

Integrated Impact Assessment

The purpose of an Integrated Impact Assessment is to evidence that Aberdeen City Council is meeting its legislative duties by assessing the potential impacts of its policies and decisions on different groups of people and the environment. The legislation considered within this assessment is:

- Section 2 [Equality Act 2010 protected characteristics](#)
- Section 3 [Socio-Economic](#)
- Section 4 [Consumer Duty](#)
- Section 5 [Human Rights](#)
- Section 6 [Children and Young People's Rights](#)
- Section 7 [Environmental impacts](#)

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 and Bridge of Don
1.2 What does this policy seek to achieve?
To close all Household Waste & Recycling Centres with the exception of Hazlehead and Bridge of Don
Closure of Sclattie (Bucksburn) and East Tullos Recycling Centres
1.3 Is this a strategic programme/proposal/decision?
Yes
1.4 Is this a new or existing policy?
Existing
1.5 Is this report going to a committee?
Yes
1.6 Committee name and date:
Full Council – 5 th March 2025
1.7 Report no and / or Budget proposal number and / or Business Case reference number:
OSW-4
1.8 Function and Cluster:
City Regeneration & Environment; Operations

Impacts

Aberdeen City Council has a legal requirement as a public sector organisation to assess the impact of its work on equality groups and assess against human rights, children's rights and our socio-economic duty. This is our Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED). The PSED has three key parts:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation or any other prohibited conduct.
- Advance equality of opportunity.
- Foster good relations by tackling prejudice, promoting understanding.

This following five sections in the Integrated Impact Assessment demonstrate that these considerations that have been made in the policy, that the impact of proposals made is understood and accepted, and what mitigating steps can be taken to reduce any negative impact of the policy.

2: Equality Act 2010 - Protected Characteristics

Aberdeen City Council wants to ensure everyone is treated fairly. This section identifies what impact the policy may have on people with [protected characteristics](#).

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

Protected Characteristic	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 remaining sites would be 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. A new site is under construction at Bridge of Don to replace the existing site at Scotstown Road. The new BoD site will be similar in scale as Hazlehead.

The other 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 and BoD or whether it would end up in the residual waste bins or fly-tipped.

There is an increased risk of queues at Hazlehead and BoD because of the increase in visitors.

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 and BoD sites.

This proposal could 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 has been undertaken with officers and partner organisations?

SUEZ – Site Operators

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy?

Aberdeen City Council undertook a two-part public consultation around the 2025/26 Budget and future spending plans from August 2024 to November 2024.

In Part 1, conducted throughout August 2024, participants were asked to provide feedback on four key areas: Budget Options, Council Tax, Service Area Prioritisation, and Capital Programme Expenditure. Under Budget Options, respondents were queried about the potential impacts of proposed options, including both reduction strategies and income-boosting charges. Regarding Council Tax, input was sought on acceptable levels of increase and their potential impacts. Citizens were also invited to express their views on which service areas should be prioritised for spending and to offer their opinions on capital programme expenditure.

In part 2, which took place throughout November 2024, the Council consulted on additional budget options, again focusing on the impact if implemented. The phase 2 consultation included budget options relating to the Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership.

There were 4278 responses across the four areas consulted on during part 1 of the online consultation and 1535 responses to part 2. Respondents had the option to indicate which protected characteristics would be affected.

Various approaches were offered to support participation. Throughout both phases, opportunities were offered for the public to attend face to face and digital sessions to discuss the proposals in more detail. There were 2 face to face sessions, including British Sign Language options and 4 digital sessions, with a total of 24 attendees.

77% of respondents felt a reduce a number of household waste recycling centres would have a negative impact, with 29% high, 25% medium, and 23% low negative impact. Meanwhile, 23% reported no impact.

Key themes in comments included:

- Fly-Tipping Concerns: There is a strong belief that reducing the number of recycling centres will lead to an increase in fly tipping which would be costly to manage and detrimental to the environment.
- Recycling Centre Usage: Several residents mention that they regularly use the recycling centre and would be negatively impacted by their closure, leading to more waste in general bins.

Included in 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

2.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (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

Negative Impact Removed

x

3: Socio-Economic Impacts

Aberdeen City Council has a duty to reduce the inequalities of outcome that can arise from socio-economic disadvantage. This section is used to consider what impact the policy may have on people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage – and how any inequalities of outcome arising from the policy can be reduced.

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/pages/1-introduction.aspx)

3.1 What impact could this policy have on people who experience the following aspects of socio-economic disadvantage?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Low income – those who have insufficient earnings to meet basic needs, such as food, clothing, housing, or utilities.	X		
Low/ no wealth – those who have no savings for unexpected spend or provision for the future.	X		
Material deprivation – those who cannot afford or access goods or services that are considered essential or desirable for a decent quality of life, such as food, clothing, heating, transport, internet, cultural, recreational and social activities.	X		
Area deprivation – those who live in an area with poor living conditions, such as higher levels of crime, pollution, noise, congestion, or lack of infrastructure, amenities, or green spaces.	X		
Socio-economic background – social class, parents' education, employment, income.		X	

3.2 In what way will the policy impact people experiencing socio-economic disadvantage?

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 and BoD would reduce availability of local facilities to service users, especially for those in the South of the city.

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

See 2.3 above

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with people who may be impacted by this policy?

Aberdeen City Council has undertaken a public consultation around the 2025/26 Budget and future spending plans. 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.

See 2.3 above

3.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (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.

Council tenants are provided with 4 bulky collections per year included as part of their rent agreement.

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

No – negative impact remains

Yes – negative impact reduced

Yes - negative impact removed

X

4: Consumer Impacts

The Consumer Scotland Act 2020 places a Consumer Duty on the public sector to put consumer interests at the heart of strategic decision-making, emphasising the need for accessible and affordable public services, especially during times of financial pressure. This person-centred approach is intended to result in better quality services and outcomes for the public as consumers of public services across Scotland.

This section of the IIA is used to consider the impact of the policy on consumers of any services that the policy is intended to change.

Use this guide to understand more on the consumer duty: [How to meet the consumer duty: guidance for public authorities](#)

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

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Individuals	X		
Small businesses		X	

4.2 In what way will the policy impact people in these consumer 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.

There is no impact on businesses as all HWRCs in Aberdeen are licenced to accept Household Waste only and therefore cannot be used by businesses.

4.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (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.		
If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?	No – negative impact remains	
	Yes – negative impact reduced	X
	Yes - negative impact removed	

5: 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](#).

5.1 What impact could this policy have on Human Rights?

Human Rights Article	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Article 2: Right to life		X	
Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour		X	
Article 5: Right to liberty and security		X	
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	

5.2 In what way will the policy impact Human Rights?

No impacts identified.

5.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?		
None necessary.		
If mitigations are in place, does this remove or reduce the negative impact?	No – negative impact remains	
	Yes – negative impact reduced	
	Yes - negative impact removed	

6: 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 18-26 years old.

You can [read the full UN Convention \(pdf\)](#), or [just a summary \(pdf\)](#), to find out more about the rights that are included.

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

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
PROVISION			
Article 2: non-discrimination		X	
Article 3: best interests of the child provision and protection		X	
Article 5: parental guidance and a child's evolving capacities		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 22: refugee children		X	
Article 23: children with a disability		X	
Article 24: health and health services		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 39: recovery from trauma and reintegration		X	
Article 40: juvenile justice		X	
PROTECTION			
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 protection		X	
Article 11: abduction and non-return of children		X	
Article 15: freedom of association		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 25: review of treatment in care		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 32: child labour		X	
PARTICIPATION			
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 42: knowledge of rights		X	

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

No impacts identified.

6.3 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

None necessary.

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

No – negative impact remains

Yes – negative impact reduced

Yes - negative impact removed

7: Environmental Impacts

Aberdeen City Council has a duty to meet its legal environmental responsibilities by working towards Net Zero emissions, adapting to climate change, and acting in a way it considers most sustainable. We must also fulfil the [biodiversity duty](#) and [sustainable procurement duty](#).

This section in the Integrated Impact Assessment demonstrates that these considerations that have been made in the policy, that the impact of proposals made is understood and accepted, and what mitigating steps can be taken to reduce any negative impact of the policy.

Use this guide to understand more on the legal climate change duty: [Climate change - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#) and find out more about how Aberdeen is adapting to Climate Change: [Aberdeen Adapts | Aberdeen City Council](#)

7.1 What is the impact of this policy on any of the below climate, environmental and waste considerations?

	Negative	Neutral	Positive
Council or City-wide carbon emissions	X		
Active and sustainable travel		X	
Facilities for local living	X		
Resilience and adaptability to flooding and weather events		X	
Biodiversity improvement and wildlife/habitat connectivity	X		
Water consumption and drainage		X	
Pollution (air, water, noise, light and land contamination)	X		
Impact on resource use and waste	X		
Sustainable procurement of goods and services		X	

7.2 In what way will the policy impact the environment?

Positive examples could include:

- Shorter haulage distances for some bulky materials being transferred to Sclattie transfer station – materials displaced from East Tullos to e.g. Hazlehead

Negative examples could include:

- Increased risk of fly-tipping, negatively impacting local environment; and reduces opportunity for recycling and reuse
- Increased risk of abuse of communal street bins, negatively impacting local environment
- Increased risk of contaminated recycling bins, negatively impacting recycling
- Reduced opportunity for reuse and recycling
- Increased travelling distance for some who currently use Bucksburn and East Tullos sites, potentially increasing carbon emissions
- Increased risk of queueing at Hazlehead and BoD sites, potentially increasing carbon emissions from vehicle idling.
- The benefits of co-location of Bucksburn and Sclattie transfer station will be lost, with the haulage distances (and carbon emissions) of some materials increasing.
- The benefits of the co-location of East Tullos and the NESS EFW facility will be lost, increasing haulage distances for some non-recyclable materials.

7.3 What considerations have been made in reaching the above assessment?

What internal or external data has been considered? What does this data tell us?

Location of existing sites and visitor data.

What consultation and engagement has been undertaken with local groups, partner organisations, experts etc? Where required, identify any other environmental assessments that have been completed.

7.4 What mitigations can be put in place?

What can be done to remove or reduce any negative impacts of this policy (if applicable)?

Promote use of remaining sites as well as other reuse opportunities and the bulky uplift service. Potential to engage with neighbouring authority to agree an arrangement whereby Aberdeen residents can visit their HWRCs, however, it is likely that they would expect a reciprocal arrangement, which would put additional pressure on the 2 remaining ACC sites.

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

No – negative impact remains

Yes – negative impact reduced

Yes - negative impact removed

X

8: Sign Off

Any further positive or negative impacts on individuals or groups that have been considered?

Risk that Hazlehead and Bridge of Don may 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. Queueing at Hazlehead increases the risk of conflict with park visitor traffic.

Increased risk of fly-tipping.

Impact on Suez staff. 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 \(aberdeencity.gov.uk\)](#)

Does the policy relate to the Council's [Equality Outcomes](#)? If yes, how.

Overall summary of changes made to the policy as a result of impact assessment.

Outline how the 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.

Assessment Author	K Hultman
Date	20/02/25
Chief Officer	M A Reilly
Date	20/02/25