

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	Asset Transformation – Community Learning Centres (CLC)
1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?	The proposal will identify a number of options to reduce CLC building provision across the city.
1.3 Is this a new or existing policy?	New
1.4 Is this report going to a committee?	Yes, part of budget papers.
1.5 Committee name and date:	Council Budget Meeting 6 March 2024
1.6 Report no and / or Budget proposal number and / or Business Case reference number:	CL03
1.7 Function and Cluster:	Resources - Corporate Landlord

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?

Any closure to a community facility will have an impact to most if not all protected characteristics. Once options identified consideration will have to be given to what each centre delivers and then review alternative provision. Consultation with stakeholders and user groups would further be required.

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?

Review of portfolio and building information data. This being an initial sift of data. Future decision will consider wider building information including utilisation and programming.

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

Chief Officers from all other services have had sight of all budget options being put forward. Discussions have taken place with the delivery team.

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)?

Consultation with key stakeholders and user groups will be required as options are developed.

2.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

Reviewing alternative provision could identify options for activities to be relocated or for individuals to be offered spaces at an alternative programme. Free bus travel is available for certain groups.

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

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 \(www.gov.scot\)](http://www.gov.scot)

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?

Travel to alternatives could lead to additional cost and there would be a time impact of that as well. Those costs could be prohibitive and result in people from that group no longer attending an activity. Activities within Community Learning Centres can support areas of deprivation. Some options would have more impact than others.

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?

Review of portfolio and building information data.

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

Chief Officers from all other services have had sight of all budget options being put forward. Discussions have taken place with the delivery team.

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?

Consultation with key stakeholders and user groups will be required as options are developed.

3.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

Reviewing alternative provision could identify options for activities to be relocated or for individuals to be offered spaces at an alternative programme. Free bus travel is available for certain groups.

High

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

n/a

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

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

A reduction in community learning space could result in negative impacts. Travel to alternatives could lead to additional cost and there would be a time impact of that as well. Those costs could be prohibitive and result in people from that group no longer attending an activity.

5.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

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

Reviewing alternative provision could identify options for activities to be relocated or for individuals to be offered spaces at an alternative programme. Free bus travel is available for certain groups.

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

No – negative impact remains

Yes – negative impact reduced

x

Yes - negative impact removed

6: Sign Off

Any further positive or negative impacts on individuals or groups that have been considered?
No
Overall summary of changes made as a result of impact assessment.
No changes made at this stage. The development of the options could result in changes.
Outline of how impact of policy will be monitored.
Not possible to monitor until preferred options identified and implemented.
If there are any remaining negative impacts after mitigation, what is the justification for why this policy should proceed.
The reduction in community learning space would contribute to the savings identified in Tom 1.2. A reduction in space could mean other CLC space is better utilised and activities more sustainable. Utilising alternatives will noticeably reduce the impacts but individuals may still be adversely affected.

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