

Integrated Impact Assessment

The purpose of Aberdeen City Council is to protect the people and the place of Aberdeen from harm, enabling them to prosper and supporting them in the event of harm happening.

The purpose of an Integrated Impact Assessment is to evidence that Aberdeen City Council are making decisions in an informed way, and that the impact of decisions made is understood and accepted. The legislation that is considered within this assessment are:

- Section 2 Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics
- Section 3 Socio-Economic
- Section 4 Human Rights
- Section 5 <u>Children and Young People's Rights</u>

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

Garden waste permit charge.

1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?

Increase of the Garden waste permit charge from £30 to £40.

There is a risk the increase may be unaffordable to some, therefore there may be reduction in the take up of the Garden Waste Permits.

1.3 Is this a new or existing policy?

Existing

1.4 Is this report going to a committee?

Yes

1.5 Committee name and date:

Full council - 6 March 2024

1.6 Report no and / or Budget proposal number and / or Business Case reference number:

OSW-02

Impacts

This section demonstrates the considerations that have been made in relation to the policy - and that the impact of proposals made is understood and accepted.

2: Equality Act 2010 - Protected Characteristics

Aberdeen City Council wants to ensure everyone is treated fairly. This section identifies the protected <u>characteristics</u> that the policy potentially affects and records the impact and mitigating steps.

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

	What is the impact?					
		Negative		Neutral	Positive	
Protected Characteristic	High	Medium	Low			
Age				Х		
Disability				Х		
Gender Reassignment				Х		
Marriage and Civil Partnership				Х		
Pregnancy and Maternity				Х		
Race				Х		
Religion or Belief				Х		
Sex				Х		
Sexual Orientation				Х		

	2.2	In	what	way	will	the	policy	impact	people	with	these	protected	characteristics?	
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2.2 m what way will the pener impact people with these protested characteristics.	
No impacts identified.	

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 garden waste service is not a comprehensive service, in that it is not available to, or needed by, all households. And for those who are eligible, participation is optional.

There are free alternatives for those who cannot or choose not to buy a permit. These include home composting (which is a much better alternative environmentally), disposal via a recycling centre or, as a last resort, in the residual waste bin.

Data reviewed for the budget consultation process suggests no clear links to protected characteristics.

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

What consultation and engagement and has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy (e.g. citizens, community groups, or other people/groups)?

Aberdeen City Council launched a three-part public consultation around the 2024/25 Budget and future spending plans from July 2023 to January 2024. In part 1, which ran throughout July 2023, people were asked to award points across different service areas to indicate where they thought the council's spending priorities should be. In part 2, the public could either increase, decrease or not change the level of expenditure in areas listed. In part 3, which took place throughout January 2024, there were

two face to face sessions for the public to attend and an online consultation. There were 3,179 responses to part 1, 2,564 responses to part 2 and 285 responses to part 3. Included in all parts of the consultation was a specific question regarding the garden waste service. Analysis of data did not highlight any specific impact on protected characteristics

2.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What mitigations are there against any negative impacts (if applicable)?				
None necessary.				
With mitigations in place, what is the new overall rating	High			
of the negative impact(s)?	Medium			
	Low			
	Negative Impact Removed			

3: Socio-Economic Impacts

This section is used to consider the impact of the policy on people who might be **unemployed**, **single parents**, people with lower **education** or **literacy**, **looked after children**, those with **protected characteristics** as examples.

Use this guide to understand more on socio-economic inequalities: <u>The Fairer Scotland Duty: Guidance for Public Bodies (www.gov.scot)</u>

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

Group		Negative	Neutral	Positive	
		Medium	Low	Neutrai	Positive
Low income / income poverty – those who cannot			Χ		
afford regular bills, food, clothing payments.					
Low and/or no wealth – those who can meet basic				Х	
living costs but have no savings for unexpected					
spend or provision for the future					
Material deprivation – those who cannot access				Χ	
basic goods and services, unable to repair/replace					
broken electrical goods, heat their homes or access					
to leisure or hobbies					
Area deprivation – consider where people live and			Χ		
where they work (accessibility and cost of					
transport)					
Socio-economic background – social class, parents'				Х	
education, employment, income.					

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

The increase in charge may be unaffordable for those on low incomes and may disadvantage those who do not have transport to take garden waste to a recycling centre.

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?

The charge has remained the same (£30 per household for up to 2 permits) since it was introduced in 2019. Participation (just over 50% of eligible households – noting that not everyone who is eligible will produce garden waste and some of those that do will compost at home) has remained relatively stable in that time.

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

What consultation and engagement and has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy? citizens, community groups, or other people/groups impacted by this policy?

Aberdeen City Council launched a three-part public consultation around the 2024/25 Budget and future spending plans from July 2023 to January 2024. In part 1, which ran throughout July 2023, people were asked to award points across different service areas to indicate where they thought the council's spending priorities should be. In part 2, the public could either increase, decrease or not change the level of expenditure in areas listed. In part 3, which took place throughout January 2024, there were two face to face sessions for the public to attend and an online consultation. There were 3,179 responses to part 1, 2,564 responses to part 2 and 285 responses to part 3. Included in all parts of the consultation was a specific question regarding the garden waste service. Analysis of data did not highlight any specific impact on protected characteristics.

3.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What mitigations are there against any negative impacts (if applicable)?

Although this is an increase in charge, this is an optional service and other avenues are available to deal with garden waste at no cost. These include home composting (which is a much better alternative environmentally), disposal via a recycling centre or, as a last resort, in the residual waste bin.

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

High	
Medium	
Low	
Negative Impact Removed	Х

4: 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.

4.1 What impact could this policy have on Human Rights?

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

4.2 In what way will the policy impact Human Rights?

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No impacts identified.			

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?				
What mitigations are there against any negative in	npacts (if applicable)?			
None necessary.				
,				
If mitigations are in place, does this remove the	No – negative impact remains			
negative impact?	Yes – negative impact reduced			
	Yes - negative impact removed			

5: 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 – 25 years old).

The Conventions are also known as the "General Principles" and they help to interpret all the other articles and play a fundamental role in realising all the rights in the Convention for all children. 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)

You can <u>read the full UN Convention (pdf)</u>, or <u>just a summary (pdf)</u>, to find out more about the rights that are included.

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

UNCRC and Optional Protocols	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Article 1: definition of the child		Χ	
Article 2: non-discrimination		Χ	
Article 3: best interests of the child		Χ	
Article 4: implementation of the convention		Χ	
Article 5: parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities		Χ	
Article 6: life, survival and development		Χ	
Article 7: birth registration, name, nationality, care		Χ	
Article 8: protection and preservation of identity		Χ	
Article 9: separation from parents		Χ	
Article 10: family reunification		Χ	
Article 11: abduction and non-return of children		Χ	
Article 12: respect for the views of the child		Χ	
Article 13: freedom of expression		Χ	
Article 14: freedom of thought, belief and religion		Χ	
Article 15: freedom of association		Χ	
Article 16: right to privacy		Χ	
Article 17: access to information from the media		Χ	
Article 18: parental responsibilities and state assistance		Χ	
Article 19: protection from violence, abuse and neglect		Χ	
Article 20: children unable to live with their family		Χ	
Article 21: adoption		Χ	
Article 22: refugee children		Χ	
Article 23: children with a disability		Χ	
Article 24: health and health services		Χ	
Article 25: review of treatment in care		Χ	
Article 26: social security		Χ	
Article 27: adequate standard of living		Χ	
Article 28: right to education		Χ	
Article 29: goals of education		Χ	
Article 30: children from minority or indigenous groups		Χ	

Article 31: leisure, play and culture	X
Article 32: child labour	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 39: recovery from trauma and reintegration	X
Article 40: juvenile justice	X
Article 41: respect for higher national standards	X
Article 42: knowledge of rights	X
Optional	X
Protocol on a Communications Procedure	

5.2 In what way	v will the	policy im	pact the	rights of	Children	and Young	People?

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No impropriate interestificat			
No impacts identified.			
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5.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

3.5 What mitigations can be put in place:				
What mitigations are there against any negative impacts (if applicable)?				
None necessary.				
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If mitigations are in place, does this remove the	No – negative impact remains			
negative impact?	Yes – negative impact reduced			
	Yes - negative impact removed			
1	-			

6: Sign Off

Any further positive or negative impacts on individuals or groups that have been considered? None identified.

Overall summary of changes made as a result of impact assessment.

None.

Outline of how impact of policy will be monitored.

Monitor permit sales.

If there are any remaining negative impacts after mitigation, what is the justification for why this policy should proceed.

No remaining impacts.

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Date	22/02/24