

The purpose of an Integrated Impact Assessment is to evidence that Aberdeen City Council is meeting its legislative duties by assessing the potential impacts of its policies and decisions on different groups of people and the environment. The legislation considered within this assessment is:

- Section 2 [Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics](#)
- Section 3 [Socio-Economic](#)
- Section 4 [Consumer Duty](#)
- Section 5 [Human Rights](#)
- Section 6 [Children and Young People’s Rights](#)
- Section 7 [Environmental impacts](#)

The term ‘policy’ is used throughout this document and applies to policies, proposals, strategies, provision, criteria, functions, practice, budget savings and activities that includes delivery of our services.

1. About the Policy

1.1 Title
Future operation of Controlled Parking Zones Y and YY (Garthdee and Kaimhill)
1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?
This report follows on from Report RES/24/095 reported to NZET Committee in March 2024. This report sets out the outcome of engagement with Robert Gordon University (RGU) and the community “to seek to agree on a framework for the period after the ten years that will be acceptable to all and will meet the needs of the Community” following the end of RGU commitments to fund the management of the Garthdee/ Kaimhill controlled parking zones (CPZ) Y and YY.
1.3 Is this a strategic programme/proposal/decision?
Decision
1.4 Is this a new or existing policy?
Existing.
1.5 Is this report going to a committee?
Yes.
1.6 Committee name and date:
Net Zero Environment and Transport 12 th November 2024
1.7 Report no and / or Budget proposal number and / or Business Case reference number:
CR&E/24/313
1.8 Function and cluster:
Operations – City Regeneration and Environment

Impacts

Aberdeen City Council has a legal requirement as a public sector organisation to assess the impact of its work on equality groups and assess against human rights, children’s rights and our socio-economic duty. This is our Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The PSED has three key parts:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct.
- Advance equality of opportunity.
- Foster good relations by tackling prejudice, promoting understanding.

This following five sections in the Integrated Impact Assessment demonstrate that these considerations that have been made in the policy, that the impact of proposals made is understood and accepted, and what mitigating steps can be taken to reduce any negative impact of the policy.

2: Equality Act 2010 - Protected Characteristics

Aberdeen City Council wants to ensure everyone is treated fairly. This section identifies what impact the policy may have on people with [protected characteristics](#).

2.1 What impact could this policy have on any of the below groups?

Protected Characteristic	Negative			Neutral	Positive
	High	Medium	Low		
Age		X			
Disability				X	
Gender Reassignment				X	
Marriage and Civil Partnership				X	
Pregnancy and Maternity				X	
Race				X	
Religion or Belief				X	
Sex				X	
Sexual Orientation				X	

2.2 In what way will the policy impact people with these protected characteristics?

The report notes that RGU has proposed a transition period on conclusion of the existing agreements, whereby they part contribute to the cost of operating the controlled parking zone, with the Council covering remaining costs, whilst the Council does not charge for resident’s parking permits in that area. The report recommends that the transition is not accepted as this does not fit with best practise or policy. Young and older people may be concerned about additional household expenses if the Committee agrees to the recommendation and the residents will be charged for parking permits. Conversely, a decision not to charge for resident’s parking permits within the controlled parking zone means a potential loss of income to the Council with the parking budget surplus being used to operate controlled parking zone and implement the Local Transport Strategy. These have road safety and accessibility implications for citizens, particularly those reliant on public transport and active travel (walking, wheeling and cycling) which includes the young and old.

2.3 What considerations have been made in reaching the above assessment?

What internal or external data has been considered? What does this data tell us?

The report sets out discussions between Council officers, RGU, Local Members and community representatives. The report reflects the feedback received.

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with officers and partner organisations?

The report sets out discussions between Council officers, RGU and Local Members. The report reflects the feedback received.

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy?

Discussions involved community representatives, including those from the Garthdee Community Council (GCC). These included 3 meetings, two face to face with representatives from the Community Council and Inchgarth Community Centre, and one online with the new chair of GCC. At each meeting, representatives put forward proposals which were considered by ACC and RGU. A response was fed back at subsequent meetings. At the last meeting ACC advised the Chair that RGU had come forward with a proposal and that ACC officers would present that within the report and also their response. The Chair supplied a response on behalf of GCC for inclusion within the report.

2.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

NA

With mitigations in place, what is the new overall rating of the negative impact(s)?

High	
Medium	x
Low	
Negative Impact Removed	

3: Socio-Economic Impacts

Aberdeen City Council has a duty to reduce the inequalities of outcome that can arise from socio-economic disadvantage. This section is used to consider what impact the policy may have on people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage – and how any inequalities of outcome arising from the policy can be reduced.

Use this guide to understand more on socio-economic inequalities: [The Fairer Scotland Duty: Guidance for Public Bodies \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

3.1 What impact could this policy have on people who experience the following aspects of socio-economic disadvantage?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Low income – those who have insufficient earnings to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing, housing, or utilities.		x	
Low/ no wealth – those who have no savings for unexpected spend or provision for the future.		x	
Material deprivation – those who cannot afford or access goods or services that are considered essential or desirable for a decent quality of life, such as food, clothing, heating, transport, internet, cultural, recreational and social activities.		x	
Area deprivation – those who live in an area with poor living conditions, such as higher levels of crime, pollution, noise, congestion, or lack of infrastructure, amenities, or green spaces.	x		
Socio-economic background – social class, parents’ education, employment, income.	x		

3.2 In what way will the policy impact people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage?

If the controlled parking measures are maintained, then residents with cars who wish to park within the controlled parking zone during the hours of operation, will have to pay for parking permits which they do not currently do. This will add to the annual expense of owning a car.

3.3 What considerations have been made in reaching the above assessment?

What internal or external data has been considered? What does this data tell us?

At present Controlled Parking Zone Y has around 582 resident permits and 780 visitor permits in circulation. Controlled Parking Zone YY has around 169 residents and 206 visitors permits in use. These permits are currently free of charge however the number of permits in circulation would be likely to fall should residents be charged for them.

Garthdee is not within 0-20% SIMD. There is approximately 50% Aberdeen City Council and private ownership of original Aberdeen City Council housing stock.

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with officers and partner organisations?

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy?

Consultation has been undertaken with Local Members and Community Representatives.

3.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

There are options for smaller more frequent payments for residents parking permits which residents can take if annual payments are too costly. There are small admin charges with each payment therefore the overall cost per year will be higher if shorter term permit options are chosen.

If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?	No – negative impact remains	
	Yes – negative impact reduced	X
	Yes - negative impact removed	

4: Consumer Impacts

The Consumer Scotland Act 2020 places a Consumer Duty on the public sector to put consumer interests at the heart of strategic decision-making, emphasising the need for accessible and affordable public services, especially during times of financial pressure. This person-centred approach is intended to result in better quality services and outcomes for the public as consumers of public services across Scotland.

This section of the IIA is used to consider the impact of the policy on consumers of any services that the policy is intended to change.

Use this guide to understand more on the consumer duty: [How to meet the consumer duty: guidance for public authorities](#)

4.1 What impact could this policy have on any of the below consumer groups?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Individuals	X		
Small businesses		X	

4.2 In what way will the policy impact people in these consumer groups?

The proposal put forward by RGU would allow 3 or 5 years of free permits to residents within Zone Y and YY with the management and operation of the CPZ being part funded by both ACC and RGU. Officers cannot support this as it would have budget implications for ACC which might negatively impact on other provisions provided by ACC, it would also cause disparity with other CPZ where residents are required to pay for permits.

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

One of the proposals by RGU could be accepted and a subsequent legal agreement with Aberdeen City Council would require the Council not to charge local residents for their permits. This would require the Committee to instruct officers to pursue this course of action.

If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?	No – negative impact remains	
	Yes – negative impact reduced	X
	Yes - negative impact removed	

5: Human Rights Impacts

The Human Rights Act 1998 sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to. It incorporates the rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) into domestic British law. The Human Rights Act came into force in the UK in October 2000

The Act sets out our human rights in a series of 'Articles'. Each Article deals with a different right.

Use this guide to understand more about [Human Rights](#).

5.1 What impact could this policy have on Human Rights?

Human Rights Article	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Article 2: Right to life		X	
Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour		X	
Article 5: Right to liberty and security		X	
Article 6: Right to a fair trial		X	
Article 7: No punishment without law		X	
Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence		X	
Article 9: Freedom of thought, belief and religion		X	
Article 10: Freedom of expression		X	
Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association		X	
Article 12: Right to marry and start a family		X	
Article 14: Protection from discrimination in respect of these rights and freedoms		X	
Article 1 of Protocol 1: Right to peaceful enjoyment of your property		X	
Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education		X	
Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to participate in free elections		x	

5.2 In what way will the policy impact Human Rights?

The policy does not affect Human Rights.

5.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?	
N/A	
If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?	No – negative impact remains
	Yes – negative impact reduced
	Yes - negative impact removed

6: Children and Young People’s Rights Impacts

The United Nations Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child’s life and set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to. It also explains how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children can enjoy all their rights.

Children’s rights apply to every child/young person under the age of 18 and to adults still eligible to receive a “children’s service” (e.g. care leavers aged 18 – 26 years old).

There are 4 articles known as the “General Principles”. They help to interpret the other articles. They are:

1. Non-discrimination (Article 2)
2. Best interest of the child (Article 3)
3. Right to life survival and development (Article 6)
4. Right to be heard (Article 12)

For ease, the articles have been grouped in three categories to support assessments against the Convention, those most directly related to the **PROVISION** of services, those most directly related to the **PROTECTION** of children and young people, and those to encourage their active **PARTICIPATION in decision making**. You can [read the full UN Convention \(pdf\)](#), or [just a summary \(pdf\)](#), to find out more about the rights that are included.

6.1 What impact could this policy have on the rights of Children and Young People?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
PROVISION			
Article 2: non-discrimination		X	
Article 3: best interests of the child provision and protection		X	
Article 5: parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities		X	
Article 16: right to privacy		X	
Article 17: access to information from the media		X	
Article 18: parental responsibilities and state assistance		X	
Article 22: refugee children		X	
Article 23: children with a disability		X	
Article 24: health and health services		X	
Article 26: social security		X	
Article 27: adequate standard of living		X	
Article 28: right to education		X	
Article 29: goals of education		X	
Article 30: children from minority or indigenous groups		X	
Article 31: leisure, play and culture		X	
Article 39: recovery from trauma and reintegration		X	
Article 40: juvenile justice		X	
PROTECTION			
Article 6: life, survival and development		X	
Article 7: birth registration, name, nationality, care		X	
Article 8: protection and preservation of identity		X	
Article 9: Separation from parents		X	
Article 10: family reunification protection		X	
Article 11: abduction and non-return of children		X	
Article 15: freedom of association		X	

Article 19: protection from violence, abuse and neglect		X	
Article 20: children unable to live with their family		X	
Article 21: adoption		X	
Article 25: review of treatment in care		X	
Article 33: drug abuse		X	
Article 34: sexual exploitation		X	
Article 35: abduction, sale and trafficking		X	
Article 36: other forms of exploitation		X	
Article 37: inhumane treatment and detention		X	
Article 38: war and armed conflicts		X	
Article 32: child labour		X	
PARTICIPATION			
Article 12: respect for the views of the child		X	
Article 13: freedom of expression		X	
Article 14: freedom of thought, belief and religion		X	
Article 42: knowledge of rights		X	

6.2 In what way will the policy impact the rights of Children and Young People?

This report does not impact on the rights of children and young people.

6.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

N/A

If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?

No – negative impact remains

Yes – negative impact reduced

Yes - negative impact removed

7: Environmental Impacts

Aberdeen City Council has a duty to meet its legal environmental responsibilities by working towards Net Zero emissions, adapting to climate change, and acting in a way it considers most sustainable. We must also fulfil the [biodiversity duty](#) and [sustainable procurement duty](#).

This section in the Integrated Impact Assessment demonstrates that these considerations that have been made in the policy, that the impact of proposals made is understood and accepted, and what mitigating steps can be taken to reduce any negative impact of the policy.

Use this guide to understand more on the legal climate change duty: [Climate change - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#) and find out more about how Aberdeen is adapting to Climate Change: [Aberdeen Adapts | Aberdeen City Council](#)

7.1 What is the impact of this policy on any of the below climate, environmental and waste considerations?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Council or City-wide carbon emissions		X	
Active and sustainable travel		X	
Facilities for local living		X	
Resilience and adaptability to flooding and weather events		X	
Biodiversity improvement and wildlife/habitat connectivity		X	
Water consumption and drainage		X	
Pollution (air, water, noise, light and land contamination)		X	
Impact on resource use and waste		X	
Sustainable procurement of goods and services		X	

7.2 In what way will the policy impact the environment?

There is expected to be negligible impact on the environment as a result of the report recommendations. The report recommends that there is no extension to the existing provisions whereby residents in Garthdee do not pay for their resident's parking permits. If accepted, it may potentially result in some drivers no longer owning a car and transferring to active or public transport, but this would likely be a very small number of people. If an option to accept a RGU option were taken forward this would result in costs to ACC for management of the CPZ without income. This could result in alternative transport/ roads schemes being unfunded.

7.3 What considerations have been made in reaching the above assessment?

What internal or external data has been considered? What does this data tell us?

Previous experience and budget considerations.

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with local groups, partner organisations, experts etc? Where required, identify any other environmental assessments that have been completed.

Local Members, Community Representatives and RGU have been consulted on the proposals. No further environmental assessments have been carried out.

7.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

None required at this time.

No – negative impact remains

If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?	Yes – negative impact reduced	
	Yes - negative impact removed	

8: Sign Off

Any further positive or negative impacts on individuals or groups that have been considered?
No.
Does the policy relate to the Council's Equality Outcomes? If yes, how:
Yes, in that we undertook community engagement prior to the preparation of the report.
Overall summary of changes made to the policy as a result of impact assessment.
Dependent on the Committee's decision, if a transition period is taken forward then residents will not have to pay for their parking permits however the income to the Council which can support active and public transport improvements and maintenance will be impacted. If the recommendation of not undertaking a transition period is taken forward, then residents will be consulted on whether to maintain the existing CPZ with charges being made for any permits.
Outline how the impact of policy will be monitored.
Within the monitoring of controlled parking zone across the city.
If there are any remaining negative impacts after mitigation, what is the justification for why this policy should proceed.
There are low negative impacts after mitigation however these are for the final report on the options as this will have limited direct impact.

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Date	15/10/24
Chief Officer	Mark Reilly
Date	8 November 2024