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.

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

a) N	Name of the Policy,	Proiect.	Service Refo	rm or Budget	Option to b	be screened
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Glasgow City Centre Transport Plan (CCTP)

b) Reason for Change in Policy or Policy Development

The Glasgow CCTP is one of three documents being prepared to update the Glasgow Transport Strategy which provides an overarching framework for transport decision-making in the city over the next decade. The purpose of the CCTP is to provide a clear framework for transport decision-making within Glasgow City Centre and create a City Centre where everyone can thrive.

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

The CCTP will help:

- Re-allocate city centre road space for active travel and green infrastructure
- Deliver improved public transport and support/encourage a shift to more sustainable modes, particularly walking, cycling and public transport;
- Improve access for the mobility impaired;
- Achieve a 30-40% reduction in peak-hour private car traffic by 2030;
- Deliver improvements for servicing (e.g. goods deliveries and waste collection) to improve the vitality of the city centre;
- Support a doubling of the city centre population to 40,000 by 2030; and
- Support City's aim to be carbon neutral by 2030.

The main outcomes of the Plan are to:

- Support the delivery of a carbon neutral city by developing transport and infrastructure networks which help deliver low-carbon travel
- Help create a more-inclusive city centre by supporting a sustainable, affordable and integrated transport system
- Help create a vibrant and successful city centre by supporting sustainable transport connectivity of the city centre for people and goods
- Help create a people-centric city centre by creating accessible, healthy, inclusive, safe and quality

The key problems, opportunities, issues and constraints that underpin these outcomes are identified and discussed in the Case for Change

document.
d) Name of officer completing assessment (signed and date)
Stephen Macleod, 01/11/2022
e) Assessment Verified by (signed and date)
Steve Gray, 01/11/2022

2. GATHERING EVIDENCE & STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The best approach to find out if a policy, etc is likely to impact positively or negatively on equality groups is to look at existing research, previous consultation recommendations, studies or consult with representatives of those groups. You should list below any data, consultations (previous relevant or future planned), or any relevant research or analysis that supports the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option being undertaken.

Please name any research, data, consultation or studies referred to for this assessment:	Please state if this reference refers to one or more of the protected characteristics: > age > disability, > race and/or ethnicity, > religion or belief (including lack of belief), > gender, > gender reassignment, > sexual orientation > marriage and civil partnership, > pregnancy and maternity,	Do you intend to set up your own consultation? If so, please list the main issues that you wish to address if the consultation is planned; or if consultation has been completed, please note the outcome(s) of consultation.
The accompanying City Centre Transformation I wider policy and studies referred to in preparing t		
Appropriate Data Sources including other research		The work is being directly informed by public and stakeholder engagement. Glasgow City Council undertook significant consultation during 2019-2020, as part of the development of their district, local and regional transport strategies. The findings from these consultations are being supplemented by the project team's engagement with key

		r Repuit Recommendations, reedback to be i
		on the CCTP. There will be a full presentation of Report Recommendations. Feedback to be
Constitution and Drait Committee	7.0 0.0000.	Glasgow City Council website to allow feedback
Consultation on the Draft CCTP Report	As above.	This will be an online consultation via the
		be kept up to date on the project.
		stakeholders and the members of the public to
		the project to provide an opportunity for
Trobbito origagoriiorit	, 10 00000.	populated with the latest information related to
Website engagement	As above.	GCCTP webpage has been set up and
		Transformation Plan.
		contribute to the development of the GCC
		project and for them to give feedback and
		opportunity to update stakeholders on the
		The stakeholder engagement provides an
		meetings etc.
		GCCTP webpage, email correspondence,
		discussions, online feedback through the
		limited to: one-to-one online and/or telephone
		ensure access for all. These include but are not
and potential measures		sessions, alternative ways are being offered to
and potential measures		stakeholders are unable to attend the group
Group Sessions - Stakeholder Workshops and one to one discussions/engagement around core issues	AS ADUVE.	September and December 2021. Where
Group Sossions Stakeholder Werkehons and and	As above.	Change report. Stakeholder workshops are being held during
		statistical records, as highlighted in the Case for
		The data gathering is also informed by a number of additional evidence base and
		at specific stakeholder groups.
		consultation strategy is designed to be targeted
		and to avoid consultation fatigue, the GCCTP
		already carried out by GCC for other studies,
		study area. Due to the large-scale consultation
		current situation and future opportunities in the
		as to further develop an understanding of the
		where appropriate, update the findings, as well
		where appropriate undate the findings, as well

recorded and amendments made to the CCTP
where necessary. The public consultation is
expected to be held after the March 2022
Committee meeting.

3. ASSESSMENT & DIFFERENTIAL IMPACTS

Use the table below to provide some **narrative** where you think the **Policy**, **Project**, **Service Reform or Budget Option** has either a positive impact (contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within an equality group) or a negative impact (could disadvantage them) and note the reason for the change in policy or the reason for policy development, based on the evidence you have collated.

Protected Characteristic	Specific Characteristics	Positive Impact (it could benefit an equality group)	Negative Impact – (it could disadvantage an equality group)	Socio Economic / Human Rights Impacts
SEX/ GENDER	Women	-Enhancements to transport infrastructure and repurposing existing road space will improve public transport reliability, reduce bus journey times, and encourage a modal shift towards active and sustainable transport (walking, cycling, wheeling, bus, metro, etc). These enhancements will also help improve access to a range of services, including employment, training, education, healthcare and leisure. -The promotion of liveable/20-minute neighbourhoods and adoption of the sustainable transport hierarchy will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing for the majority. Those from socio-economically disadvantaged groups are more likely to walk and use public transport to travel and are likely to experience a particularly positive impact in relation to	No adverse impacts identified at this stage.	- More liveable neighbourhoods, community cohesion and reduced traffic through the sustainable travel hierarchy can make outdoor spaces and streets more attractive and reduce discrimination and harassment; help support family networks, resilience, community capacity and improve safetyImproved access to public transport and active travel will help advance equality of opportunities for access to key services and markets (e.g. employment, training, education, health care, leisure etc)Removing barriers to accessing transport, will help promote participation, inclusion, dignity and control over decisions -Positive impact of placemaking and applying sustainable travel hierarchy on increased uptake of active travel/use of public transport will have positive impact on increased physical activity, health and well-being, and reduce the prevalence of major health conditions

accessibility, safety, and	
amenity as a result of reduced	
vehicle traffic on the roads and	
other placemaking	
enhancements. Women,	
transgender and BAME people	
may also experience a	
particularly positive impact due	
to crime reduction, as a result of	
improved public transport	
infrastructure and social	
cohesion.	
-Measures to achieve sufficient	
distribution of EV charging	
points across the city centre for	
electric vehicles will give those	
who drive many more options	
for where they can travel, and	
make low carbon, private	
transport more accessible for all	
- Improvements to public	
transport and promotion of a	
joined up, integrated system will	
have a positive impact on	
accessibility to opportunities	
around the city for all.	
-Enforcement of bus priority	
measures will create	
dependable bus links that	
benefit people who are more	
likely to travel by this mode	
(BAME/women/people on low	
incomes).	
-The potential extension of	
operating hours of subway in	
the evenings and weekends	
may have a differential positive	

impact on people who have to	
travel for work at these hours,	
e.g. those working in hospitality.	
 the improvements to the city 	
centre's walking and wheeling	
network will improve efficiency,	
allowing accessibility benefits to	
be realised by those that are	
more likely to use active travel	
to get around.	
-Demand management	
measures, that are focused on	
shifting individuals away from	
driving into the city centre and	
promote the use of sustainable	
modes instead (e.g. through	
increased parking restrictions,	
parking fares, fines and	
increased monitoring of parking	
violations) will help decrease	
congestion, and allow for more	
efficient public and active	
transport systems, mostly	
benefitting those groups that do	
not own a car and are more	
likely to travel by sustainable	
transport (low-income	
households/BAME/women).	
Reducing the level of	
congestion in the city centre is	
also likely to reduce the number	
of road traffic accidents,	
particularly benefitting	
vulnerable adults (as well as	
children).	
-Reductions in parking will	
support Liveable	

	Neighbourhoods, reduce the		
	adverse impacts of vehicles and		
	create space for sustainable		
	travel and placemaking		
	projects. This will help reduce		
	community severance and		
	strengthen family networks in		
	areas most affected by road		
	traffic.		
	-The promotion of active travel		
	and physical activity will have		
	positive impacts for everyone in		
	the city. This will be supported		
	by quality active travel		
	infrastructure and outdoor		
	amenity spaces. These can		
	also serve as places for people		
	to meet and interact, improving		
	social cohesion and potentially having a positive impact on		
	fostering inclusion, safety,		
	security and reducing		
	discrimination of protected		
	groups.		
	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above.
Men	7.6 45676.	The daveree impacts identified	7.6 0.5070.
	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	Reduced crime and fear of crime
			including hate crime; and as above
	In addition, general		
	improvements in sustainable		
-	public transport and increases		
Transgender	in the number of people utilising		
	it are likely to make it safer		
	and/or improve people's		
	perception of its safety. This will		
	particularly benefit groups who		
	may be more likely to		

		experience hate crime, such as BAME/transgender/LGBTQ+		
RACE*	White	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
Further information on the breakdown	Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
below each of these headings, as per	Asian	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
census, is available <u>here.</u>	African	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
For example Asian includes Chinese,	Caribbean or Black	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
Pakistani and Indian etc	Other Ethnic Group	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
DISABILITY	Physical disability	In addition: -People with disabilities and mobility impairments will experience a positive impact as the measures focus on ensuring appropriate mobility provision and accessibility, including improved information -People with mobility issues that require to travel by car may also experience disproportionate positive impact as a result of reduced road traffic.	impacts for care givers travelling into the city centre by private vehicle as a result of prioritisation of public transport / active travel.	measures supporting and delivering appropriate transport provision for people with disabilities, thereby improving access to opportunities, advancing equality, reducing discrimination, promoting participation and control over decisions.
		-Support for measures such as Mobility Hubs will make travel more efficient particularly for vulnerable individualsPeople with mobility issues		

		accessing the wheeling network may also experience a differential benefit from accessibility improvements such as dropped kerbs, which could increase independence and improve access to opportunities throughout the city centre.		
A definition of disability under the	Sensory Impairment (sight, hearing,)	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
Equality Act 2010 is available here.	Mental Health	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Learning Disability	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
LGBT	Lesbians	As identified for Women	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Gay Men	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Bisexual	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
AGE	Older People (60 +)	As identified for Women -In addition, measures to decrease carbon emissions from transport whilst increasing sustainable transport will have particularly positive impact on the elderly (and children) who are more vulnerable to the effects of pollution.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Younger People (16-25)	As above. In addition, Scottish Government's recent proposal for free bus travel for those	No adverse impacts identified.	As above

	Children (0-16)	aged under 22 years old presents a major opportunity to encourage sustainable travel and reduce inequalities, particularly if enhanced connectivity to centres for education is supported by improved bus infrastructure. As above. In addition, managing freight transport and services will remove some significant traffic hazards, as well as reducing urban emissions. This will both, lower the risk of injury that vulnerable children (and adults) experience when congregating around roads, and create health and wellbeing impacts from a reduction in air pollution. -The 20-minute neighbourhoods reduce travel times for children, as well as instilling a stronger sense of community.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above, as well as managed freight and servicing will help protect vulnerable children and adults
MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP	Women	As identified for Women	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Men	As above	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Lesbians	As above	No adverse impacts identified.	As above
	Gay Men	As above	No adverse impacts identified.	As above

PREGNANCY & MATERNITY	Women	As above for Women -Additionally, increased access to healthcare may allow these groups (including elderly and disabled) to more easily receive necessary care.	As identified for Women	As above
RELIGION & BELIEF** A list of religions used in the census is available here.	See note	As above.	No adverse impacts identified.	As above

^{*} For reasons of brevity race is not an exhaustive list, and therefore please feel free to augment the list above where appropriate; to reflect the complexity of other racial identities.

^{**} 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. A list of religions used in the census is available <a href="https://example.com/here-example.com/he

Summary of Protected Characteristics Most Impacted

All protected characteristics are likely to be impacted by the GCCTP, including women, transgender, ethnic minorities, disabled, mobility impaired, elderly and children. Those on low income and from deprived areas are also likely to be impacted. The impacts, arising from the support and/or implementation of new GCCTP measures are predicted to be positive.

Completion of EQIA and ongoing monitoring of schemes after the delivery stage will be important to ensure any adverse impacts are identified and mitigation put in place.

Summary of Socio Economic Impacts

The proposed GCCTP measures include: re-purposed road space in favour of pedestrians, cyclists and public transport, reduced vehicle traffic on the roads, placemaking enhancements, improved and integrated transport options, better connected places and neighbourhoods, improved streets environments (e.g. seating, lighting, freight and servicing management etc), promotion and provision of low carbon facilities and infrastructure, improved pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, reduced parking, better managed servicing and freight movements, and many more. These all will have positive impacts on all protected characteristics and will help create more liveable neighbourhoods, better amenity spaces, and safer outdoor and play areas. They will also help improve access to public transport and active travel, and to key services and markets; remove barriers to accessing transport and improve transport choice for all. The increased uptake of active travel and public transport will lead to more physical activity, support health and well-being, and help reduce the prevalence of major health conditions.

Summary of Human Rights Impacts

The proposed GCCTP measures will help increase opportunities for access to key services and markets for all (e.g. employment, training, education, health care, leisure etc), and thus promote participation, inclusion, dignity and control over decisions. They will also help reduce community severance, strengthen family networks in areas most affected by road traffic, reduce discrimination, harassment, crime and fear of crime (including hate crime), support resilience and community capacity.

4. OUTCOMES, ACTION & PUBLIC REPORTING

Screening Outcome	Yes /No Or / Not At This Stage
Was a significant level of negative impact arising from the project, policy or strategy identified?	Not at this stage
Does the project, policy or strategy require to be amended to have a positive impact?	Not at this stage
Does a Full Impact Assessment need to be undertaken?	Not at this stage

Actions: Next Steps (i.e. is there a strategic group that can monitor any future actions)				
Further Action Required/ Action To Be Undertaken	Lead Officer and/or Lead Strategic Group	Timescale for Resolution of Negative Impact (s) / Delivery of Positive Impact (s)		

Public Reporting

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

5. MONITORING OUTCOMES, EVALUATION & REVIEW

The Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) screening is not an end in itself but the start of a continuous monitoring and review process. The relevant Strategic, Policy, or Operational Group responsible for the delivery of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option, is also responsible for monitoring and reviewing the EQIA Screening and any actions that may have been take to mitigate impacts.

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

Equality Act (2010) - the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties) Scotland Regulations 2012

The 2010 Act consolidated previous equalities legislation to protect people from discrimination on grounds of:

- race
- sex
- being a transsexual person (transsexuality is where someone has changed, is changing or has proposed changing their sex called 'gender reassignment' in law)
- sexual orientation (whether being lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual)
- disability (or because of something connected with their disability)
- religion or belief
- having just had a baby or being pregnant
- · being married or in a civil partnership, and
- age.

Further information: **Equality Act Guidance**

As noted the Equality Act 2010 simplifies the current laws and puts them all together in one piece of legislation. In addition the **Specific Duties (Scotland Regulations 2012)** require local authorities to do the following to enable better performance of the general equality duty:

- report progress on mainstreaming the general equality duty
- publish equality outcomes and report progress in meeting those
- impact assess new or revised policies and practices as well as making arrangements to review existing policies and practices gather, use and publish employee information
- publish gender pay gap information and an equal pay statement
- consider adding equality award criteria and contract conditions in public procurement exercises.

Further information: <u>Understanding Scottish Specific Public Sector Equality Duties</u>

Fairer Scotland Duty

Authorities should also consider Socio-Economic Impacts where appropriate. Further information: Fairer Scotland Duty Interim Guidance

Enforcement

Judicial review of an authority can be taken by any person, including the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) or a group of people, with an interest, in respect of alleged failure to comply with the general equality duty. Only the EHRC can enforce the specific duties. A failure to comply with the specific duties may however be used as evidence of a failure to comply with the general duty.

OFFICIAL