

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 [Children and Young People’s Rights](#)

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
Closure of all Household Waste and Recycling Centres except Hazlehead
1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?
To close all Household Waste & Recycling Centres with the exception of Hazlehead.
Closure of Scattie (Bucksburn), Bridge of Don and East Tullos Recycling Centres
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 – 6th March 2024
1.6 Report no and / or Budget proposal number and / or Business Case reference number:
OSW-04

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 characteristics](#) 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?

Protected Characteristic	What is the impact?				
	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?

All service users would be adversely affected as the single remaining site would be much busier, with queues likely. Also, increased risk of fly-tipping either due to loss of local sites or frustration due to queuing at busier site.

This could have an additional negative impact on anyone requiring assistance (e.g. disability, elderly pregnancy/maternity) as staff may be less available.

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?

Hazlehead is by far the busiest he city and it is recommended it remains open. The other 3 sites are smaller, however all have a good user base and contribute positively to reducing waste and increasing recycling. It remains to be seen whether the displaced material would go to Hazlehead or whether it would end up in the residual waste bins or fly-tipped. There is a risk that Hazlehead would not have the capacity to cope with the additional visitors and waste. The site already has similar visitor numbers to the other three sites combined. This is largely due to it being a modern facility and able to take a full range of materials.

This proposal could disadvantage those on lower incomes or with no access to transport as the cost and distance to access an HWRC will increase for those not in the vicinity of the Hazlehead site.

This proposal would likely result in a decrease in recycling and be in contrast to the Council's Net Zero aspirations.

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?

SUEZ – Site Operators

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 provision of a Household Waste and Recycling Centres. Analysis of data did not highlight any specific impact on protected characteristics

No ACC staff are directly affected by the proposal but it would lead to a reduction in staff for Suez, who operate the sites on behalf of the Council. [Workforce Reduction, Restructure or Redesign 0.pdf \(aberdeencity.gov.uk\)](#)

2.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

The Council offers a bulky uplift service for a fee. Council tenants are provided with 4 bulky collections per year included as part of their rent agreement.

Some, though not all, bulky wastes can be donated to a charity at no cost if the resident is unable to access a recycling centre.

With mitigations in place, what is the new overall rating of the negative impact(s)?	High	
	Medium	
	Low	X
	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: [The Fairer Scotland Duty: Guidance for Public Bodies \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-scotland-duty/guidance-for-public-bodies/)

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

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

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

This proposal could disadvantage those on lower incomes or with no access to transport as the cost and distance to access an HWRC will increase for those not in the vicinity of the Hazlehead site.

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?

Currently the sites are reasonably well spread, geographically. Retaining only Hazlehead would reduce availability of local facilities to service users, especially for those in the North and South of the city.

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?

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consultation was a specific question regarding the provision of a Household Waste and Recycling Centres. 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)?

Some, though not all, bulky wastes can be donated to a charity at no cost if the resident is unable to access a recycling centre.

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With mitigations in place, what is the new overall rating of the negative impact(s)?	High	
	Medium	
	Low	X
	Negative Impact Removed	

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		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	

4.2 In what way will the policy impact Human Rights?

No impacts identified.

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

None necessary.

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

No – negative impact remains

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 [read the full UN Convention \(pdf\)](#), or [just a summary \(pdf\)](#), 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		X	
Article 2: non-discrimination		X	
Article 3: best interests of the child		X	
Article 4: implementation of the convention		X	
Article 5: parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities		X	
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		X	
Article 11: abduction and non-return of children		X	
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 15: freedom of association		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 19: protection from violence, abuse and neglect		X	
Article 20: children unable to live with their family		X	
Article 21: adoption		X	
Article 22: refugee children		X	
Article 23: children with a disability		X	
Article 24: health and health services		X	
Article 25: review of treatment in care		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 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 Protocol on a Communications Procedure		X	

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

No impacts identified.

5.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

None necessary.

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

No – negative impact remains

Yes – negative impact reduced

Yes - negative impact removed

6: Sign Off

Any further positive or negative impacts on individuals or groups that have been considered?
Risk that Hazlehead would not have the capacity to manage the extra traffic and waste, resulting in queuing and potentially compromising the recycling and reuse performance of the site. Increased risk of fly-tipping. Impact on Suez staff.
Overall summary of changes made as a result of impact assessment.
None
Outline of how impact of policy will be monitored.
Monitor site usage and performance.
If there are any remaining negative impacts after mitigation, what is the justification for why this policy should proceed.
Deliver potential financial saving.

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