people in other regions of the UK, and report having less trust in people in their neighbourhood than the rest of the country (31 per cent versus 44 per cent respectively).

Deprivation and poverty act as major barriers to (social) integration. Additionally, some groups face stigma and discrimination based on their race and religion. In London this particularly refers to travellers, asylum seekers and refugees, street homeless and disabled groups. As a result, they face high levels of social isolation.

Public Health England links social isolation to increased risk of health conditions such as heart disease. Conversely, strong social relationships are linked to greater likelihood of developing behaviours with positive impact on health, as well as greater ability to cope with pressures that might impact mental health. Participation in cultural activities has the potential to decrease social isolation, however current levels of participation can be improved, overall and among groups.

Londoners, particularly those from low socio-economic backgrounds, have relatively low levels of cultural participation, and these are decreasing. 23 per cent said they took part in culture at least weekly in 2016, falling from 39 per cent in 2010.

Levels of participation are also unequal, with those in BAME and lower socio-economic groups less likely to attend or participate in the arts (and London has a particularly diverse population, with 40 per cent from BAME backgrounds, 37 per cent born outside the UK and more than half practicing religions other than Christianity).

According to research published by the Scottish Government, after controlling for other factors, those who attended a cultural place or event were almost 60 per cent more likely to report good health compared to those who did not.

***What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to grow London's cultural offer, as well as London's access to and participation in it?***

**Visibility and accessibility**

Policies to improve Londoners' awareness of and access to the existing offer are found under Love London and World City policy strands.

- Continue the #LondonIsOpen campaign and its message of resilience and welcome.
- Deliver two pilots to increase cultural engagement among Londoners.
- Improve access in the Mayor's events programme (to achieve Bronze Charter)
- Work with London & Partners and other tourism agencies to promote London's localised offer to visitors.
- Improve promotion of London at night on visitlondon.com, launch theatre.london (delivered by London & Partners)

***Likely impact: positive***

Wide publicity for cultural events and activities, combined with the reduction of cost and physical access barriers, are together likely to encourage participation, particularly among groups currently less likely to engage.

However, while the pilot projects for increasing participation targets families, which should strengthen 'bonding' social capital, greater social integration and wellbeing is likely to be generated from the facilitation of events that bring people together that have less in common with each other (i.e. to develop 'bridging' social capital). It is less clear how this will be achieved through the Strategy.

**Delivery of cultural events and activities**

Policies under Love London and World City include delivery of cultural events and activities by the GLA and partner organisations:

- Deliver a year of events (with partners) and new Parliament Square statue to celebrate Centenary of Women's Suffrage.
- Fund festivals/events that bring communities together (e.g. London Mela and St. George's Day)
- Deliver major campaign to showcase London's musical talent, with a spotlight on female artists and including a month-long festival.
- Deliver cultural programme for Euro 2020

***Likely impact: positive***

Large scale festivals with broad appeal like the London Mela celebrate diverse cultures in London but also have broad appeal. The Centenary celebrations are likely to help bring together women from diverse backgrounds. Supporting these events has the potential to increase individual and group participation, and thereby the health and wellbeing benefits this brings.

**Support and incentivise others to deliver cultural events and activities**

Relevant policies are found under all four strands, however there is a particular focus on London's nightlife, found in the World City strand.

- Deliver world-class cultural events and initiatives and involve residents in design and delivery through the London Borough of Culture programmes.
- Promote the Culture Seeds micro-grants programme aimed at small (often volunteer led) organisations, to strengthen them and helping them deliver at grassroots level.
- Deliver Busk in London and a competition for up and coming buskers.
- Night-time Economy Borough Champions network will help local authorities develop visions for their night-time economies and shape their offer.
- The Night Czar will champion nightlife and nurture night-time economy.
- Publish and deliver a 24-hour vision for London

***Likely impact: positive***

The above policies incentivise local authorities to develop their cultural offer, in particular their night time offer. This is likely to increase future events and activities available to Londoners to participate in. As grass roots organisations have close community links, support available for them to deliver cultural activities is likely to both increase and diversify participation. If this

support helps increase participation among groups where this is currently low, there may be a potential positive impact on health inequalities.

### **2.1.5 Health and wellbeing benefits of greater links between the culture and health sectors**

This section focuses on initiatives within the Strategy that are designed to support greater mutual understanding, joint working and commissioning between culture and health. Relevant policies are concentrated in the Love London strand of the Culture Strategy. The following IIA Framework objective was considered most relevant to this sub-section:

**IIA Framework objective 20 Health and health inequalities:** Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners, reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.

#### **Context:**

Although life expectancy for both men and women is over 80, healthy life expectancy in London is only 64, meaning many will spend over 15 years living with long term health conditions. Additionally, there are substantial differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between different boroughs and demographic groups. The gap in healthy life expectancy between affluent and deprived areas is 27 – 28 years.

#### ***What is the likely impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities of policies to encourage more joint working and commissioning between the health sector and arts and culture?***

The relevant policies outlined in the Love London strand begin with mapping and convening discussion, then move towards establishing a strategy for culture and health.

- Map arts and cultural events and activities specifically aimed to improve mental health and well-being. Identify gaps and potential opportunities.
- Pledge support to the Cultural Inclusion Manifesto.
- Embed positive outcomes for health and wellbeing across Borough of Culture, Culture Seeds and other programmes as appropriate
- Deliver a mental health cultural festival with ThriveLDN, aimed at young Londoners.

#### ***Likely impact: neutral***

The above policies represent early steps and commitments to future progress, but specific actions are too far downstream to have positive impacts within the duration of the current Draft Culture Strategy.

### **2.1.6 Overall**

**IIA Framework objective 20 Health and Health inequalities:** Improve mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners. Reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities

**Context:** See section 2.1.5.

***Overall, what impact is the culture strategy likely to have on physical and mental health, or on wellbeing?***

***What is the likely impact on health inequalities between different parts of London or between communities, and the determinants of those health inequalities?***

Mostly, policies aiming to help the creative and cultural sector become greener could have a positive impact. Although there are numerous other sectors, it is important for each to play a part in reducing its environmental impact, in order to secure overall health benefits.

Policies aiming to grow creative employment, if successful, could have a positive impact by reducing the negative consequences of worklessness on health and wellbeing. For this to happen, policies would need to be particularly targeted at helping Londoners currently underrepresented in the sector. Again, if successful, these could help reduce the disproportionate negative health and wellbeing impacts of worklessness on these groups.

The impact of protecting or growing the provision of physical cultural infrastructure in London and the ability of Londoners to access it, is mostly likely to be positive for health and wellbeing. The provision of new cultural infrastructure outside central London in particular could have a positive impact on reducing geographical inequalities in provision, and barriers to access to those less able to travel.

The impact of provision of cultural events and activities in London, and the ability of Londoners to access these and participate, is likely to be positive.

## **2.2 Community Safety Impact Assessment**

### **2.2.1 Community Safety impact of participating in the arts and culture**

**IIA Framework objective 15 Infrastructure:** Ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure

**IIA Framework objective 16 Culture:** Safeguard and enhance cultural offer, to benefit all Londoners

#### **Context:**

In general, levels of recorded crime in London have fallen consistently since 2008. However, particular groups have seen their risk of being a victim of crime increase. Reports of hate crimes have increased, especially disability and faith hate crimes in London. Racist and religious crime represented the bulk (88 per cent) of recorded hate crime across London in the year to December 2015.

***What is the likely impact on crime and anti-social behaviour of new cultural infrastructure, events, or night-time economy activities?***

**Guidance at design and planning stage** is included in the World Cities strand:

- Mayor's Culture and Night-Time Supplementary Planning Guidance sets out how local authorities and others should seek to create safe, secure and accessible environments.

- Night-time Economy Borough Champions network to help local authorities with licensing and other strategies around their night time offer.
- Police Architectural Liaison Officers, Crime Prevention Advisors, and Designing Out Crime officers available to advise developers or local authorities on how to meet Secure By Design standards.

Additionally, section 2.2.4 sets out the Draft Culture Strategy policies that increase the provision of cultural activities in London, delivered either by the Mayor’s office directly or by/with partner organisations.

***Likely impact: positive***

Cultural events and activities can animate places, contributing to perceptions of safety. Less positively however, there is some potential for night-time economy activities to lead to increases in anti-social behaviour, public disorder and crimes related to drink and drug abuse. However, this is the backdrop to the Culture and Night Time Supplementary Planning Guidance, which actively seeks to mitigate potential negative impacts on community safety.

Policies to advise on effective design responses to the threat of crime, could also help minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour in the new sites proposed for cultural infrastructure in the Draft Culture Strategy.

**2.2.2 Overall**

**IIA Framework objective 23 Crime, safety and security:** Contribute to safety and security. Contribute to perceptions of safety.

***Context:***

In general, levels of recorded crime in London have fallen consistently since 2008. Anti-social behaviour incidents have also fallen in the same period. However, there are geographical variations, with five outer London and two inner London boroughs having several wards in the top 10 per cent most at risk from issues of community cohesion, and higher rates of crime and violent crime.

***Overall, what impact is the Culture Strategy likely to have on crime, anti-social behaviour, damage to the (built) environment or substance abuse?***

The impact of new cultural venues or activities proposed may be positive, if what is proposed is able to engage diverse communities. Advice on design responses could help minimise opportunities for crime and anti-social behaviour at new cultural venues. The impact of policies to support the night time economy are likely to be neutral. That this assessment is not ‘negative’, is because of the actions that the Strategy will take to involve a careful combination of licensing, planning and policing, to offset some likely negative impacts in anti-social behaviour and crime related to the growth of the night time economy.

**2.3 Equalities Impact Assessment**

Culture has the potential to advance equality and promote social integration. It can bring Londoners together, strengthen communities and the bonds between them, increase our health, well-being and sense of belonging, and celebrate the city’s diversity.

The Mayor's Culture strategy and the BOP Scoping report presents the evidence on levels of representation, participation and inclusion in the sector which impact on all Equality groups, and the specifically the strength of the impact on black and minority ethnic groups, women, disabled people and people from lower socio-economic backgrounds.

Under the Culture strategy's four themes, the projects / initiatives have the potential to impact positively on the lives of those communities in London who are often excluded from participation in the economic and social benefits of London's culture.

This assessment analyses that impact and assesses how the proposed initiatives might mitigate or reverse that inequality, exclusion and lack of diversity.

### **Equality characteristics and groups**

The Equality Act 2010 lists nine 'characteristics', sometimes called 'Equality groups' in this assessment. The nine characteristics are: age, race/ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, faith/belief, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity / paternity. This assessment also considers socio-economic deprivation, and on the GLA priority equality groups [rather than issues or characteristics]:

- Women/men
- People from black Asian or minority ethnic communities
- Disabled people
- Older people (50+)
- Children and young people (0-17)
- Young adults (18-25)
- Lesbians, gay men and bisexual people, trans people
- Faith groups.

People also have multiple identities, and discrimination can operate on several characteristics at the same time. This impact assessment recognises and considers this multiple impact.

### **Equality enhancement; negative mitigation**

The positive impact of the projects / initiatives in the strategy will depend critically on how each are targeted and located, designed and implemented, and the degree of consultation and involvement of diverse local or relevant communities. This assessment is mindful of how a **potential positive impact** can easily switch to a **neutral or negative impact** if insufficient care is taken with project design, implementation and engagement.

The Culture strategy, and the initiatives listed within it, should meet the equality criteria below, and through them promote equality, diversity and inclusion:

All the projects are different but, in general, to maximize the equality potential, each will need to meet some or all of these criteria:

**Inclusion:** Access and affordability, information, physical and psychological ['sense of belonging'] access, pricing and necessary expenditure, localness, ease-of-travel and safety, sensitivity to carers' needs.

**Diversity of employment and involvement to better reflect London’s diversity:**

Education, employment and enterprise opportunities for those who are traditionally under-represented and excluded [inc. skills training, access to jobs at all levels including internships and ‘first points of entry’, and opportunities for small business initiatives to start up and thrive], and again sensitivity to carers’ needs.

**Participation as amateurs and audience to better reflect London’s diversity:**

Participation, relevance and pleasure including. traditionally under-represented groups having access to, and involvement in, the commissioning, creative, production and performing processes, and as amateurs, volunteers, audiences / participants – thus making events relevant to local, diverse and/or specific audiences, sensitive to carers’ needs.

**Health and well-being** benefits of involvement and inclusion.

Each of these criteria will have more or less relevance for each initiative. For example, access to work experience, employment opportunities and training; affordability, travel and safety **may** be more relevant to international London-hosted events. Localness, safety and physical access and child-centred provision **may** be more relevant to local family-focused events.

Handled well, these criteria – embedded within the projects – could ensure that the equality benefits of the strategy.

See also ‘Increasing the positive impact’ below.

### 2.3.1 Love London

#### ***Likely impact: Positive***

Love London aims to increase cultural activities on offer, enable more Londoners to access to culture on their doorsteps, and strengthen links between culture, health and wellbeing.

#### **Policy actions include:**

- Two 'boroughs of culture' plus six boroughs supported for individual exemplary projects.
- Support for Mayor's 'family' of museums and partnerships with organisations such as Historic England to support heritage infrastructure.
- The Mayor's Culture Seeds, micro-grants fund for grass-roots cultural programmes which directly supports local community activities
- Major cultural festivals and events like London Borough of Culture
- Community festivals and events like London Pride and St. Patrick Day
- The commitment to improved access at Mayor of London events – to attain a Bronze Charter status

#### **Most relevant GLA IIA objectives:**

These projects all have the potential to **impact positively on equality groups**, and strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty, in particular:

- To advance equality of opportunity
- To meet the [cultural] needs of people who share a specific characteristic
- To foster good relations between people with different protected characteristics
- To enhance participation in public life

And to meet the following IIA objectives for equality: Equality & inclusion; Accessibility; Culture; Social integration; Crime, safety and security; Economic competitiveness & employment; Infrastructure.

[See also Health and Well-being assessment].

#### **Relevant equality group/s and likely impact:**

If Love London events and activities are promoted with clear, easy-to-find and read information; if they are accessible, affordable, easy-to-get-to and safe; if they are designed by, relevant to, and employing local people - then there could be a considerable benefit to groups traditionally excluded from London's culture, as prioritized by the Mayor in this strategy. In particular, a positive impact on:

[In alphabetic order]

- BAME groups – *localness, relevance, affordability, safety*
- Carers – mainly, but not exclusively, women – *affordability, access*
- Children, young [16 – 18] adults and frailer older people – *localness, access, affordability, safety*

- Disabled people inc. deaf, blind people and those with mental health issues; people with learning disabilities and difficulties and on the neuro-diverse spectrum – *localness, access, affordability, safety*
- LGBT+ communities – *safety, relevance, affordability*
- People of diverse cultures and faiths – *localness, relevance, safety*
- People from lower socio-economic backgrounds – *localness, affordability, relevance*

The potential positive impact on these groups will depend on the practical application of the criteria listed above.

+ is potentially positive      N is potentially neutral - is potentially negative

<b>Equality group</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Age: older and young people, young adults	+			Assuming accessible, affordable age-sensitive project design.
Race/ethnicity: BAME etc.	+			Assuming a focus on boroughs with high ethnic diversity. Assuming programmes relevant to local diverse communities.
Disability: Disabled people – inc. people with mental health issues, learning disabilities and difficulties, neuro-atypical people	+			Assuming inclusive design [consultation and involvement of disabled communities] of all events.
Sexuality and gender identity: LGBT people	+			Assuming consultation with and involvement of communities at all stages.
Faith / belief: Faith groups	+			Assuming events, activities and grants are inclusive and relevant to a range of faiths
Gender: women Carers – women and men and young people	+			Assuming focus on women in all roles. Assuming child-friendly / age friendly design of events.
Socio-economic class: People from lower socio-economic backgrounds -inc. people on low incomes and living in poverty.	+			Assuming affordability and localness, and relevance to local audiences. Assuming involvement of local communities in initiatives.

## 2.3.2 Creative Londoner

### ***Likely impact: Positive***

The Creative Londoner theme aims to foster a more inclusive and diverse creative workforce and nurture entrepreneurialism. In so doing, it aims to make entry to the creative industries easier for under-represented groups, in particular for young people, and to support them in developing their talent.

### **Projects/ initiatives include:**

- Support culture [London Curriculum] in schools and develop young talent inc. London Music Fund, Fourth Plinth, Busk in London.
- Help entry into employment in creative industries inc. careers guidance, job/training placements/FE investment/digital skills investment [especially for women and Londoners from diverse and disadvantaged backgrounds.
- Work with industry leaders (initially screen industries) to develop industry skills plan.
- Increase diversity of workforce inc. Good Work Standard.

### **Most relevant GLA IIA objectives:**

The projects all have the potential to **impact positively on equality groups**, and to strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty, and to meet the following IIA objectives for equality: Equality and inclusion: Education and skills; Social integration; Accessibility; Economic competitiveness and employment; Culture.

[See also Health and well-being assessment]

### **Relevant equality group/s and likely impact:**

All the initiatives above which aim to increase access to and inclusion in education, training and employment of under-represented groups is likely to have a **positive impact** on these equality groups:

- BAME groups [inc. refugees] – *education, training and employment, access to enterprise, localness, affordability, commissioning, production etc.*
- Disabled people [inc. people learning disabilities and difficulties, neuro atypical neuro-diverse spectrum with mental health issues] – *as above plus accessibility*
- People from lower socio-economic backgrounds [more likely to include people from diverse backgrounds] – *education, training and employment, access to enterprise, localness, affordability, commissioning, production etc.*
- Women – *as above plus sensitivity to carers' needs*
- Young people experiencing deprivation inc. young people leaving care – *education, training and employment, access to enterprise, localness, affordability, commissioning, production etc.*

Any initiatives which open-up the commissioning and funding processes to a more diverse group of Londoners is likely to have a **positive impact** on groups without existing contacts or access to the industry. These groups are likely to be those who are currently under-represented in all aspects of the cultural economy, particularly:

- BAME groups [inc. refugees]
- Disabled people
- People from lower socio-economic backgrounds
- People from migrant communities – particularly more recent arrivals
- Women

Equality group	+	N	-	Comment
Age:	+			Assuming the effective enforcement of age discrimination legislation
Race/ethnicity: BAME etc.	+			Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes
Disability: Disabled people	+			Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes. Assuming enforcement of inclusive design standards where relevant.
Sexuality and gender identity: LGBT people	+			Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes.
Faith / belief: Faith groups	+			Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes.
Gender: women	+			Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes. Assuming availability of on-site child-care or child friendly design of events.
Carers:	+			Assuming stringent application of equality policies and practices on prevention of harassment. Assuming child-friendly environments.
Socio-economic class:	+			Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes.

### 2.3.3 Culture and Good Growth

#### ***Likely impact: Positive***

At a macro level, the Culture and Good Growth theme aims to integrate culture into infrastructure developments and develop a pro-culture planning framework. At the level of individual businesses, initiatives aim to help artists and creative businesses put down roots. Culture and Good Growth champions good design and promotes a green infrastructure.

#### **Policy actions include:**

- Creative enterprise zones
- Creative Land Trust
- Culture Infrastructure Plan [six projects]

- Major infrastructure
- Culture at Risk
- Diverse heritage
- Good Growth by Design inc. Sound design, public art, Fourth Plinth, Underground and Crossrail
- New ways to deliver public art
- Greener, cleaner city [inc. increased sustainability and 'go green']

### **Most relevant IIA objectives:**

The most significant GLA IIA objectives to this chapter are those that focus on **accessibility** - the application of the highest access and inclusive design standards to spaces and places.

Additionally, those objectives that focus on **social integration**, as in the safeguarding of spaces that serve specific communities [e.g. LGBT+ community spaces], and those objectives that protect deprived and marginalised communities from the negative impact of planned 'regeneration'.

The Greener, cleaner city initiative could have a **potentially positive impact** particularly on people from lower socio-economic backgrounds who are more susceptible to ill-health conditions caused and exacerbated by environmental factors such as pollution and lack of access to green spaces.

[See Health and Well-being assessment]

The infrastructure objective could have a positive impact if building and refurbishment initiatives, and planning guidance, integrate the principles of maximum accessibility standards and inclusive design principles based on consultation and engagement with relevant communities.

In summary, the IIA objectives that have a potential positive impact are: Economic competitiveness + employment, Accessibility, Infrastructure, Design, Education and employment, Social integration, Culture, Historic environment.

The projects [listed above] under the Culture and Good Growth chapter of the strategy all have the potential to **impact positively on all Equality groups** and strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty.

### **Relevant Equality group/s and likely impact:**

All the initiatives above which aim to retain or increase access to and inclusion in a vibrant, local, affordable economy, to an inclusive cultural scene, and which aim to create opportunities for marginalised and/or deprived communities for cultural participation and expression have a potentially positive impact on these equality groups:

- BAME people and people from different faiths – *access, affordability, education, enterprise and employment, participation*
- Disabled people inc. those with mental health issues, learning disabilities and difficulties, and neuro-atypical – *accessibility, access, affordability, education, employment and enterprise, participation*

- LGBT+ communities – *as above and access [protection of venues]*
- People from lower socio-economic backgrounds – *access, affordability, education, employment and enterprise, participation*
- Women – *as above plus sensitivity to carer’s needs*
- Younger and older people – *as above*
- Any and all groups on the *margins of the more affluent cultural economy.*

**Equality group + N - Comment**

Age:	+	Assuming a positive impact from the Mayor’s Environment Strategy. Assuming the rigorous application of inclusive design standards.
Race/ethnicity: BAME	+	Assuming the effective application of the Good Work Standard with accountable targets on recruitment, advancement and outcomes.
Disability: Disabled people	+	Assuming the rigorous application of inclusive design standards.
Sexuality and gender identity: LGBT people	+	Assuming protection, through planning controls, of community specific spaces. Assuming safe transport hubs and streets around venues. Assuming the design and maintenance of gay-friendly and specific spaces.
Faith / belief: Faith groups		Assuming safety on streets around places of worship.
Gender: Women	+	Assuming community safety. Assuming child-friendly / child care provision available.
Carers:	+	
Socio-economic class:	+	Assuming a positive impact from the Mayor’s Environment Strategy.

**2.3.4 World City**

***Likely impact: Positive***

The World City theme aims for a London that shows an open, welcoming and inclusive face to the world. It also aims to promote London’s cultural offer, support industry and encourage international talent.

**Policy actions include:**

- Brexit Advisory Board, champion cultural and creative industries to government, advocate for 21st century approach to immigration.
- London is Open - working with artists and organisations.
- Creative production and exports – promotions and events e.g. Film London, London & Partners.
- Business Advisory Board – tourism promotion, major/international sporting and cultural events.

- World Cities Culture Forum, Leadership programme
- Night-time economy / Open. All Hours – Planning Guidance, Night-time Commission, the Night Tube.

**Most relevant IIA objectives:**

The projects [listed above] under the World City chapter of the strategy all have the potential to **impact positively on all Equality groups** and strengthen compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty.

- Economic competitiveness + employment
- Culture
- Crime, safety and security
- Equality and inclusion
- Infrastructure
- Accessibility
- Design
- Education and skills
- Social integration

**Relevant Equality group/s and likely impact:**

A positive impact could be achieved by the initiatives which promote the cultural economy, particularly if employment and enterprise opportunities are open to Londoners from lower socio-economic backgrounds and usually excluded groups – BAME, women, disabled people, LGBT people.

A positive impact could be achieved by the safety initiatives related to the 24-hour / Night time economy particularly for those equality groups susceptible to hate crime.

A positive impact could be experienced by specific equality groups if world-class events are affordable, offer sustainable training and employment opportunities to traditionally excluded / under-represented groups, and local people.

- BAME people – *affordability, employment, education and training, enterprise, safety*
- Disabled people – *all the above plus accessibility*
- LGBT+ - *affordability, safety*
- Older and younger people – *all the above plus accessibility and child friendly*
- People of identifiable faiths/beliefs – *affordability, employment], education and training, enterprise, safety*
- People from lower socio-economic backgrounds – *all the above*
- Women – *all the above plus sensitivity to carers' needs*

A more indirect positive impact could be achieved by the Open London initiatives in terms of the Mayor's leadership promoting an open and welcoming city, particularly for BAME people, and especially for EU migrants, refugees and people seeking asylum.

Equality group	+	N	-	Comment
Age:		+		Assuming affordability and inclusive design standards at venues.
Race/ethnicity: BAME		+		Assuming inclusive employment and volunteering opportunities, inclusive training schemes and community involvement and support by e.g. sports clubs etc. assuming opportunities for small local businesses.
Disability: Disabled people		+		Assuming affordability and inclusive design standards at venues e.g. Changing Places toilets. Assuming safe accessible transport and connections to and from events.
Sexuality and gender identity: LGBT		+		Assuming safe transport particularly around night-time events.
Faith / belief: Faith groups		+		Assuming engagement and opportunities for employment, volunteering and participation as relevant.
Gender: Women		+		Assuming opportunities for employment, volunteering and participation as relevant. Assuming safe transport particularly around night-time events.
Carers		+		Assuming child-friendly environments
Socio-economic class:		+		Assuming affordability of events and opportunities for participation as relevant.

### 2.3.5 Cumulative impact across all initiatives

There could be a significant composite gain from the strategies four themes and multiple initiatives which have the potential to support the Mayor's aims of advancing equality, reducing exclusion and discrimination, promoting social integration, bringing Londoners together, strengthening communities and the bonds between them, increasing our health, well-being and sense of belonging, and celebrating the city's diversity.

### 2.3.6 Increasing the positive impact

The equality potential of the initiatives listed in the strategy will be strengthened if these six assurances on equality, diversity and inclusion are applied to their implementation:

- Further equality impact assessment of all **draft** and on-going project plans.
- Consultation and engagement with Equality groups and local people during design and planning, implementation and monitoring stages of projects.
- Diversity targets set and monitored for inclusion/representation of specific Equality groups. Diversity targets set for procurement. Outputs and outcomes monitored.
- Draft and apply detailed GLA access and inclusive design standards covering all Equality groups. Outputs and outcomes monitored.
- Publish GLA Equality and Inclusion standard for all cultural projects.

- Make GLA / Mayor support, financial and otherwise, contingent on 1 – 5 above.

**Note on impact by Equality group**

Equality groups listed are those covered by the Equality Act 2010 as ‘characteristics’, plus the GLA priority groups. Sometimes the impact is cumulative across a range of policies; sometimes long-term, sometimes more immediate.

Sometimes the impact is more difficult, and not appropriate, to measure as outputs because the outcome is in its contribution to the ‘feel’ of the City – inclusive, welcoming, and valuing of equality and respect.

## 3. Next Steps<sup>1</sup>

### 3.1 Strategy and IIA Consultation

The draft culture section of the Culture Strategy and Integrated Impact Assessment were published for public consultation between 23 March and 19 June, 2018. Information, details and findings from the consultation can be found in the Consultation Response Report, published alongside the final Culture Strategy and this Integrated Impact Assessment on the London.gov.uk.

The draft culture section of the Culture Strategy received 99 stakeholder responses and over 1600 unique responses from the public platform, Talk London. The Integrated Impact Assessment received no responses as part of the consultation.

Based on the feedback and findings of the consultation, the culture section of the Culture Strategy has been updated to incorporate, where relevant, the findings of the consultation. Changes to policy commitments have been updated in the Integrated Impact Assessment and reviewed against each area. Due to these changes, the assessment of the culture section of the Culture Strategy impact on Future Creative Talent Composition has been amended from 'neutral' to 'positive'. This is due to the additional activity to be delivered for this priority. All other assessments remain the same.

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<sup>1</sup> A Post Adoption Statement is a requirement of a Sustainability and Environment Assessment (SEA). The Culture Strategy does not need to undergo a SEA as with other statutory strategies, and therefore this section is called Next Steps as opposed to a post adoption statement which other strategies use.

## 4. Appendix 1

### GLA legal duties as set out in Scoping Report

#### 4.1 Scope of this impact assessment

The GLA’s legal duties to consider different matters vary according to strategy, as summarised in the table below.<sup>2</sup>

	Equalities Act	Health	Health Inequalities	Sustainable development	Climate change	Community safety	SEA	Sustainability Assessment
London Plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Transport	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Economic Development	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Housing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Culture	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Health Inequalities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

The Mayor is also to have regard to (section 41 of the GLA Act):

- The principal purposes of the GLA (which are to promote London’s Social development, its economic development and improvement of its environment);
- The health of persons in Greater London;
- Health inequalities between persons living in Greater London;
- The achievement of sustainable development in the UK;
- Climate change and the consequences of climate change;
- National policy and international obligations (including EU legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health);
- Guidance from the Secretary of State;
- Other Mayor strategies and consistency with these;
- The resources available for implementation and;
- The desirability of promoting and encouraging the use of the River Thames safely, in particular for the provision of passenger transport services and for the transportation of freight
- There is a legal duty for sustainable development: the Greater London Authority Act (1999) requires the Authority to “contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom” in exercising its statutory functions. this includes through implementing the vision of the sustainable development of London as set out in the London Plan, but other strategies need to be in accordance with this plan.

#### 4.2 Health Impact Assessment

The Mayor has a duty under the GLA Act 1999 to have regard to the effect which the proposed strategy would have on health, health inequalities and include within the strategies policies that

<sup>2</sup> GLA Integrated Impact Assessment note, 7th September 2017, drafted by IIA Strategy Coordination Working Group p1

he considers best calculated to promote improvements in the health of persons in Greater London and that promote the reduction of health inequalities between persons living in Greater London.

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is an approach that ensures decisions made at all levels consider the potential impacts on health and health inequalities. The assessment process identifies where positive effects can be enhanced and negative effects reduced or eliminated. Also included under the broader umbrella of a Health Impact Assessment is a Mental Well-being Impact Assessment (MWIA)<sup>3</sup>.

High level screening questions<sup>4</sup> related to Health Impact Assessment include:

*Is the strategy likely to have the potential to significantly affect health and well-being of the population and inequalities in health, positively or negatively? (Note, it is important to focus on wellbeing, including mental health, as much as illness). This should include:*

- *Human health by virtue of its potential effects on the wider determinants of health? Consider which determinants of health are likely to be affected by the strategy and how health determinants may change as a result of the strategy (i.e. income, crime, environment, transport, housing, education, employment, agriculture, social cohesion)*
- *Key lifestyle variables (e.g. physical activity, smoking, drugs or alcohol use, sexual behaviour, accidents and stress at home or work - consider risk factors that influence the probability of individuals becoming more or less healthy)?*
- *The demand for health and social care services? (e.g. primary care, community services, hospital care, need for medicines, accident or emergency attendances, social services, health protection and preparedness response)*

### **4.3 Community Safety Impact Assessment**

Community Safety is a broad term, referring to the protection of local communities from the threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour. It does this by achieving reductions in relation to both crime and the fear of crime. Community Safety encompasses anti-social behaviour and disorder (including behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), as well as the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances<sup>5</sup>.

The GLA has a duty pursuant to section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to exercise its functions with due regard on the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area and the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area .

High level screening questions<sup>6</sup> related to Community Safety assessment include:

*Is the strategy likely to have the potential to significantly affect safety and security, positively or negatively? Including:*

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<sup>3</sup> Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p5

<sup>4</sup> Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

<sup>5</sup> Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment, by Collingwood Environmental Planning (CEP) and CAG Consultants for the Greater London Authority (GLA) and London Sustainable Development Commission (LSDC), June 2009.

<sup>6</sup> Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

- *The protection of local communities from the threat and consequence of criminal and anti-social behaviour?*
- *Behaviour adversely affecting the local environment?*
- *The misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances?*

## 4.4 Equality Impact Assessment

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) is to consider impact on different groups, ensuring strategies, policies and projects do not discriminate, and where possible promote equality.

The Equality Act 2010 defines nine protected characteristics, grounds upon which discrimination is unlawful:

Age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation<sup>7</sup>.

To clarify and aid the equalities impact assessment, some of these can be further qualified in the following way:

- Age: a person of a particular age or persons of a particular range of ages, for example younger and older people.
- Disability: a person with a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on that person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
- Gender reassignment: someone who proposes to go through, is going through or has gone through a process, or part of a process, to change his or her gender from man to woman or woman to man. A person making this change is described in the Act as a 'transsexual' person.
- Race: can mean colour, nationality ethnic or national origins, ethnic and racial groups.
- Religion or belief: a person with any religious or philosophical belief including a lack of belief.
- Sex: a man or a woman.
- Sexual orientation: heterosexual, lesbian, gay, bisexual

In addition, the GLA has selected its own Equality Target Groups. Rather than targeting 'states of being', these target specific groups of people found in London<sup>8</sup>:

Women, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, people of mixed race, Irish people, Chinese and other minority ethnic communities, disabled people, older people (60+), children and young people (0 – 17), young adults (18 – 25), lesbians, gay men and bisexual people, trans people and faith groups.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/15/section/4>

<sup>8</sup> Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

The Mayor and the GLA, when exercising their functions, must have due regard to the following<sup>9</sup>:

- 1) Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct which is unlawful under the Equality Act 2010.
- 2) Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't. This means in particular:
  - i) Removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people who share a protected characteristic (that are connected to that characteristic).
  - ii) Taking steps to meet the needs of people who share a protected characteristic that are different from the needs of people who don't have that characteristic.
  - iii) Encouraging people who share a protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which their participation is disproportionately low.
- 3) Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic, and those who don't. This means tackling prejudice and promoting understanding.

High level screening questions<sup>10</sup> were drafted as part of IIA guidance produced for the GLA, to help screen which topics should be considered within an IIA and at what level of detail. For Equality Impact Assessment these are:

*Is the strategy likely to have the potential to significantly affect outcomes for all communities, and to celebrate ethnic and cultural diversity, positively or negatively? Including:*

- *for all equality groups and/or GLA Equality Target Groups, any impact that could disadvantage, or could contribute to promoting equality, equal opportunities or improving relations within equality target groups*
- *any group which is covered by anti-discrimination legislation*

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<sup>9</sup> GLA document: 111017 Culture and Sport Strategy\_IIA specification\_FINAL p3

<sup>10</sup> Guide to Integrated Impact Assessment (2009) p19

## 5. Appendix 2: Evidence base

### 5.1 Contextual baseline data: Culture

The following evidence base draws upon that used by the GLA in developing the Culture strategy and London Plan, supplement with other data where necessary, for example for the assessment of externalities.

**3. Climate change mitigation:** In 2011 the Mayor committed to reducing the capital's emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> by 80 per cent by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. The Mayor has also committed to making London a zero-carbon city by 2050. Mitigation can mean using new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or consumer behaviour.

- The GLA maintains the London Energy and Greenhouse Gas Inventory (LEGGI) to record the city's progress against the GHG reduction target. It uses data on energy use from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (now Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) and Transport for London (TfL).
- London's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions have fallen by 16 per cent since 1990, against a 26 per cent increase in London's population to over 8.5 million in 2014. Per capita emissions have reduced by 34 per cent since 1990.
- However, London is set to miss its CO<sub>2</sub> targets, and may well have to go beyond an 80 per cent reduction to meet the Mayor's ambition for a zero carbon London.
- In 2014, 35 percent of emissions were generated from dwellings, 42 per cent from businesses and 23 per cent from London's transport.
- The vast majority of emissions are therefore from heating and powering buildings. New buildings need to be low carbon and energy efficient, as does existing building stock.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.15 Climate Change.

**11. Historic environment:** This objective aims to conserve and enhance historic environment, including that with historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural value.

- London's designated heritage assets include 4 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, 199 scheduled monuments, over 150 registered parks and gardens, 1 registered battlefield, 18,912 listed buildings and over 1,000 conservation areas. Broadly, most are clustered around central London, along the river and along London's north-south axis. (Source: London Plan 2016)
- In 2014-15, designated assets at risk from neglect or decay in London in 2015 included 62 conservation areas, 492 listed buildings, 31 scheduled monuments and 9 registered parks and gardens. Economic pressure from property development puts the setting of heritage assets most at risk, for example new buildings around the Tower of London. (Source: London Plan Annual Monitoring Report, which in turn takes data from Historic England)

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.21 Historic Environment.

- Areas of heritage protection of relevance to under-represented groups (for example those with protected characteristics) are currently understood to be overlooked and the above designated heritage assets do not separate out such 'under-represented heritage'.
- Tangible heritage sites relevant to these groups are under-represented in heritage designation or protection processes. These include smaller heritage sites, 'common' (for example domestic/education/trade) places or specific urban areas. The stories behind these sites have also been overlooked.
- Research into under-represented heritage sites is ongoing but incomplete, with some sites now mapped but not necessarily listed.

Source: Responses from the consultation on under-represented heritages, BOP Consulting report to English Heritage, September 2012.

**12. Economic competitiveness and employment:** This objective aims to maintain and strengthen London's position as leading, connected, knowledge based global city, as well as supporting a strong, diverse and resilient economic structure that provides opportunities for all. This IIA and therefore the baseline data focuses on the latter.

- In 2016, there were 883,900 jobs in the creative economy in London, accounting for 16.9 per cent of employment in the capital (compared to 7.9 per cent in the rest of the UK).
- 64.4 per cent of these jobs were held by male workers, compared to 35.6 per cent for female workers. This gender gap of 28.8 percentage points in the creative economy compares poorly to only 9.0 percentage points in the rest of the economy.
- 206,500 or 23.4 per cent of jobs in London's creative economy were held by people from BAME groups, with the remaining 76.6 per cent held by White ethnicity groups. This remains below the proportion of jobs held by people from BAME groups in the non-creative economy (32.9 per cent), despite strong growth in jobs filled by BAME workers in recent years.
- 95 per cent of jobs in London's creative economy were held by people from advantaged socio-economic groups in 2016, compared to 73.8 per cent outside the creative economy.

Source: London's creative industries – 2017 update. GLA Economics.

- 4 per cent of staff at Arts Council National Portfolio Organisations and partner museums self-defined as disabled, against the working age population average of 19 per cent.

Source: Equality, Diversity and the Creative Case, A Data Report, 2015-16, Arts Council England.

- 46.3 per cent of working-age disabled people are in employment compared to 76.4 per cent of working age non-disabled people (2012). In the creative and cultural workforce in England, only 12 per cent of workers classify themselves as disabled.

Creative Diversity report, Creative Industries Federation, September 2015.

Unfortunately, there appears to be a lack of data on the employment of disabled people in the arts and creative economy in London.

**13. Education and skills:** This objective aims to ensure education and skills provision meets the needs of the existing and future labour market and improves life chances for all. This IIA and therefore the baseline data focuses on the latter.

- Young people in England sat 44,000 fewer GCSEs in arts subjects in 2015/16 compared with the previous year. This represents a drop of 7.7 per cent and is significantly higher than the 0.4 per cent overall fall in the number of GCSEs taken.
- The number of A, AS and AEA levels in arts subjects sat in 2016 also decreased, for example with 1,622 fewer students taking art and design subjects, and 763 fewer studying design and technology.

Source: Joint Council for Qualifications, GCSE and Entry Level Certificate [Results Summer 2016](#) and A, AS and AEA [Results Summer 2016](#).

- Young Londoners face a challenging transition from education into the labour market, with a youth unemployment rate of 17.9 per cent for 16-24 year olds (compared with 14.4 per cent England). There is a lack of support for transitions from education to work, especially for young women.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.12 Education and Skills.

**15. Infrastructure:** This objective aims to ensure provision of environmental, social and physical infrastructure meets population and demographic change. It also aims to ensure this provision is in line with sustainable development and supports economic competitiveness. For the culture strategy, this will relate to cultural infrastructure – existing, new, independent or part of mixed use developments.

- Overall, London has 857 art galleries, 241 theatres, 860 cinema screens, hosts 271 festivals or events, 10 major concert halls, 13 national museums, 339 night clubs, 320 live music venues, 4 UNESCO world heritage sites and 353 public libraries.

Source: [World Cities Culture Report 2015](#), BOP Consulting.

- 18 per cent of London is publicly accessible green space. This includes parks, public gardens, cemeteries, community gardens and green corridors; these are usually owned by local authorities.
- Half of London households live too far away from the nearest green space – more than the maximum recommended distance of 400m in the London Plan. ‘Areas of deficiency’ where more households are not able to access green space are more commonly found in outer London.

Source: [Park life](#): ensuring green spaces remain a hit with Londoners, London Assembly, 2017.

- London’s 20 largest artists’ workspace providers collectively hold 129 sites containing 4,330 studios, which serve over 6,000 artists. These account for 60 per cent of provided artists’ studios.

- Rent charged for artists' studios has increased from around £7.50 per sq. ft p/a in 2004 to around £11 in 2014, although this compares with...
- Existing artists' workspaces are concentrated in central London, and typically occupy converted existing (rather than purpose built) buildings under leasehold agreement. Many are in industrial spaces, and London lost 260 acres of industrial land per year between 2010 and 2014.
- Within the next 5 years, nearly a third (1,101) of artists' studios are under threat as operators do not expect to be able to renew leasehold or rental agreements.

Source: GLA (2014) Artists' Workspace Study

- Between 2007 and 2015, London lost 35 per cent of its grassroots music venues, from 136 spaces programming new artists to just 88 remaining today. These are clustered north of the river in central and East London, in particular Soho, Camden and Shoreditch.

GLA (2015) Rescue Plan for London's Grassroots Music Venues

- London has lost 58 per cent of its LGBTQ+ night time venues in the past decade

UCL Urban Laboratory (2017) LGBTQ+ Cultural Infrastructure in London: Night Venues, 2006–2017

- Since 2010, London has added 116 screens and 8 cinemas to its total inventory of film venues.

Source: BFI (2016) BFI 2015 Statistical Yearbook

- London boroughs were the UK authorities that saw the largest average cuts to their arts and culture budgets between 2010 and 2015 (19 per cent). This has contributed towards the closure of local authority supported libraries, museums and other small scale cultural infrastructure.
- Most cultural venues are concentrated in central London. 91 per cent of London-based NPOs are in London's central zones (1-2). 96 per cent of London theatre box office takings in 2012/13 was taken in inner London, which also makes up 92 per cent of all attendance. Two Outer London Boroughs, Ealing and Bexley, have no professional theatres.

Source: Local Cultural Infrastructure Plan, London Borough of Haringey mapping report, 2017, BOP Consulting.

**16. Culture:** This objective aims to safeguard and enhance the cultural offer, as well as infrastructure, heritage, natural environment and talent, to benefit all Londoners. It also aims to deliver new activities that strengthen London's global position. This IIA and therefore the baseline data focuses on the former.

Baseline data relating to cultural infrastructure and the historic environment has been set out above. The following data focuses on participation in London's cultural offer, including how this relates to cultural infrastructure distribution.

- 75 per cent of Londoners are satisfied with the city's cultural and sporting offer.

Source: GLA Intelligence, London Annual Survey, 2015

- However, Londoners, particularly those from low socio-economic backgrounds, have relatively low levels of cultural participation.
- In 2010, 39 per cent of Londoners said they took part in culture at least weekly, but this dropped to 23 per cent by 2016.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.13 Culture.

- 82 per cent of adults in the upper socioeconomic group had attended or participated in the arts in the previous year (compared with 67 per cent for the lower socio-economic group). 79 per cent had visited a heritage site (compared to 63 per cent for lower socio-economic group), 60 per cent had visited a museum or gallery (compared to 39 per cent) and 36 per cent had used a library (compared to 31 per cent) (DCMS, 2015, pp.46-50).
- BAME groups were less likely to have visited a heritage site (56 per cent compared to 75 per cent for the white group), visited a museum or gallery (43 per cent compared to 53 per cent), or have engaged with the arts (68 per cent compared to 78 per cent). However, they were more likely to have visited a library (47 per cent compared to 33 per cent). (DCMS Taking Part data 2014/15)

Source: GLA Culture Strategy IIA Scoping report baseline data. This draws on DCMS Taking Part data, however the above are figures for England.

- Unequal distribution of cultural infrastructure affects participation. While less than 40 per cent of the population of Brent and Harrow attended an arts event or participated in an arts activity in 2012-13, more than 70 per cent of the population of Islington and Hammersmith & Fulham did so in the same year (DCMS (2013) Taking Part 2012/13: London)

Source: Local Cultural Infrastructure Plan, London Borough of Haringey mapping report, 2017, BOP Consulting.

**18. Equality and inclusion:** This objective aims to make London fair and inclusive, a place where everyone is able to participate. It also aims to reduce inequality and disadvantage, and to address diverse needs.

Baseline data relating to inequalities in the provision of cultural infrastructure is covered in the infrastructure section above, and data relating to inequalities in access to or engagement with London's cultural offer is covered in the culture section above. More specific data on access to cultural infrastructure or activities by specific groups is covered in the accessibility section to follow. Baseline data relating to Londoners with protected characteristics more generally is covered in the social integration section to follow.

**21. Accessibility:** This objective aims to maximise accessibility for all, including those with physical, sensory or cognitive impairments.

- Eleven per cent of Londoners consider themselves to be disabled. Estimates of the proportion of Londoners who are disabled range up to 24 per cent though 11 per cent is taken from the London Travel Demand Survey and is used here for consistency with other data shown.
- Disability increases with age: 36 per cent of disabled people in London are aged 65+, compared with 6 per cent of nondisabled people. Due to the longer life expectancies of women, a higher proportion of disabled people are women (54 per cent) compared to non-disabled people (51 per cent).
- Disabled people are also more likely to be retired and on lower household incomes than nondisabled people. Disabled Londoners of working-age are less likely to be employed, and those that are, are more likely to be working part-time than non-disabled people.

Source: Understanding the travel needs of London's diverse communities: Disabled People, TFL, 2012.

- In terms of cultural venues, museums and art galleries were most likely to be rated as having 'good accessibility', second only to hospitals and healthcare facilities. Cinemas and theatres were almost as highly rated, however concert halls and live music venues were not rated well.

Source: The Access Survey 2016.

- The Arts Council recorded that 'accessible performances' by NPOs had increased by 14 per cent between 2012/13 and 2014/15 and 'accessible screenings' increased by 101 per cent over the same period. However, theatres' struggle to reach audiences with disabilities. Community links are necessary to grow disabled audiences, and existing mechanisms to make performances accessible are still not frequently used.

Source: Analysis of Theatre in England, Arts Council England, BOP Consulting.

- 27 per cent of UK museums provide no access information on their website for disabled people planning a visit and just 18 per cent publicise labels or information for their exhibits in large print. Museums are even less likely to publicise audio tours and handling with only 10 per cent of those surveyed doing so. Meanwhile only 5 per cent use websites that provide disabled access audits such as DisabledGo.com and Euans' Guide.

Source: State of Museum Access 2016, VocalEyes

- People with sensory or cognitive impairments ('hidden' or 'non-physical' disabilities) also face a range of obstacles when using the built environment. These could include lack of confidence and/or understanding. Alternative forms of communication, signage, lighting, and permeable and legible routes can help.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.9 Accessibility.

**19. Social integration:** This objective aims to ensure London has socially integrated communities which are strong, resilient and free of prejudice.

- 45 per cent of Londoners identify themselves as White British with 40 per cent from Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds, with a further 15 per cent of Londoners identifying as 'White Other'.
- 26 of the 30 local authorities with the most ethnically diverse populations in the UK are in London. However, there are clear spatial trends across the city. In 2011, London's White population was most highly concentrated in outer London; its Black population in east London; and its Asian population in west and northeast London. By 2036, 12 London boroughs are projected to have BAME majority populations, three in Inner London and nine in Outer London.
- More than one in five Londoners used a language other than English as their main language at home, and 37 per cent were born outside the UK.
- 49 per cent of Londoners define themselves as Christians, around 14 per cent as Muslims, 5 per cent as Hindu, 1.8 per cent as Jewish, 1.2 per cent as Sikh and 1 per cent as Buddhist (2014).
- Some groups face particular stigma and discrimination on the basis of their race and religion. In London this particularly refers to travellers, asylum seekers and refugees, street homeless and disabled groups. Such groups are being 'left further behind' because they 'face particular barriers in accessing important public services and are locked out of opportunities'. As a result, they face high levels of social isolation. (EHRC 2016)
- Londoners experience more social isolation than people in other regions of the UK. Isolation and loneliness is not only found among older people, though it tends to be concentrated among this group due to lower mobility, access to technology and leisure activity.
- Londoners reported having less trust in people in their neighbourhood than the rest of the country (31 per cent versus 44 per cent respectively). (GLA Intelligence Unit, Annual London Survey 2015)
- Deprivation and poverty act as major barriers to (social) integration.
- Although London has become less deprived (by IMD measures) relative to the rest of the country between 2010 and 2015, it still contains persistently high levels of poverty in certain areas. For example, areas within Hackney, Islington and Westminster are within the two per cent most deprived areas in England.
- After accounting for housing costs, 27 per cent of Londoners and a third of inner London residents live in relative poverty (below 60 per cent of the national median), compared to 20 per cent in England. 37 per cent of children in London live in poverty (47 per cent in Inner London), compared to 17 per cent in the rest of England. 18 per cent of pensioners in London live in poverty, compared to 12 per cent in the rest of England.
- Households headed by minority ethnic individuals, households headed by young people and disabled people, refugee and asylum seekers, travellers and gypsy groups, and workless households are more likely to experience poverty.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.3 Social Integration and Inclusion.

**20. Health and health inequalities:** This objective aims to improve mental and physical health and wellbeing of Londoners, and to reduce health inequalities across the city and between communities.

- Life expectancy at birth in London is now 80.3 years for men and 84.2 years for women, however the amount of time that people can expect to live without suffering from ill health (known as healthy life expectancy) are not keeping pace with increases in overall life expectancy. Healthy life expectancy in London is only 64 years for men and 64.1 years for women.
- Older people are more likely to have a long-term condition, or multiple long-term conditions resulting in complex needs, and population projections suggest that this trend is increasing.
- There are very substantial differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between different boroughs and demographic groups, with people in the most deprived areas having the shortest life expectancy. The gap in healthy life expectancy is as high as 26.9 years for men and 28 years for women between certain areas.
- Long periods spent in ill-health can have important implications for the way people live, affecting demand for infrastructure accessible to people with a range of health needs.
- Although there are large variations across boroughs, London has the lowest reported life satisfaction, worthwhileness and happiness and the highest anxiety of any UK region. London's average anxiety rating was 3.15, compared to England's average of 2.93 on an eleven-point scale.
- These differences may be explained by London's different age structure. Older people generally report higher life satisfaction and happiness than other age groups.
- Londoners are more likely than residents in other parts of UK to suffer mental health problems as a result of unemployment or debt.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.4 Health and Health Inequalities.

- Social isolation has been linked to increased risk of health conditions such as heart disease. Conversely, strong social relationships are linked to a greater likelihood of developing behaviours with positive impact on health, as well as greater ability to cope with pressures that might impact mental health.

Source: [Research](#) commissioned by Public Health England

**23. Crime, safety and security:** This objective aims to contribute to both actual levels of and perceptions of safety and security.

- In general, levels of recorded crime in London have fallen consistently since 2008. However, there are geographical variations, with the following boroughs having

several wards in the top 10 per cent most at risk from issues of community cohesion, and higher rates of crime and violent crime: Haringey, Enfield, Newham, Barking and Dagenham, Southwark, Lewisham and Brent.

- Reports of hate crimes have however increased over the last few years, especially disability and faith hate crimes in London. Racist and religious crime represented the bulk (88 per cent) of recorded hate crime across London in the year to December 2015. Victims of hate crime are most frequently recorded as male (61 per cent) and tend to be adults (44 per cent are 18-34 and 41 per cent are 35-60).
- Although most Londoners feel safe in their communities, 36 per cent of Londoners were 'worried' or 'very worried' about crime in their local area (2015). Ensuring places are appropriately lit can help minimise risk of crime and add to perceptions of safety.
- Anti-social behaviour incidents fell from a rate of 51 incidents per 1000 population in 2007/8 to 32 per 1000 population in 2014/15. This figure is currently lower than the England and Wales rate of 34 per 1000.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.5, Crime, Safety and Security.

**24. Design:** This objective aims to create attractive, mixed use neighbourhoods, and ensure new buildings or spaces are designed to promote and enhance a sense of place and distinctiveness.

- The proportion of Londoners who think that the quality of their local area has got 'a lot' better over the past year rose from 7 per cent in 2011 to 11 per cent in 2012. The main aspects that Londoners are either most satisfied or most dissatisfied with are the quality and cleanliness of open spaces and pavements, and whether parks are well maintained and free of litter. Inner Londoners are significantly more likely to say this than those living in outer London boroughs.

Source: Integrated Impact Assessment of the London Plan, IIA Scoping Report, February 2017. Section 5.20 Townscape, Landscape and Public Realm.