

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
Bus Lane Enforcement
1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?
This IIA has been prepared in response to a budget proposal that more Bus Lane Enforcement (BLE) income is used to cover transportation staff costs.
1.3 Is this a strategic programme/proposal/decision?
No.
1.4 Is this a new or existing policy?
No – a proportion of BLE income is already used for staff costs.
1.5 Is this report going to a committee?
Yes – as part of 2025 budget report.
1.6 Committee name and date:
Council – 5 th March 2025
1.7 Report no and / or Budget proposal number and / or Business Case reference number:
New-25
1.8 Function and Cluster:
Strategic Place Planning, 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

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?

Overall impacts on all protected groups are assessed as neutral at this stage, as members of the public are likely to experience little change.

The majority of BLE income is used to fund projects stemming from the Local Transport Strategy, which looks to improve conditions for users of all forms of transport, with a particular focus on sustainable modes (walking, wheeling, cycling, public transport, car clubs, electric vehicles). Often these projects have positive impacts on those with protected characteristics, particularly the young, the elderly, those with mobility impairments and women. Removing funding for the delivery of such projects could have negative impacts on these groups, albeit using this money instead to address manpower constraints in the Council’s transport teams could result in increased capacity to deliver more and better projects in the future.

There may be potential for the Council to use savings on staff costs for the supply of other services which may have positive impacts on those with protected characteristics, although there is insufficient detail at this stage on wider budget proposals to verify or quantify this.

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?

There are no live projects that would ‘lose out’ if BLE money was reallocated so only a high level judgement can be made on the impacts of the proposal, based on projects typically funded via BLE in the past.

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

None to date.

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

None specifically aside from wider budget consultation, although as indicated above the actual impacts experienced by members of the public and stakeholders would be negligible.

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)?

Ensure those teams regularly applying for BLE funding are aware of the other funding avenues open to them.

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

High	
Medium	
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?

As per section 2.2 – little change is likely to be experienced by members of the public. Whereas traditionally BLE funded projects benefit those without access to a car, the removal of funding for such projects may be negated by improved capacity in transport teams to deliver more and better projects in the future, and it may be that any Council savings on transport staff costs benefit other services which have positive impacts on the above groups.

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?
There are no live projects that would ‘lose out’ if BLE money was reallocated so only a high level judgement can be made on the impacts of the proposal, based on projects typically funded via BLE in the past.
What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with officers and partner organisations?
None to date.
What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy?
None specifically aside from wider budget consultation, although as indicated above the actual impacts experienced by members of the public and stakeholders would be negligible.

3.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?	
Ensure those teams regularly applying for BLE funding are aware of the other funding avenues open to them.	
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

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?

Little change will be experienced by members of the public or small businesses. Whereas traditionally BLE funded projects benefit transport users, the removal of funding for such projects may be negated by improved capacity in transport teams to deliver more and better projects in the future, and it may be that any Council savings on transport staff costs benefit other services which have positive impacts on members of the public and businesses.

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)?	
Ensure those teams regularly applying for BLE funding are aware of the other funding avenues open to them.	
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

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?

No impacts identified.

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.

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?

No impacts identified.

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?

Overall impacts are assessed as neutral at this stage. Projects funded via BLE often have positive environmental impacts by supporting and encouraging a shift from the private car to active and sustainable modes of transport. Reallocation of funding could see fewer such projects delivered in the short term albeit re-directing BLE income to cover more staff costs could, if this results in additional staff capacity in transport teams, increase capacity to develop and design future projects so the overall impact would be neutral.

Should more BLE income be used to cover existing staff costs, there may be scope for the Council to use such savings for the supply of other services which have positive environmental impacts, although there is insufficient detail at this stage on wider budget proposals to verify or quantify this.

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?

There are no live projects that would 'lose out' if BLE money was reallocated so only a high level judgement can be made on the impacts of the proposal, based on projects typically funded via BLE in the past.

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.

None to date, other than the wider budget consultation.

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)?

Ensure those teams regularly applying for BLE funding are aware of the other funding avenues open to them.

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	

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.
No.
Overall summary of changes made to the policy as a result of impact assessment.
No.
Outline how the impact of policy will be monitored.
Monitoring of the usage of future BLE funds, and the impacts of the potential savings made on the wider Council budget.
If there are any remaining negative impacts after mitigation, what is the justification for why this policy should proceed.
N/A

Assessment Author	Will Hekelaar
Date	16/01/25
Chief Officer	David Dunne
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