

Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)



1: Essential Information

Name of Proposal: Reduce Street Lighting Level by 50% during the hours of 12am to 5am on assets with the technology to do so.
OPOP021

**Report Number:
(Essential)**

Date of Assessment:16-06-2020

Service: Operations

Directorate: Operations and Protective Services

Committee Name:

Urgent Business Committee

Date of Committee:

30th June 2020

Who does this proposal affect?

Please Tick

Employees

Job Applicants

Service Users

Members of the Public

Other (List below)

2: Integrated Impact Assessment - Pre-screening

If **No** impact assessment is required, please complete section 7 and 9 of the form providing the evidence to support this decision.

3: Integrated Impact Assessment – data and consultation

a- What are the aims and intended effects of this proposal?

The Council maintains 32,000 streetlights and the outturn energy cost for 2018/19 was £3,142,000. Energy reduction initiatives have been introduced to seek to reduce the amount of energy used in the provision of street lighting. These have included the introduction of LED lighting which has generally been well received. Part Night Lighting is now being proposed as the Council looks to meet its challenging carbon reduction targets.

b- What relevant data is available in relation to this proposal?

Equality data:

Human Rights data:

Fairer Scotland Duty data:

c- List the outcomes from any consultation that relate to equalities, human rights and/or issues e.g. with employees, service users, Unions or members of the public that has taken place in relation to the proposal.

Equality:

Human Rights:

Fairer Scotland Duty:

d- Financial Assessment

If applicable, state any relevant cost implications or savings expected from the proposal.

Costs (£)

Implementation cost £

Projected Savings £

4: Equality Impact Assessment

a- How does this proposal contribute to the public sector equality duty: to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations?

LED street lighting brings a number of benefits to residents, road users and the council. These include the ability to be dimmed resulting in:

- big energy, maintenance and carbon emission savings compared with traditional street lighting
- white light, which makes colours look more natural which is better for security facial recognition and CCTV, so makes areas safer
- long life up to 100,000 hours, which results in less maintenance
- reduced light pollution compared with traditional street lighting systems.

b- How does this proposal link to the Council's Equality Outcomes?

A report published by ROSPA in May 2018 concluded that there was no evidence of an association between reduced lighting and night time collisions. There are economic and environmental reasons for wishing to reduce the amount of lighting. However, when considering removal or dimming of lights, location-based traffic and accident evidence will have been assessed. Accident rates should continue to be monitored to ensure that any reduction in the levels of lighting does not unduly increase the risk.

c – Impact on protected characteristics: What impact will implementing this proposal have on employees, service users or other people who share characteristics protected by The Equality Act 2010?

Please answer below.

Protected Characteristic:	Neutral Impact:	Positive Impact:	Negative Impact:	Evidence of the impact and, if applicable, justification where a genuine determining reason exists.
Age (People of all ages)				Potential for increased fear of crime being a high concern to older people Elderly residents may feel more vulnerable in areas of lower lighting levels Children may feel more vulnerable walking to and from school in areas of lower lighting levels
Disability (Mental, Physical, Sensory and Carers of Disabled people)				Partially sighted people may perceive difficulties in changes between light and dark area. People with mobility concerns may feel at greater risk of slips and falls in areas of lower lighting levels Quality and level of lighting can affect those with some disabilities.
Gender Reassignment				May feel more vulnerable in areas of lower lighting levels but dimming of lights may be viewed as preferable to the complete switching off of lights in urban areas during periods of low highway usage
Marital Status (Marriage and Civil Partnerships) Applicable for proposals affecting employees only				No identified impacts
Pregnancy and Maternity Applicable for proposals affecting employees only				Concern that reduced lighting levels may impact on late night/early morning travel for maternity care
Race (All Racial Groups including Gypsy/Travellers)				Possible community safety concern that reduced light levels could increase the potential for 'hate crime' in known areas for anti-social behaviour

Religion or Belief or Non-belief				Possible community safety concern that reduced light levels could increase the potential for 'hate crime' in known areas for anti-social behaviour
Sex (Women and men)				No identified impacts
Sexual Orientation (Heterosexual, Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual)				Possible community safety concern that reduced light levels could increase the potential for 'hate crime' in known areas for anti-social behaviour

5: Human Rights Impact Assessment
Does this proposal have the potential to impact on an individual's Human Rights? Evidence of impact and justification, (where applicable), that the impact is proportionate should be provided. The proposal should be lawful, necessary and proportionate.

Proportionality: The principle of proportionality in human rights law means that when undertaking any proposal that interferes with a Convention right, a public authority must interfere with that right as little as possible, only going as far as is necessary to achieve the desired aim.

Any interference with a Convention right should be carefully designed to meet the objective in question and must not be arbitrary or unfair.

Articles	Evidence
Article 2: Right to life Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 3: Right not to be subjected to torture, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 5: Right to liberty and security Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 6: Right to a fair and public hearing Yes No ✓	None identified

Article 7: No punishment without law Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 10: Freedom of expression Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 12: Right to marry and to start a family Yes No ✓	None identified

Article 14: Right not to be subject to discrimination Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education Yes No ✓	None identified
Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections Yes No ✓	None identified

6: Fairer Scotland Duty Impact Assessment	
<p>The socio-economic duty (Part 1 of the Equality Act 2010), also known as the Fairer Scotland Duty (FSD), came into force in April 2018. Scotland is the only part of Great Britain where it is in force. The duty places a legal responsibility on listed public bodies in Scotland to actively consider using their proposals to reduce inequalities of outcome caused by socio-economic disadvantage, when making strategic decisions. Bodies need to be able to demonstrate how they have done this.</p>	
Will this proposal have an impact on the following groups below?	Evidence

<p>Low income / income poverty – those who cannot afford regular bills, food, clothing payments</p> <p>Yes No ✓</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p>Low and / or no wealth – those that can meet basic living costs but have no savings for unexpected spend or provision for the future</p> <p>Yes No ✓</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p>Material deprivation – those who cannot access basic goods and services, unable to repair / replace broken electrical goods, heat their homes or have access to leisure or hobbies</p> <p>Yes No ✓</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p>Area deprivation – consider where people live (rural areas) and where they work (accessibility for transport)</p> <p>Yes No ✓</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p>Socio-economic background – social class, parents’ education, employment, income.</p> <p>Yes No ✓</p>	<p>None identified</p>
<p>You might not be discriminating, but could your proposal offer a better advantage to those in need?</p> <p>Yes No ✓</p>	<p>None identified</p>

7- Integrated Impact Assessment Summary

Report Title:	
a. Assessment Rating Please highlight <input type="checkbox"/>	Red (High impact) - <input type="checkbox"/> Amber (Medium impact) - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Green (Neutral impact) - <input type="checkbox"/>
b. Assessment not required. Please provide evidence as to how you reached this decision.	Evidence Equality: Human Rights: Fairer Scotland Duty:

8- Action Planning - identified impacts and mitigating actions

Identified impact and to whom:	Mitigating actions:	Responsible Lead:	Completion Date:	Review Date:
	Lighting levels will be individually set according to risk factors	Street Lighting Team in liaison	As part of any implementation	

<p>Those impacted can be anyone who uses the highway and footway network. Despite the negative impact perceived. Dimming is the only way to deliver the savings required. Dimming will only take place on heavily trafficked routes and not in residential areas. The dimming profile will be set so that the main reductions happen at unsociable hours. Lighting levels will be adjusted at individual locations depending on risk factors and traffic levels. All lighting levels will still comply with the latest British Standards.</p>	<p>Carry out opinion surveys annually after implementation. Report on the number of residents' complaints/concerns about glare or other health concerns Monitor any increase in the rate of road traffic accidents within areas where LED lighting with dimming has been implemented.</p>	<p>with Roads Safety Teams</p>	<p>of dimming on the lighting network</p>	
---	---	--------------------------------	---	--

9 - Sign off	
Completed by (Name and Service):	Doug Ritchie
Signed off by (Chief Officer):	Mark Riley
<p>This IIA will be published on Aberdeen City Council's website under http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/xeq_EHRIA_Search.asp</p> <p>Please send this IIA in an electronic format to: equality_and_diversity@aberdeencity.gov.uk</p>	