

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) SCREENING FORM

1. Introduction to the EIA process

A successful EIA will look at 5 key areas:

- **Identify the Policy / Service to be assessed** – a clear definition of the policy / service and its aims;
- **Screening** - Collect data to evidence the type of barriers people face to accessing services (research, consultations, complaints and/or consult with equality groups);
- **Prioritising Impact** – reaching an informed decision on whether or not there is a differential impact on equality groups, and at what level,
- **Action Planning**– develop an action plan to make changes where a negative impact has been assessed
- **Measuring outcomes** – stating how you will monitor and evaluate the policy / service to ensure that you are achieving the expected outcomes for all groups.

2. Name of the policy / service :

City Deal Enabling Infrastructure Integrated Public Realm (EIIPR) – Tree planting in Sauchiehall Street

3. List main activities of the policy / service :

The first phase of the Sauchiehall Street Avenue is being delivered in advance of the wider EIIPR programme as a proof of concept demonstrator project.

It should be noted that Avenues will differ according to their location and the area's composition and nature. They will not be uniform in design, scale or functional composition. They will be focused around areas of highest economic opportunity that integrate with the City Centre Transport Strategy. They may involve some or more of the following:

- The incorporation of one or more streets
- Resurfacing of streets and pavements
- Reductions in vehicle traffic
- Introduction of segregated cycle lanes
- Avenues of trees and other greening infrastructure
- Smart infrastructure e.g. Wi-Fi-enabled lighting columns, street furniture that incorporates tree gardens or other surface water management systems
- Underground/hidden services e.g. communal commercial waste facilities or pop-up utility services.

4. Who will be the main beneficiaries of the policy / service:

Residents, business and visitors to the Sauchiehall Street / Garnethill area.

5. Name of officer completing policy / service screening

Ciaran Buchanan

DATE 19th August 2016

6. Screening Verified by

Derek Dunsire

DATE 19th August 2016

EVIDENCE/ENGAGEMENT

The best approach to find out if the policy / service 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.
1. Demographic information used in Garnethill Regeneration Framework development.		A comprehensive consultation exercise was carried out in the development of the Made in Sauchiehall and Garnethill Regeneration Framework which resulted in the identification of tree planting in Sauchiehall Street.
2. The built environment and health : an evidence review – Glasgow Centre for Population Health	All	
3. The Value of Public Space – How high quality parks and public space create economic, social and environmental value – CABE	All	

4. The Scottish Health Survey: Equality Groups – Scottish Government	All	
5. Community Green: using local spaces to tackle inequality and improve health (CABE Space)	All	

DIFFERENTIAL IMPACT

Use the table below to tick where you think the policy / service has either a negative impact (could disadvantage them) or a positive impact (contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within a equality group), based on the evidence you have collated

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.

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice /Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason
GENDER	Women	√			<p>Comment 1 There are numerous benefits to installing trees within a city centre environment including :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health benefits • Emotional well-being – through an attractive green environment • Physical Health – through a reduction in urban heat and the removal of pollutants from the environment <p>In addition, the development of an ‘avenues’ approach will improve connectivity with green space and parks which are out with the city centre. Research indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality built environments are associated with lower levels of mental well-being, particularly for women, the elderly and people that are unemployed (2)

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice /Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO has linked transport related air pollution to numerous health impacts....Poor air quality has been found to be associated with socioeconomic status, with people living in more deprived areas often at greater risk of harm”. (2) • Well-connected and attractive public places and streets can encourage more people to exercise and make active travel choices. (2) Research also indicates that men are more likely to meet the physical activity recommendations than women (4) • There is increasing evidence that ‘nature’ in the urban environment is good for both physical and mental health. Natural views – of elements such as trees and lakes – promote a drop in blood pressure and are shown to reduce feelings of stress (3)
	Men	√			As Comment 1 above
RACE	White	√			As Comment 1 above
	Asian	√			As Above. Also: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more active use and exercise - Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani people were more likely than other ethnicities to visit urban green space for exercise.(5)
	African/Caribbean	√			As Comment 1 above
	Other ethnic group	√			As Comment 1 above
	Mixed or multiple ethnic group	√			As Comment 1 above

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice /Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason
DISABILITY	Physical disability	√			As Comment 1 above Comment 2 It should be acknowledged that any street furniture, trees etc could have a potential negative impact on accessibility. This will affect those with low vision / visibly impaired people with mobility issues, wheelchair / mobility scooter users and those with pushchairs. To mitigate against any impact the trees will be located in a dedicated verge for all street furniture leaving a clear 4.5m wide footway. Issues can also arise if trees are not properly maintained and become overgrown. This can result in making people feel unsafe particularly groups such as women, young people, the elderly and the LGBT community. It can also impact on disabled people if damage is done to pavements making use more difficult. However, a full maintenance programme will be implemented and this is not considered an issue.
	Sensory Impairment (sight, hearing,)	√			As above
	Learning Disability	√			As Comment 1 above
	Mental Health Issues	√			As Comment 1 above
LGBT	Lesbians, Gay Men, Bisexual, Transgender	√			As Comment 1 above
AGE	Older People (60 +)			√	As Comment 1 and 2 above

		Positive Impact – it could benefit an equality group	Good Practice /Promotes Equality or improved relations	Negative Impact – it could disadvantage an equality group	Reason
	Younger People (16-25)	√			As Comment 1 above
	Children (0-16)	√			As Comment 1 above
RELIGION & BELIEF	Input *	√			As Comment 1 above
MATERNITY AND PREGNANCY		√			As Comment 1 above
GENDER REASSIGNMENT		√			As Comment 1 above
Other (e.g caring responsibilities)					

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 / service.		√
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	No further action is required as limited negative impact has been identified.	

TAKING ACTION

SCREENING ACTION PLAN

Policy / service name	Issues	Action Required	Lead Officer	Timescale	Completed/date of review
	Could you remove the negative impact from the project, policy or strategy?	No further action is required as no negative impact has been identified.			
	Could you change the project, policy or strategy to have a positive impact?	No further action is required as no negative impact has been identified.			
	If you can do neither of the above, please recommend the next steps to be taken.				

MEASURING OUTCOMES

The equality 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.

Legislation

The UK Government's Equality Act 2010 replaces the existing equality legislation and brings anti-discrimination laws together in a single Act. It simplifies the law and removes inconsistencies making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. The Equality Act protects people on the basis of protected characteristics specified in the Act. These are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex and sexual orientation.

A key measure within the Act is the Public Sector **Equality Duty** which came into force on 5 April 2011. This Duty requires public bodies to be proactive in tackling discrimination by eliminating discrimination, pro-actively promoting equality of opportunity and by fostering good relations between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. The intention is to prevent discrimination by bringing equality into the mainstream and taking the Equality Duty into consideration before, during and while making a decision on the development of policy options

The Equality Duty is supported by the **specific duties** set out by Scottish Ministers to apply to some public authorities including local authorities. The specific duties require public bodies to publish information to show their compliance with the Equality Duty.

One of the specific duties relates to Equality Impact Assessment. Public Authorities in Scotland are required to carry out impact assessments of any proposed new or revised policy or practice. "Policy" is used as shorthand for a range of different types of functions including strategies, plans, services or proposals as well as provisions, criteria and practices. For example, setting budgets, developing high-level strategies, changing organisational practices such as internal restructuring or proposals for any of the above.

Impact assessments should be based on relevant evidence and the results should be published,