

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 <u>Socio-Economic</u>
- 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

Air Quality Progress

1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?

The Scottish Government has stipulated authorities must submit an air quality annual progress report for approval by the Scottish Government and the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA).

1.3 Is this a new or existing policy?

The progress report is produced annually

1.4 Is this report going to a committee?

Yes

1.5 Committee name and date:

Net Zero, Environment and Transport

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

CORS/24/209

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 <u>protected</u> <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?	
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		Negative		Neutral	Positive
Protected Characteristic	High	Medium	Low		
Age					х
<u>Disability</u>					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?

The Environment Act 1995, Part IV, as amended by the Environment Act 2021, places an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved.

The impact on people with the protected characteristics of age, disability and would be perceived to be more positive as they may have increased needs around air quality due to health and age.

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 report is based on national legislation and guidance.

What consultation and engagement have been undertaken with officers and partner organisations? Scottish Government, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and committee consultees have had an opportunity to comment on the progress report.

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

The progress report is reported to Committee where councillors representing their constituents have the opportunity to raise any issues. There is no requirement to consult directly.

2.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What mitigations are there against any negative impacts (if applicable)?					
N/A					
, and the second					
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	
Group	High	Medium	Low	Neutrai	Positive
Low income / income poverty – those who cannot				х	
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				х	
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				х	
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 Service Plan ensures national priorities and standards of food enforcement are addressed and delivered locally. The role of the Service is to ensure that all items of food intended for sale for human consumption, which are produced, stored, and distributed, handled or consumed within the City are without risk to the health or safety of the consumer, and are satisfactory as to their nature, substance and quality regardless of socio economic status of the group consuming them .

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?

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What consultation and engagement have been undertaken with officers and partner organisations? Scottish Government, the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency and committee consultees have had an opportunity to comment on the progress report.

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

The progress report is reported to Committee where councillors representing their constituents have the opportunity to raise any issues. There is no requirement to consult directly.

3.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What mitigations are there against any negative impacts (if applicable)?				
N/A				
With mitigations in place, what is the new overall rating	High			
of the negative impact(s)?	Medium			
	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		Х	
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		Х	
Article 10: Freedom of expression		Х	
Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association		Х	
Article 12: Right to marry and start a family		Х	
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		Х	
Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education		Х	
Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to participate in free elections		Х	

4.2	ا In	what	way	will	the	policy	/ im	pact	Human	Rights?
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N/A			

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What mitigations are there against any negative in	npacts (if applicable)?	
N/A		
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		Х	
Article 2: non-discrimination		Х	
Article 3: best interests of the child		Х	
Article 4: implementation of the convention		Х	
Article 5: parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities		Х	
Article 6: life, survival and development		Х	
Article 7: birth registration, name, nationality, care		Х	
Article 8: protection and preservation of identity		Х	
Article 9: separation from parents		Х	
Article 10: family reunification		Х	
Article 11: abduction and non-return of children		Х	
Article 12: respect for the views of the child		Х	
Article 13: freedom of expression		Х	
Article 14: freedom of thought, belief and religion		Х	
Article 15: freedom of association		Х	
Article 16: right to privacy		Х	
Article 17: access to information from the media		Х	
Article 18: parental responsibilities and state assistance		Х	
Article 19: protection from violence, abuse and neglect		Х	
Article 20: children unable to live with their family		Х	
Article 21: adoption		Х	
Article 22: refugee children		Х	
Article 23: children with a disability		Х	
Article 24: health and health services		Х	
Article 25: review of treatment in care		Х	
Article 26: social security		Х	
Article 27: adequate standard of living		Х	
Article 28: right to education		Х	
Article 29: goals of education		Х	
Article 30: children from minority or indigenous groups		Х	
Article 31: leisure, play and culture		Х	
Article 32: child labour		Х	
Article 33: drug abuse		Х	
Article 34: sexual exploitation		Х	
Article 35: abduction, sale and trafficking		Х	
Article 36: other forms of exploitation		Х	
Article 37: inhumane treatment and detention		Х	

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 will the policy impact the rights of Children and Young People?

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N/A				

5.3 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	No – negative impact remains	
• •		
negative impact?	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?

The Annual Progress Report has been undertaken to fulfil Aberdeen City Council's duty to annually review and assess air quality. The report provides the latest monitoring results and discusses the implications for air quality management in Aberdeen to inform all those who live, work or visit the city.

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

N/A

Outline of how impact of policy will be monitored.

The progress report is produced annually and reported to Committee.

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

N/A

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Date	26 July 2024
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Date	21 August 2024