## **EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EQIA): SCREENING FORM**

Introduction to the EQIA screening process

A successful EQIA screening will look at 5 key areas:

- Identify the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be assessed
   A clear definition of what is being screened and its aims
- 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)
- 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
- 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.

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

a) Name of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be screened

The Glasgow City Council (Ibrox Stadium) (Event Day Emergency Routes and Parking Controls) Order 201\_

b) List main outcome focus and supporting activities of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option

Emergency Routes
The current coning for Ibrox Stadium is ineffective and an inefficient use of expenditure to provide cones at every event. Therefore, in collaboration with Police Scotland, Emergency Routes have been identified and, as part of these proposals, will be kept clear by permanent lining and signing.

## **Event Day Parking Zones**

In addition to the above, the local community has raised many concerns regarding football supporter parking in residential areas, whether this is general poor parking practices, obstructive parking and associated anti-social behaviour when walking to and from their parked vehicles.

In view of this, an Event Day Parking Zone is being proposed to discourage supporter vehicles from parking on roads close to the stadium and aiming to encourage more sustainable modes of transport instead. Reducing the number of vehicles on the roads around the stadium will also help general traffic flows, especially bus services which currently suffer significant delays on event days.

Glasgow City Council's Local Transport Strategy is designed to keep Glasgow's roads moving and included within this the Council has a high level objective which the proposed traffic management and parking controls relate to. This is:-

To promote healthy and environmentally sustainable methods of transport that minimise harmful emissions and energy consumption including those that involve physical activity.

To achieve these objectives the Council has agreed the following transport policy which is relevant to this proposal, as follows:-

Ensure adequate parking control is in place for special events

The agreed action to fulfil this policy is to investigate on road parking control around stadia.

The policies s	tated above	can be	achieved	by:-
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- Ensuring parking around stadia and event spaces is safe
- Prioritising local community functions and dissuading travel by private car when visiting stadia and event spaces in Glasgow

Specifically, these proposals have been designed in line with the policies above and seek to contribute to achieving these objectives by:-

- Introducing waiting and loading restrictions at locations where it is deemed unsafe or obstructive to park Introducing a permit holders only parking zone to maintain a functioning community when events take place. Permits will be available to local residents, local businesses and local community groups, including their visitors.

c) Name of officer completing assessment (signed and date)	
d) Assessment Verified by (signed and date)	

# 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.
Existing Event Day Parking Controls in place at Hampden and Scotstoun.	Previous consultations were carried out with a universal right of objection.	
A public exhibition held in January 2017.	This was held in an accessible place for all interested parties to come and view the proposals and talk to officers. The proposals were also available online.	
A consultation will be carried out with relevant transport organisations and emergency services. The proposals will be publicised and exhibited to gain feedback.	This publication of proposals will be available in the media and online to ensure it is open to all members of the public for comment and input. As above there is a universal right of objection to any proposed Traffic Regulation Order.	

# 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		1		To promote healthy and environmentally sustainable methods of transport that minimise harmful emissions and energy consumption including those that involve physical activity.
	Men		1		As above
RACE	Asian People		1		As above
	Black People		1		As above
	Chinese People		V		As above
	White People		1		As above
The second of	People of mixed race		✓		As above
	European People (Polish, Greek, Italian, etc)		1		As above
DISABILITY	Physical disability	~	,		As above and provision of designated disabled parking spaces which will be enforceable. Also blue badge holders can park within the Event Day Parking Zone without having to display a permit, provided they display their badge. Regulated parking prohibits parking on footways and keeps crossing points clear.

	Sensory Impairment (sight, hearing, )	4	/	As above
	Mental Health Issues		·	To promote healthy and environmentally sustainable methods of transport that minimise harmful emissions and energy consumption including those that involve physical activity.
LGBT	Lesbians		1	As above
	Gay Men		1	As above
	Bisexual		<b>√</b>	As above
	Transgender		1	As above
AGE	Older People (60 +)		<b>√</b>	As above
	Younger People (16- 25)		✓ <b></b>	As above
	Children (o-16)		1	As above
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	Women		1	As above
	Men		1	As above
	Lesbians		1	As above
	Gay Men		1	As above
PREGNANCY & MATERNITY	Women		4	As above
			1	As above
RELIGION & BELIEF	Input *		1	As above

<sup>\*</sup> 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

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	(ACCORDED ASS.)	Bellik Billian
There is substantial evidence and/or concern that people from different groups or communities are (or could be) differently affected by the policy.		
MEDIUM	New York Street	
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.	<b>✓</b>	
Does the negative impact breach any of the		
equality legislation? **		4
	Immediately	Within next 6 months
The negative impact requires action to be taken		

<sup>\*\*</sup> See summary of legislation in appendix at the back of this form (you may also require to refer directly to the Equality Act 2010)

## 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			
Does the project, policy of strategy require to be amended to have a positive impact?	No			
Does a Full Impact Assessment need to undertaken?	No			
If none of the above is required, please recommend the next steps to be taken.  (i.e. is there a strategic group that can monitor any future impacts as part of implementation?)		Consultation with transport organisations and emergency services. Publication of Proposals for general public. Monitor and review if successfully implemented.		

## 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

# 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.

### 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.