

Equality Impact Assessment

This **online** equality impact assessment should:

An equality impact assessment should take place when considering doing something in a new way. Please submit your completed EIA as an appendix to your committee report. Please remember that this will be a public document – do not use jargon or abbreviations.

Service Environmental Health (Health & Housing Services)

Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy

Decision on the level of fixed penalty notice charges for Community Protection Notices

Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy: Existing ☐ New/Proposed ☒

Lead Officer Richard Walsh, Public Health & Protection Manager

People involved with completing the EIA

Nick Howard, Public Protection Group Manager

Step 1.1: Make sure you have clear aims and objectives

Q1. What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

To decide on the level of fixed penalty notice charges for Community Protection Notices

Q2. Who is intended to benefit? Who will it have a detrimental effect on and how?

Tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) benefits the entire community. It specifically benefits any person who may as a result of any diversity or vulnerability factors be targetted or the focus of bad behaviour . Enforcement of Community Protection Notices, one of the key ASB tools, by way of fixed penalty notice charges provides a measured and efficient approach to enforcement which avoids escalating every instance of offending to prosecution in the Magistrates Court - which benefits the offender (who still has the right not to pay the FPN and instead by dealt with in Court). Some people in our communities who as a result of serious mental health issues or substance abuse perpetrate anti-social behaviour may be caught by this type of enforcement however this is not an equality issue and there will be appropriate safeguarding, signposting and referral mechanisms put in place (in addition to Legal Services scrutiny of enforcement cases escalated to prosecution).

Step 1.2: Collecting your information

Q3. Using existing data (if available) and thinking about each group below, does, or could, the policy, service, function, project or strategy have a negative impact on the groups below?

Group	Negative	Positive/No Impact	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Faith, religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender including marriage, pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation including civic partnerships	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Other socially excluded groups such as carers, areas of deprivation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Step 1.3 – Is there a need to consult!

Q4. Who have you consulted with? If you haven't consulted yet please list who you are going to consult with? Please give examples of how you have or are going to consult with specific groups of communities

No consultation is necessary or appropriate. We have researched charging levels in other local authorities as detailed in the report.

Step 1.4 – Assessing the impact

Q5. Using the existing data and the assessment in questions 3 what does it tell you, is there an impact on some groups in the community?

Age: No adverse impact. Enforcement in relation to young offenders (under 16s) will be addressed in a dedicated anti-social behaviour enforcement policy.

Disability: No adverse impact.

Faith, Religion or Belief: No adverse impact.

Gender including Marriage, Pregnancy and Maternity: No adverse impact.

Gender Reassignment: No adverse impact.

Race: No adverse impact.

Sexual Orientation including Civic Partnership: No adverse impact.

Rural Communities: No adverse impact.

Step 1.5 – What are the differences?

Q6. If you are either directly or indirectly discriminating, how are you going to change this or mitigate the negative impact?

There will be no discrimination arising from this decision.

Q7. Do you need any more information/evidence eg statistic, consultation. If so how do you plan to address this?

No.

Step 1.6 – Make a recommendation based on steps 1.1 to 1.5

Q8. If you are in a position to make a recommendation to change or introduce the policy, service, function, project or strategy, clearly show how it was decided on.

No equality impacts arising. The basis for the decision is fully detailed in the report.

Q9. If you are not in a position to go ahead, what actions are you going to take?

N/A

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Q10. How do you plan to monitor the impact and effectiveness of this change or decision?

No equality impacts arising and no monitoring proposed.