

North Lanarkshire Council Report

Housing Committee

Does this report require to be approved?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Ref AMcG/SL

Date

08/05/24

Housing (Scotland) Bill

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Executive Summary

A new [Housing \(Scotland\) Bill](#) was introduced to the Scottish Parliament on 26 March 2024 with key aims to prevent homelessness, strengthen tenant rights, and improve housing conditions. The Bill seeks to implement the Scottish Government's 'A New Deal for Tenants: Draft Rented Sector Strategy', and aspects of the Housing to 2040 policy recommendations, demonstrating the Government's commitment to ending homelessness.

Comprising of seven key elements, the Bill responds to the critical housing challenges facing individuals living in unstable housing or facing homelessness. Key aspects include:

- Extending support for people threatened with homelessness up to six months in advance, enabling timely support to stabilise their housing situation.
- Provisions to support renters who are experiencing or at risk of domestic abuse, acknowledging the particular difficulties faced by victims of this type of abuse.
- A New Deal for Tenants, a significant part of the Bill, which establishes long-term rent controls for private tenancies to ensure fair prices. It also gives tenants new rights relating to pet ownership, home decoration and strengthens eviction protections to promote housing stability. The reforms aim to strengthen tenant rights while also protecting the housing market.
- Introduction of an "ask and act" duty which will require social landlords and other public sector bodies to share responsibility for ending homelessness by asking about an individual's housing situation and take proactive measures to keep them in their homes and avoid crisis.

The Bill is introduced against the backdrop of rising homelessness across Scotland. It is critical because the system for addressing homelessness is under increasing pressure and the need for early intervention is becoming more important. The duty to 'ask and act' represents a crucial shift in homeless policy and ending homelessness in Scotland.

This report provides an overview of the key provisions and the potential implications of the Bill for North Lanarkshire Council.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Housing Committee:

- (1) Recognise and be aware of the proposals contained within the Housing (Scotland) Bill.
- (2) Acknowledge that there will be implications and future legal requirements when the Bill has progressed through Parliament and given royal assent for implementation.

The Plan for North Lanarkshire

Priority	All priorities
Ambition statement	(13) Improve preventative approaches including self-management and giving people information and choice over supports and services
Programme of Work	Statutory / corporate / service requirement

1. Background

- 1.1 In March 2021, the Scottish Government published Housing to 2040, the first national long-term strategy and route map for housing in Scotland. Its ambition was for everyone to have a safe, good quality and affordable home that meets their needs in the place they want to be. It was recognised that this ambition could only be achieved with further improvements to the way the rented sector operates. This commitment to improving the rented sector was solidified by the Bute House Agreement and Shared Policy Programme which set out a key aim to introduce a national system of long-term rent controls, and to deliver on this agreement the Scottish Government published 'A New Deal for Tenants: Draft Rented Sector Strategy' consultation in December 2021.
- 1.2 'A New Deal for Tenants - Draft Rented Sector Strategy' published in December 2021 sought to deliver wide ranging improvements to the rented sector including establishing a regulator for the private rented sector, implementing a national system of rent control, creating a new Housing Standard covering all homes, regulations for minimum energy efficiency standards and zero emissions heating, and delivering a new deal for private rented sector tenants that puts them on a more equal footing with social rented tenants. Importantly, it set out the intention to introduce a new Housing Bill within the second year of the current parliamentary term to progress these actions.
- 1.3 The new Housing (Scotland) Bill sets out to deliver A New Deal for Tenants by introducing new tenants' rights and strengthening existing protections; and creating the legislative framework needed to introduce longer-term private sector rent controls.
- 1.4 Scotland has robust legislation to help homeless people with a focus on implementing a person-centred approach through the delivery of good quality 'Housing Options' advice and information. In September 2017, the Scottish Government shared their vision to eradicate rough sleeping and homelessness and facilitated the creation of the Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Action Group (HARSAG) and subsequently accepted all recommendations to deliver strategic change at national and local level. The Homelessness Prevention and Strategy Group (HPSG) oversees the delivery of the joint Scottish Government and COSLA 'Ending Homelessness Together Action

Plan'. Local authorities were required to deliver a Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan (RRTP) and set out a key action to develop future wide-reaching prevention duties across all stakeholders that would achieve transformational change.

- 1.5 Proposals were developed to prevent homelessness and 'Preventing Homelessness in Scotland' was published in early 2021 which aimed to introduce legislation that led to system change, person centred and trauma-informed service responses. These would meet individual needs to better prevent homelessness, provide greater choice and control for those at risk of homelessness and legislate to strengthen housing rights. This report formed the framework of a joint Scottish Government and COSLA consultation that received 113 responses with 84% agreeing that the package of proposals and reforms would meet the principles of early intervention and prevention. An independent analysis of this consultation was published in September 2022.
- 1.6 The Homelessness Prevention Task and Finish Group identified actions required to prepare for the introduction of duties and to support successful implementation. The Group's recommendations were published alongside the Scottish Government response in late 2023.
- 1.7 The Housing (Scotland) Bill was informed by the public consultations on the Draft Rented Sector Strategy and Homelessness Prevention Duties alongside a further consultation on the Mobile Homes Act (1983) Pitch Fee Upgrading. Consultation responses for both the Draft Rented Sector Strategy and Homelessness Prevention Duties were approved by CMT and submitted to the Scottish Government.

2. Report

- 2.1 The Housing (Scotland) Bill was introduced to the Scottish Parliament on March 26th, 2024, with the aim of addressing housing challenges faced by people living in rented accommodation or facing homelessness. The Bill attempts to strike a balance between tenant protection and landlords' rights.
- 2.2 The Bill represents a significant legislative effort aimed at improving housing conditions, tenant's rights and addressing homelessness in Scotland. Increasing efforts to the prevention of homelessness is vital given the present housing and cost-of-living crisis. The Scottish Government has identified approximately £8 million in estimated costs for implementing the Bill over the next three years from 2025-28.
- 2.3 The Bill is made up of seven key parts, which outlines provisions for landlords, public bodies, local authorities, and tenancy deposit schemes. The key objectives and provisions include:
 - Part 1 relates to the rent paid by tenants under private residential tenancies and includes restrictions on rent increases, possible implementation of rent control areas and duties on local authorities to assess rent conditions.
 - Part 2 places duties on the First-tier Tribunal for Scotland and the Courts to increase consideration around evictions orders and calculations on damages for unlawful eviction.
 - Part 3 introduces new rights for private and social tenants to keep a pet and for private tenants to make changes to the property they rent.
 - Part 4 enables additional changes to other matters including how unclaimed deposits are treated, enabling a single joint tenant to end a tenancy and powers for Scottish Ministers to convert assured tenancies into private residential tenancies.

- Part 5 relates to homeless prevention amendments including ‘ask and act’ duties on all public bodies, duty on local authorities to act earlier and take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness, enabling support on overdue rent for tenants affected by domestic abuse and a further duty on local authorities to have a policy on the support in place to aid those who are affected by domestic abuse and at risk of homelessness.
- Part 6 deals with other housing matters including the calculation of mobile home pitch fees from Retail price Index (RPI) to Consumer Price Index (CPI), changing the reporting and consultation requirements of the Fuel Poverty (Scotland) Act 2019 and allowing the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman to share information with the New Homes Ombudsman for the UK.
- Part 7 deals with the implementation of secondary legislation to progress homeless prevention provisions.

The seven main parts are further explained below.

Key Provisions of the Housing (Scotland) Bill and Impact Considerations.

2.4 **Part 1: “Rent”:** will create powers for the introduction of longer-term rent controls for the Private Rented Sector (“PRS”), including:

- Powers for Scottish Ministers to introduce rent control areas and restrictions on rent increases.
- Requirement for local authorities to assess rent conditions every 5 years.
- Restrictions on rent increases at the start of a tenancy in rent control areas.
- Limits on the frequency of rent increases during a tenancy in and outside rent control areas.

Designation of rent control areas

- 2.4.1 Under current legislation, local authorities can make an application to Scottish Ministers for all or part of a local authority area to be designated as a Rent Pressure Zone, where rents would be capped. However, this request is discretionary and to date no local authorities have made an application.
- 2.4.2 Under new legislation, local authorities would be required to undertake a mandatory assessment of rent conditions in their area and make a recommendation to Scottish Ministers about whether rent controls should be imposed on all or part of the area. This assessment would be reviewed by Scottish Ministers who would decide if the introduction of rent control measures are necessary and appropriate.
- 2.4.3 Formal designation of rent control areas would be via secondary legislation approved by the Scottish Parliament and would be in place for a fixed period, after which a further assessment would be required. Rent controls would apply to both new and in-tenancy increases.
- 2.4.4 Where a rent control area is introduced, there would be a restriction on the amount by which rents for Private Residential Tenancies (PRTs) can be increased. Assured tenancies would not fall under this requirement, however the Bill also contains powers to set a date on which Assured tenancies must convert to a PRT.
- 2.4.5 It has been acknowledged that there may be circumstances that would necessitate that a property within the rent control area may need to increase

rent above the rent cap level. Circumstances and the process requirement to implement this have not yet been agreed and would need to be set out in secondary legislation. Similarly, Scottish Ministers would have the power to specify certain property types or circumstances in which the rental cap would not apply.

- 2.4.6 The Bill also includes provisions to ensure rent cannot be increased in the first 12 months of a tenancy in non-rent control areas.

Impact Considerations

- 2.4.7 Until recently, North Lanarkshire's private rent levels have been rising at a rate lower than the CPI. However, between February 2023 and February 2024, the average¹ private rental charge increased by 11.4%, higher than the Scottish average of 10.9%. Whilst increased protections for tenants to mitigate against rising private rent levels are supported, there is concern that rent control measures could exacerbate issues of demand in the Private Rented Sector (PRS) through a reduction in PRS homes as a result of landlords exiting the market.

- 2.4.8 Further clarification and guidance will be required on carrying out the mandatory assessment, particularly considering the increased resource requirement that this will require.

- 2.5 **Part 2: “Dealing with Evictions”:** The Bill enhances eviction protections for tenants, ensuring landlords adhere to fair and just processes while maintaining housing stability.

Duties to consider a delay

- 2.5.1 The Bill will introduce a requirement on the First-tier Tribunal and Sheriff Court to consider a delay in the enforcement of an eviction based on circumstances of the case. Where appropriate this would allow for consideration of any seasonal pressures and would reduce, as far as possible, the negative impact caused by eviction during a time of greater stress. In all cases, the rights of the tenants must be appropriately balance with the rights of the landlord.

- 2.5.2 It is recognised that in certain circumstances, delaying eviction would not be reasonable, for example, in cases of anti-social behaviour, criminal convictions and when a property is vacant or abandoned. The Bill allows for exemption in these cases.

- 2.5.3 Provisions would apply to both social and private tenancies.

Damages for unlawful eviction

- 2.5.4 Evidence suggests that few cases of unlawful eviction are brought to the First-tier Tribunal. Measures in the Bill therefore aim to make it easier for tenants to challenge unlawful eviction and make it more difficult and more expensive for landlords to pursue unlawful eviction rather than using lawful routes.

- 2.5.5 Provisions in the Bill will change the way in which damages are calculated so that they are based on a multiplication of the monthly rent which is a minimum of 3 times to a maximum of 36 times the monthly rent. It will also introduce an

¹ https://www.ons.gov.uk/visualisations/housingpriceslocal/S12000050/#rent_price_scot

additional requirement for the Tribunal to inform the Local Authority (and Police) of any damages awarded where a private landlord has unlawfully evicted a tenant. In the case of social tenancy evictions, the Sheriff Court will be required to notify the Scottish Housing Regulator and Police.

Impact Considerations

2.5.6 It is acknowledged that there may be certain risks associated with implementing some or all of the proposed measures, principally the creation of a backlog of homelessness created through an influx of potential evictions, following expiry of the extended period, resulting in increased pressure on both temporary and permanent accommodation and rising rent arrears.

2.5.7 As a council, eviction is only ever employed as a last resort, having exhausted all other options. For several years the approach of not evicting over and, in the run-up to the festive period has been in place and continues. It is recognised that homelessness never occurs in isolation but is frequently linked to other traumatic events that have contributed to this difficult situation. Work to prevent homelessness and improve sustainment by promoting collaboration, early intervention, and support for vulnerable people, to reduce the trauma associated with homelessness while protecting the rights of those affected is well established and continues to gain momentum.

2.6 **Part 3: “Keeping pets and making changes to let property”.** The Bill introduces new rights for private and social housing tenants, allowing them to request to keep a pet and make changes to their rental property.

Keeping Pets

2.6.1 The Bill introduces a right for tenants to request to keep a pet, and for these requests not to be unreasonably refused.

2.6.2 Currently tenants are only permitted to keep pets by explicit written consent, at the discretion of the landlord. The Bill aims to align the rights of private and social housing tenants more closely, creating greater equality of outcome between tenures by introducing the requirement that requests cannot be unreasonably refused. General practice within the social rented sector is to generally give permission for pets, acknowledging the benefits of pets for tenants and their families.

2.6.3 Reasonable reasons for refusal/approval, as well as the procedure and information required to submit a request, have still to be decided by Scottish Ministers. This will be done in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Private tenants will also have the right to appeal any unreasonable request through the First-tier Tribunal.

Impact Considerations

2.6.4 Consideration should be given to the suitability of all types of accommodation for different pets and the impact on neighbours, alongside any other factors deemed appropriate and relevant, to ensure a balanced approach between supporting health and wellbeing, access to the private sector (for pet-owners) and safeguards for landlords against damages and adverse impacts. As a council, tenant rights to keep a pet are supported, while acknowledging the fact

that in certain cases, permitting this will not be feasible, such as in multi-storey towers and communal entrance flats.

Making changes to let property

2.6.5 Current legislation relating to the PRS does not address decoration or personalisation, but landlords and tenants are free to negotiate their own terms. Some landlords may agree to specific terms that allow tenants to make changes or impose restrictions.

2.6.6 The Bill seeks to give private tenants with a PRT more freedom to personalise their homes. Minor (Category 1) modifications are permitted without landlord consent, and tenants may request additional modifications (Category 2), after living in the property for six months or more. The changes seek to improve the renting experience by giving tenants more control over personalising their homes, promoting mental health and well-being, aligning their rights with other tenures, and striking a balance between strengthened rights and adequate landlord protections.

2.7 **Part 4: “Other matters relating to tenants”.** This amends tenant-related matters including:

- Allowing unclaimed deposits to be paid to Scottish Ministers to fund private tenant support.
- Reforming the letting agent registration system and notice delivery procedures.
- Allowing single joint tenant to end joint tenancy.
- Giving Scottish Ministers power to convert assured tenancies into private residential tenancies.

Unclaimed tenancy deposits

2.7.1 Since 2012, private landlords must lodge tenancy deposits with one of three approved schemes. However, monitoring has revealed deposits remain unclaimed long after the tenancy ends. Scottish Ministers aim to address this issue by reinvesting unclaimed funds for private rented sector tenants.

2.7.2 When a tenancy ends, landlords or letting agents must arrange the return of deposits, minus reasonable deductions. Unclaimed deposits occur when the landlord has started the process, but the tenant does not respond. Most unclaimed deposits belong to students, particularly overseas students, and some larger deposits relate to tenancies taken out by companies on behalf of their employees. Despite efforts by each scheme, there is around £4 million of unclaimed tenant deposit funds between the three approved deposit schemes.

2.7.3 The evidence suggests that reinvesting unclaimed deposits after a five-year period is reasonable, provided all options have been exhausted. However, the Scottish Government have still to provide a definition of unclaimed deposits, determine the re-use timeframe, define the purposes by which unclaimed deposits can be used, and strengthen requirements on approved schemes to reduce the likelihood of deposits remaining unclaimed.

Registration of letting agents etc.

- 2.7.4 The Scottish Government plans to review and strengthen existing registration and regulation regimes, with minor modifications to improve system coherence and effectiveness.

Ending joint tenancies

- 2.7.5 The main change aims to allow private tenants to end a joint tenancy without mutual agreement. This ensures that no tenant can be indefinitely held to a rental contract against their wishes and ensures a fair process for all tenants. It allows one tenant to give notice to end the tenancy for all tenants following a two-month consultation period. Joint tenants who want to stay can negotiate a new tenancy with the landlord.

Delivery of notices etc.

- 2.7.6 Currently social landlords are required to serve rent increase notices by delivering it in-person, leaving at the tenant's address or by sending it by recorded delivery. The Bill aims to amend legislation to allow notices to be given through a tracked mail service and electronically, provided the tenant agrees. This change is expected to better reflect modern communication methods and benefit both tenants and landlords. Legislation changes could expand delivery options for social landlords, benefiting rent increases, as there is no alternative legislative method for this purpose.

Converting older tenancies

- 2.7.7 The Bill gives the Scottish Government the discretion to set a date for the conversion of existing assured and short assured tenancies to private residential tenancies (PRTs), allowing tenants to benefit from the enhanced protections that PRTs allow; also reducing confusion in the sector.

2.8 Part 5: "Homelessness Prevention". A summary of the changes include:

- Ask & Act Duty: all public bodies will have a responsibility to '**ask**' if a person they are working with is homeless or at risk of homelessness and then to '**act**' upon that information to prevent homelessness from occurring.
- Reforms for those Threatened with Homelessness: amend existing legislation to extend the duty of homelessness from two months to six months to enable early intervention and take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness.
- Tenants Experiencing Domestic Abuse: requiring social landlords to put in place support for tenants if they are overdue on rent because of domestic abuse and having a policy which sets out how they will support tenants who are at risk of homelessness due to domestic abuse.

- 2.8.1 The 'ask and act' duty, will apply to all public bodies such as social landlords, local authorities, health boards, integrated authorities, police, and prisons to be more proactive in preventing homelessness. They are required to inquire about a person's housing situation and take appropriate action if they identify a risk of becoming homeless. This could entail offering assistance, resources, support, or referrals to services. The policy objectives of the ask and act duty is to shift the focus away from multi-agency crisis intervention towards prevention activity and an integrated approach with shared responsibility, eliminating the need for

a household to go through the trauma of homelessness without diluting existing rights.

Impact Considerations

- 2.8.2 The impact of this legislation is likely to lead to an increase in requests for assistance around housing options as well as access to wider services across public bodies. Homelessness is a significant public health issue, and the Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) plays a key role in addressing underlying causes. Successful delivery of these actions will be dependent on collaboration, commitment, and effort across all key partners, with the HSCP and RSLs holding a critical role in improving outcomes, alongside the council, for homeless households. These duties whilst welcome, are likely to create additional resource implications for all public services.
- 2.8.3 There are provisions to support renters who are experiencing or at risk of domestic abuse, acknowledging the difficulties faced by victims of this type of abuse. Committee approved the Council's Housing Domestic Abuse Policy in August 2022. Staff have received training on the policy and a domestic abuse forum involving housing partners and domestic abuse agencies has been implemented to improve awareness, recognise, and respond to domestic abuse, whilst exploring opportunities to improve outcomes for survivors of domestic abuse.

Pre-emptive action being undertaken within North Lanarkshire

- 2.9 North Lanarkshire Council has always taken a proactive approach to homeless prevention and sustainability. There have been several pre-emptive actions taken in advance of the housing Bill being published including:
 - 2.9.1 A trauma informed service plan is currently in development, which includes, through targeted training, a trauma informed and responsive workforce, creating trauma informed environments, reception hubs and improving approaches for Care Experienced Young People.
 - 2.9.2 The council's Rent Deposit Guarantee Scheme ([RDS](#)), which was reviewed and modified to make it easier to apply, is now available to anyone in need of housing who wishes to live in a private rental but cannot afford to raise the deposit.
 - 2.9.3 A revised Temporary Accommodation Strategy (TAS) has been developed. The review identified several crucial areas for future development and has informed a better understanding of current and future housing and support needs of homeless households.
 - 2.9.4 A review and re-design of housing and support services are underway and aims to create a multi-disciplinary approach with a focus on homeless prevention where possible and ensuring housing and support services effectively meet the needs of people who do experience homelessness and require support.

- 2.9.5 There have been significant strides in tackling homelessness, with successful initiatives such as the RRTP (Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan) and Homes First² project which continue to help meet the needs of customers with complex needs through collaborative working between health, social care, and housing.
- 2.9.6 The rent assistance fund was created to help the most vulnerable, offering immediate support to existing tenants who have fallen behind on their rent. The fund aims to promote early intervention, supporting tenants to sustain their home and prevent homelessness. A network of trained officers is available, offering benefit, debt, budgeting, and advice on cutting cost. All tenants can access help with ensuring that their income is maximised, and they are receiving all benefits/funding that they are entitled too.
- 2.9.7 In conjunction with the NLADP, we have jointly funded and developed an 'Out of Hours' Crisis Response Service to provide assertive outreach to people with complex needs experiencing crisis.
- 2.9.8 A new North Lanarkshire Home Energy Advice Service has been established with the Wise Group to ensure independent energy advice and advocacy is available to vulnerable and/or fuel poor households who require support. Investment in our homes is ongoing to improve energy efficiency, reduce fuel bills for our tenants and mitigate the impact of fuel poverty as far as possible.
- 2.9.9 Increasing the range of housing stock through our new build programme, home purchase scheme and increasing access to the private rented sector by increasing the availability of the rent deposit scheme.
- 2.10 **Part 6: "Other Housing Matters"**. This section addresses miscellaneous housing matters including changing the way mobile home pitch fees are calculated, changing the reporting and consultation requirements on fuel poverty, and allowing the Scottish Public Services Ombudsman to share information with the new homes ombudsman for the UK.
- 2.11 **Part 7: "Commencement and other subsidiary matters"** sets out that implementation of homelessness prevention provisions will be carried out through secondary legislation, with stakeholder consultation to determine the appropriate timing and phasing.

Summary

- 2.12 The Housing (Scotland) Bill seeks to balance tenant rights, landlord responsibilities, and homelessness prevention in Scotland. It reflects the country's determination to improve housing condition, provide stability for its residents, and deliver wide ranging improvements to the rented sector. However, there remain concerns about how rent control policies will potentially affect the supply of privately rented homes.
- 2.13 The Ask and Act duty is a significant change in Scotland's approach to homelessness, with the council and partners supporting a 'no wrong door' ethos. Whilst these duties are welcomed, they are only part of the solution, with other wider factors impacting on homelessness such as housing supply and demand, wider housing market pressures as well as economic and societal issues. There is an acceptance that collaborative

² <https://www.scottishhousingnews.com/articles/north-lanarkshire-makes-positive-progress-in-tackling-homelessness>

working across the public sector is crucial to delivering improved outcomes for homeless households, however there is already considerable pressure across public services and these proposals are likely to create additional resource implications.

- 2.14 There may be secondary legislation that necessitate further consideration after the final elements of the Bill have been agreed upon and passed into law. The Bill's progress will be closely monitored, and any implications will be addressed as soon as they are known.

3. Measures of success

- 3.1 Compliance with the Bill when implemented which will protect and strengthen tenants' rights and prevent homelessness where possible.

4. Supporting documentation

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'SL', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Stephen Llewellyn
Chief Officer (Housing Management)

5. Impacts

5.1 Public Sector Equality Duty and Fairer Scotland Duty Does the report contain information that has an impact as a result of the Public Sector Equality Duty and/or Fairer Scotland Duty? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact? If Yes, has an assessment been carried out and published on the council's website? https://www.northlanarkshire.gov.uk/your-community/equalities/equality-and-fairer-scotland-duty-impact-assessments Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
5.2 Financial impact Does the report contain any financial impacts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, have all relevant financial impacts been discussed and agreed with Finance? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?
5.3 HR policy impact Does the report contain any HR policy or procedure impacts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, have all relevant HR impacts been discussed and agreed with People Resources? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?
5.4 Legal impact Does the report contain any legal impacts (such as general legal matters, statutory considerations (including employment law considerations), or new legislation)? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, have all relevant legal impacts been discussed and agreed with Legal and Democratic? There will be legal impacts arising from the Bill. These will be fully considered at implementation. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?
5.5 Data protection impact Does the report / project / practice contain or involve the processing of personal data? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, is the processing of this personal data likely to result in a high risk to the data subject? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, has a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) been carried out and e-mailed to dataprotection@northlan.gov.uk Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

5.6	Technology / Digital impact
Does the report contain information that has an impact on either technology, digital transformation, service redesign / business change processes, data management, or connectivity / broadband / Wi-Fi?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?	
Where the impact identifies a requirement for significant technology change, has an assessment been carried out (or is scheduled to be carried out) by the Enterprise Architecture Governance Group (EAGG)?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
5.7	Environmental / Carbon impact
Does the report / project / practice contain information that has an impact on any environmental or carbon matters?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?	
5.8	Communications impact
Does the report contain any information that has an impact on the council's communications activities?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact?	
5.9	Risk impact
Is there a risk impact?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the key risks and potential impacts, highlighting where the risk(s) are assessed and recorded (e.g. Corporate or Service or Project Risk Registers), and how they are managed?	
5.10	Armed Forces Covenant Duty
Does the report require to take due regard of the Armed Forces Covenant Duty (i.e. does it relate to healthcare, housing, or education services for in-Service or ex-Service personnel, or their families, or widow(er)s)?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the provision which has been made to ensure there has been appropriate consideration of the particular needs of the Armed Forces community to make sure that they do not face disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public services.	
5.11	Children's rights and wellbeing impact
Does the report contain any information regarding any council activity, service delivery, policy, or plan that has an impact on children and young people up to the age of 18, or on a specific group of these?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If Yes, please provide a brief summary of the impact and the provision that has been made to ensure there has been appropriate consideration of the relevant Articles from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).	
If Yes, has a Children's Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) been carried out?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	