On-Street Secure Cycle Parking EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQIA): SCREENING FORM

Introduction to the EQIA screening process

A successful EQIA screening will look at 5 key areas:

1. Identify the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be assessed

A clear definition of what is being screened and its aims

2. Gathering Evidence & Stakeholder Engagement

Collect data to evidence the type of barriers people face to accessing services (research, consultations, complaints and/or consult with equality groups)

3. Assessment & Differential Impacts

Reaching an informed decision on whether or not there is a differential impact on equality groups, and at what level

4. Outcomes, Action & Public Reporting

Develop an action plan to make changes where a negative impact has been assessed. Ensure that both the assessment outcomes and the actions taken to address negative impacts are publically reported

5. Monitoring, Evaluation & Review

Stating how you will monitor and evaluate the **Policy**, **Project**, **Service Reform or Budget Option** to ensure that you are continuing to achieve the expected outcomes for all groups.

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1. IDENTIFY THE POLICY, PROJECT, SERVICE REFORM OR BUDGET OPTION:

a) Name of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be screened
Glasgow City Council On-Street Secure Cycle Parking
b) List main outcome focus and supporting activities of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option
The proposal is to provide secure cycle parking in areas of high household density to facilitate an increase in levels of cycling via easier storage. There is potential for multiple approaches to the how the facilities are provided, however these are mainly management based with only tower blocks deviating significantly from the standard infrastructure.
In general provision will be of a large "breadbin" type cycle storage shelter with capacity for 6 bikes. These would be placed at strategic points supplanting parking bays or utilising suitable space that may have previously been subject to hard landscaping. In the case of tower blocks, larger capacity shelters possibly with concierge control may be more appropriate. Outcomes of the project are greater levels of cycling and active travel with subsequent reductions in car use and associated in environmental and health benefits. The removal of bikes from stairwells will also reduce the levels of cycle theft from these areas, damage to fixings in listed buildings, and foster better neighbour relations.
c) Name of officer completing assessment (signed and date)
Collin Little 12 September 2018
d) Assessment Verified by (signed and date)
Andy Brown 19 September 2018

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2. GATHERING EVIDENCE & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The best approach to find out if a policy, etc is likely to impact negatively or positively on equality groups is to look at existing research, previous consultation recommendations, studies or consult with representatives of those groups. This will provide you with what do you need to know that will provide you with evidence of the needs of the diverse population and their needs.

Please name any research, data, consultation or studies referred to for this assessment:	Please state if this reference refers to; Gender, BME, Disabled people, LGBT, older people, children & young people or faith & belief.	Do you intend to set up your own consultation? If so, please list the main issues that come from this consultation.
Lack of storage in tenement and tower block type residences is recognised as a barrier to cycling. To address this, on-street communal bike storage locker of a "bread bin" type with capacity of approximately 6 cycles or larger units capable of storing 20 cycles have been piloted at a number of locations and cities. In Glasgow, this type of provision is being requested frequently. Problems with providing this have been a lack of robust management solutions. This is now being addressed through the increase in the level of community enterprise and social enterprises that could potentially take the management role of infrastructure at a local level. These groups are now actively seeking to take forward the provision of this infrastructure despite the difficulties of placement on street, installation costs, planning permission etc.	Cycle storage in flats and tower blocks frequently discriminates against those who may have reduced physical strength do to the need to lift cycles up stairs or manipulate cycles onto pulleys or other methods of hanging bikes from ceilings or above head height on walls.	The preferred model for provision of cycle parking may require the removal of car parking in some locations. This will require a TRO to change the status of the roadway that will be used to site the cycle parking lockers. This may result in objections to the TRO as a result of reduced car parking provision.

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3. ASSESSMENT & DIFFERENTIAL IMPACTS

Use the table below to tick where you think the **Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option** has either a negative impact (could disadvantage them) or a positive impact (contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within an equality group), based on the evidence you have collated

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice/ Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason for Change in Policy or Policy Development
GENDER	Women	V			To support the promotion of active travel uptake and social, economic, cultural and environmental regeneration of the City by promoting efficient and effective carbon neutral transport within Glasgow.
	Men		✓		As above
RACE	Asian People		✓		As above
	Black People		✓		As above
	Chinese People		→		As above
	White People		✓		As above
	People of mixed race		•		As above
	European People (Polish, Greek, Italian, etc)		~		As above
DISABILITY	Physical disability	✓			As above
	Sensory Impairment (sight, hearing,)		~		As above
	Mental Health Issues		~		As above
LGBT	Lesbians		✓		As above
	Gay Men		~		As above
	Bisexual		~		As above
	Transgender		~		As above
AGE	Older People (60 +)	~			As above

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	Younger People (16-25)		,	As above
	Children (0-16)		1	As above
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	Women		,	As above
	Men			As above
	Lesbians		1	As above
	Gay Men		1	As above
PREGNANCY & MATERNITY	Women			As above
RELIGION & BELIEF	All faith groups	_	,	As above

^{*} There are too many faith groups to provide a list, therefore, please input the faith group e.g. Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Hindus, etc. Consider the different faith groups individually when considering positive or negative impacts

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Continue to answer or tick the following questions where the initial screening (above) indicated that there may be a negative impact on certain equality groups. ** Equality Legislation listed a back of this document.

IMPACT	YES	NO
HIGH		
There is substantial evidence and/or concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected by the policy.		~
MEDIUM		
There is some evidence and/or some concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected		~
LOW		
There is little or no evidence that some people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected.	~	
Does the negative impact breach any of the equality legislation? **		
	Immediately	Within next 6 months
The negative impact requires action to be taken		

^{**} See summary of legislation in appendix at the back of this form (you may also require to refer directly to the Equality Act 2010)

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4. OUTCOMES, ACTION & PUBLIC REPORTING

SCREENING ASSESSMENT OUTCOME ACTIONS

Screening Outcome	Yes /No /Not At This Stage	Further Action Required	Lead Officer	Timescale for Resolution
Was a significant impact from the project, policy or strategy identified?	No	None		
Does the project, policy of strategy require to be amended to have a positive impact?	No	None		
Does a Full Impact Assessment need to undertaken?	No	None		
If none of the above is required, please recommend the next steps to be taken.		Monitor after implementation	Collin Little	Ongoing.
(i.e. is there a strategic group that can monitor any future impacts as part of implementation?)				

PUBLIC REPORTING OF SCREENING ASSESSMENT

All completed EQIA Screenings are required to be publically available on the Council website once they have been signed off by the relevant manager, and/or Strategic, Policy, or Operational Group. (See EQIA Guidance: Pgs. 11-12

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5. MONITORING OUTCOMES AND NEXT STEPS

The equalities impact assessment screening is not an end in itself but the start of a continuous monitoring and review process.

It is our responsibility to identify any current, new or developing issues raised by the community.

Individual services are responsible for conducting the impact assessment for their area, staff from **Corporate Strategic Policy and Planning** will be available to provide support and guidance.

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Legislation

The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 extends the scope of the Race Relations Act 1976 to cover all the functions of the Council. It gives most public authorities, including the Council, a general duty to promote race equality. That duty requires the Council when carrying out our policies, employing people and delivering services, in partnerships or otherwise, to have due regard to the need to

- Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination;
- Promote equality of opportunity; and
- Promote good relations between persons of different racial groups.

The general duty is supported by specific duties that cover, among other things, employment, training and ethnic monitoring.

Disability Discrimination Act There is a general duty which applies to all public authorities, plus additional specific duties to support the majority of public authorities in achieving the outcomes required by the general duty. The basic requirement for a public authority when carrying out their functions is to have due regard to the need to do the following:

- promote equality of opportunity between disabled people and other people
- eliminate discrimination that is unlawful under the Disability Discrimination Act
- eliminate harassment of disabled people that is related to their disability
- promote positive attitudes towards disabled people
- encourage participation by disabled people in public life
- take steps to meet disabled people's needs, even if this requires more favorable treatment.
- Due regard' means that authorities should give due weight to the need to promote disability equality in proportion to its relevance.

The Gender Equality Duty and Equality Act (2010) - the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Scotland Regulations 2012

The Equality Act 2006 amended the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 to place the statutory duty on public authorities, when carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination and harassment; and
- promote equality of opportunity between men and women

The 2010 Act consolidated this legislation. This is the general gender equality duty, which is supported by specific duties that cover among other things equal pay, occupational segregation and education.

To have due regard means that the weight given to the need to promote gender equality is proportionate to its relevance to a particular function. It will mean giving more consideration and resources to functions or policies that have most effect on the public, or the Council's employees, or on a section of the public or on a section of the Council's employees, for example, transsexual employees.

The gender equality duty incorporates a statutory duty to pay due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and harassment towards transsexual staff. This applies at present to employment and vocational training.