STATES OF JERSEY



PROPOSED USE OF FORMER JERSEY GAS SITE: REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION (P.45/2025) – CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Presented to the States on 3rd June 2025 by the Connétable of St. Helier

STATES GREFFE

2025 P.45 Add.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CRIA)

PART 1: SCREENING

Name and title of Duty Bearer:	Connétable of St Helier
Type of Duty Bearer:	
(Minister, Elected Member or States	Elected Member
Assembly Body)	
Assessment completed by (if not	Members Resources
completed by duty bearer):	Wembers Resources
Date:	03/06/2025

- 1) Name and brief description of the proposed decision
 The subject of your CRIA may be a proposed law, policy or proposition and in
 accordance with the Law is referred to in this template as the 'decision'
 - What is the problem or issue the decision is trying to address?
 - Do children experience this problem differently from adults?

"The future of the former site of Jersey Gas, St Helier: request for reconsideration"

This proposition requests the Minister for Education to reconsider his proposal to build a new primary school on the former site of Jersey Gas and instead expand the current Millenium Park

2) Which groups of children and young people are likely to be affected? Groups of children could include early years, primary or secondary education; young adults; children with additional learning needs; disabled children; children living in poverty; children from particular ethnic backgrounds; migrants; refugees; care experienced children and LGBTQ+ children

All children but mostly primary school aged children

- 3) What is the likely impact of the proposed decision on children and on their rights?
 - Identify any potential positive OR negative impacts and include indirect impacts on children and their rights as described in the UNCRC
 - Will different groups of children be affected differently by this decision?

A positive impact as it will improve children's space to play, however, such reconsideration will mean a new school will not be built. This is mitigated by evidence provided further in this CRIA.

4) Is a full Children's Rights Impact Assessment required?
If you have identified impacts on children and their rights, a full CRIA should be completed. If no impacts are identified then a Full CRIA is not required, but please explain your rationale and how you reached this conclusion

Yes

If screening determines that a full CRIA is needed, complete Part 2

Part 2: FULL CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5) What will children's	be the impacts (positive or negative) of the proposed decisi rights?	on on	
For each of the relevant ⊠	e UNCRC articles described below, click to identify any that	at may	be
Category	UNCRC Article	Imp YES	act? NO
	Non-discrimination (Art 2)		
Guiding	Best interests of the Child (Art 3) to be a top priority	X	
Principles	Right to Life survival and development (Art 6)		
	Respect for the child's views (Art 12)		
	Right to birth registration, name and nationality (Art 7)		
	Right to an identity (Art 8)		
	Freedom of expression (Art 13)		
Civil Rights & Freedoms	Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion (Art 14) Every child has the right to think and believe what they choose		
	Freedom of association (Art 15) Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations		
	Right to Privacy (Art 16) including family and home life		
	Access to information from the media (Art 17) Right to access reliable information from a variety of sources, in a format that children can understand		
	Protection against torture or other cruel, degrading or inhumane treatment or punishment (<u>Art 37(a)</u>)		
Family Environment and Alternative Care	Respect for the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents (or where applicable, extended family or community) to guide their child as they grow up (Art 5)		
	Responsibilities of both parents in the upbringing and development of their child (Art 18)		
	Children must not be separated from their parents against their will unless it is in their best interests (Art 9)		
	Family reunification (Art 10)		

	Abduction and non-return of children abroad (Art 11)		
	Right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet the child's physical and social needs and support their development (Art 27)		
	Special protection for children unable to live with their family (Art 20)		
	Best interests of the child in the context of Adoption (Art 21)		
	Review of treatment whilst in care (Art 25) If a child has been placed away from home for the purpose of care or protection (for example, with a foster family or in hospital), they have the right to a regular review of their treatment, the way they are cared for and their wider circumstances.		
	Protection from violence, abuse or neglect (Art 19)		
	Recovery from trauma and reintegration (Art 39) Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life.		
	Rights of disabled children (Art 23)		
Basic Health	Right to health and health services (Art 24)		
and Welfare	Right to social security (Art 26)		
	Right to adequate standard of living (Art 27)	X	
	Right to education (Art 28)		
Education, Leisure and Cultural Activities	Goals of education (Art 29) Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full		
	Leisure, play and culture (Art 31) Every child has the right to relax, play and take part in cultural and artistic activities	X	
Special Protection Measures	Special protection for refugee children (Art 22)		
	Children and armed conflict (<u>Art 38</u> and <u>Optional</u> Protocol #1) Governments must do everything they can to protect and care for children affected by war and armed conflict.		
	Children and juvenile justice (Art 40) Right to be treated with dignity and respect, right to legal assistance and a fair trial that takes account of age.		

Inhumane treatment and detention (<u>Art 37 (b)-(d)</u>) Children should be arrested, detained or imprisoned only as a last resort and for the shortest time possible.	
Recovery from trauma and reintegration (Art 39) Children who have experienced neglect, abuse, exploitation, torture or who are victims of war must receive special support to help them recover their health, dignity, self-respect and social life	
Child labour and right to be protected from economic exploitation (Art 32)	
Drug abuse (Art 33)	
Sexual exploitation (<u>Art 34</u>)	
Abduction, sale and trafficking of children (Art 35)	
Protection from other forms of exploitation including for political activities, by the media or for medical research (Art 36)	
Children belonging to a minority or an indigenous group (Art 30)	
Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	
Optional protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict	

6) Information and research What evidence has been used to inform your assessment?		
Evidence collected (include links to relevant publications)	What did the evidence tell you?	What are the data gaps, if any?
Children's Commissioner's Survey 2018	50% of 3-7 year and 51% of 7–11-year-olds said that a priority should be more places to play	
Audit undertaken in the Bridging Island Plan identified a lack of open space that was suitable for play		
"The World Health Organization recommends that children aged one to four spend at least three hours a day being physically active, while children aged five to 17 get	Extending the existing park would be beneficial for children's health as it would provide more space for the WHO recommended amount of exercise	

at least 60 minutes a day of		
moderate-to-vigorous		
physical activity. However,		
they note, more is better" -		
The importance of outdoor		
play (and how to support it)		
UNICEF Europe and		
Central Asia		
WQ.62/2024	Primary school class sizes have reduced	

7) Engagement with children

What groups of children and young people (or those who speak on their behalf, such as social workers, teachers or youth workers) have been directly or indirectly involved in developing the decision?

Groups consulted	How they were involved	What were the findings?
No direct engagement was undertaken		

8) Assessing Impact on children's rights

Based on the information collected and analysed above, what likely impact will the proposed decision have on the specific children's rights identified in question 5)?

question 3).		
Relevant UNCRC Articles (rights) identified in Q5	Describe the positive or negative impacts on these rights	Which group(s) of children are likely to be affected?
Article 31 – Leisure Play and Culture	Ensuring that the Millennium Park can be extended and not be built on will provide more space for children to play with the added benefit of improving the activity levels of children.	

- 9) Weighing positive and negative impacts
 - If a negative impact is identified for any area of rights <u>or</u> any group of children and young people, what options are there to modify the proposed decision to mitigate the impact?
 - Could any positive impacts be enhanced?

Reconsidering the site to be used for the extension of the park will have the potential negative impact of not providing a new school for children. However, this

is mitigated by the data provided in the answer to WQ.62/2024 that shows primary school class sizes have been gradually shrinking.

10) Conclusions

In summary, what are your key findings on the impact of the proposed decision on the rights of Jersey children?

The reconsideration of building a school on the Jersey Gas site with the aim of expanding Millenium Park will provide greater space for children to play which will work towards alleviating the issues of play space highlighted in the Children's Commissioner report.