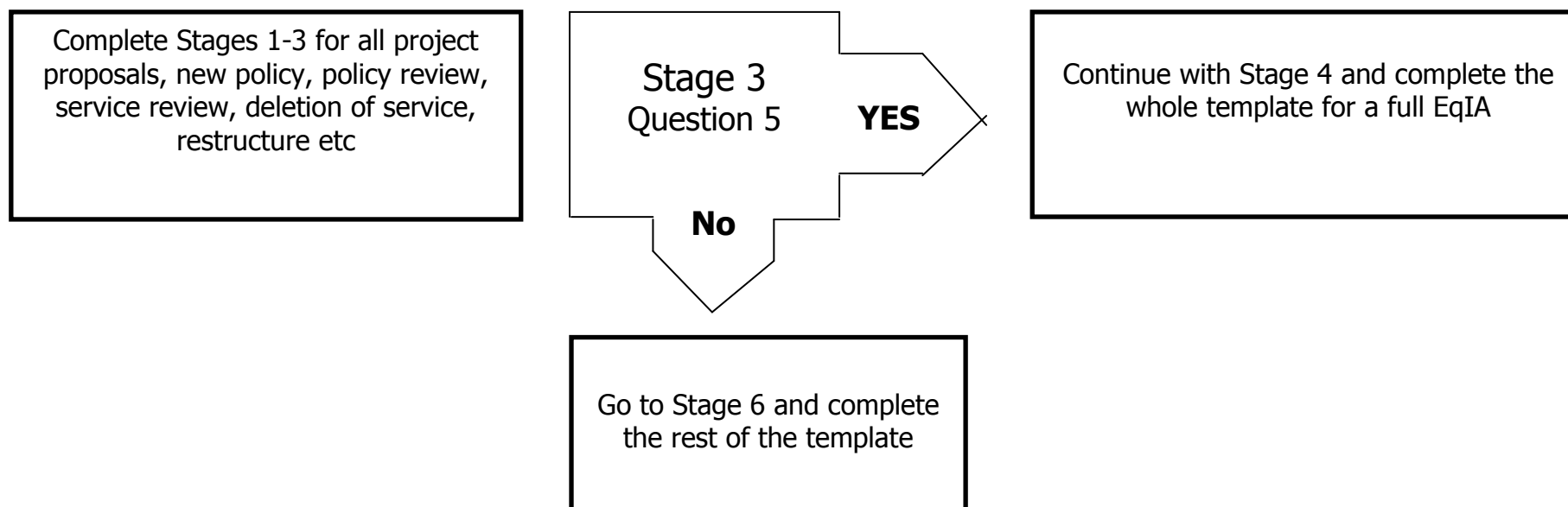


Equality Impact Assessment Template

The Council has revised and simplified its Equality Impact Assessment process (EqIA). There is now just one Template. Lead Officers will need to complete **Stages 1-3** to determine whether a full EqIA is required and the need to complete the whole template.



- In order to complete this assessment, it is important that you have read the Corporate Guidelines on EqIAs and preferably completed the EqIA E-learning Module.
- You are also encouraged to refer to the EqIA Template with Guidance Notes to assist you in completing this template.
- SIGN OFF: All EqIAs need to be signed off by your Directorate Equality Task Groups.
- Legal will NOT accept any report without a fully completed, Quality Assured and signed off EqIA.
- The EqIA Guidance, Template and sign off process is available on the Hub under Equality and Diversity

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) Template

Type of Decision: Tick ✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cabinet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Portfolio Holder	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (explain)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Full Council
Date decision to be taken:	23 February 2017 (Full Council)							
Value of savings to be made (if applicable):	Not applicable							
Title of Project:	Review of Statement of Licensing Policy							
Directorate / Service responsible:	Public Protection							
Name and job title of Lead Officer:	Jeffrey Leib							
Name & contact details of the other persons involved in the assessment:								
Date of assessment (including review dates):	23.09.16							

Stage 1: Overview

<p>1. What are you trying to do?</p> <p>(Explain your proposals here e.g. introduction of a new service or policy, policy review, changing criteria, reduction / removal of service, restructure, deletion of posts etc)</p>	<p>The council is required to have a Statement of Licensing Policy under the Licensing Act 2003 setting out its approach to licensing alcohol, certain forms of public entertainment and also the sale of hot food and drink (between 11 pm and 5 am). The current policy has been revised and publicly consulted on for consideration and adoption by full Council on 1 December 2016. The policy has to be consistent with the Act and accompanying regulations as well as statutory guidance published by the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The council cannot control who applies for licences or who raises objections to them. Application forms are set by statute and there is limited scope for gathering information from them relating to the protected characteristics.</p> <p>Whilst most premises-based licences are applied for by corporate bodies, officers have anecdotal evidence that personal licences are applied for by people from all backgrounds.</p> <p>Officers have the ability to influence some licence applications by recommending the inclusion of additional conditions where they meet certain tests such as appropriateness, clarity and proportionality. Those conditions are generic and commonly adopted throughout the licensed trade nationally, such as requirements for</p>
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	<p>staff training; record-keeping; opening hours; and provision of CCTV and therefore unlikely to have a disproportionate negative impact on equalities.</p> <p>Councillors have a limited discretion to refuse applications (on grounds relating to the prevention of crime, disorder or public nuisance; public safety; or child protection) and so no disproportionate negative impact on equalities has been identified.</p>					
<p>2. Who are the main groups / Protected Characteristics that may be affected by your proposals? (✓ all that apply)</p>	Residents / Service Users	✓	Partners		Stakeholders	
	Staff		Age	✓	Disability	
	Gender Reassignment		Marriage and Civil Partnership		Pregnancy and Maternity	
	Race		Religion or Belief		Sex	
	Sexual Orientation		Other			
<p>3. Is the responsibility shared with another directorate, authority or organisation? If so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the partners? • Who has the overall responsibility? • How have they been involved in the assessment? 	<p>The council as licensing authority has overall responsibility for delivery of the policy through the Community Directorate. The practical application of it is shared through the responsible authorities named in the Licensing Act (the police, fire service, Local Childrens' Safeguarding Board, Trading Standards, Environmental Health, the Local Planning Authority and Public Health).</p>					

Stage 2: Evidence & Data Analysis

4. What evidence is available to assess the potential impact of your proposals? This can include census data, borough profile, profile of service users, workforce profiles, results from consultations and the involvement tracker, customer satisfaction surveys, focus groups, research interviews, staff surveys, press reports, letters from residents and complaints etc. Where possible include data on the nine Protected Characteristics.

(Where you have gaps (data is not available/being collated for any Protected Characteristic), you should include this as an action to address in your Improvement Action Plan at Stage 6)

Protected Characteristic	Evidence	Analysis & Impact
Age (including carers of young/older people)	No-one can apply for a licence if they are under 18. Except in very limited circumstances it is an offence to sell, buy or supply alcohol to under 18s or for unaccompanied children to be on licensed premises.	The policy proposes specific measures to prevent under-age sales and child protection measures as a positive measure.
Disability (including carers of disabled people)	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
Gender Reassignment	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
Marriage / Civil Partnership	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
Pregnancy and Maternity	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
Race	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
Religion and Belief	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
Sex / Gender	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	

Sexual Orientation	There are no restrictions on who can apply for or object to licences being granted.	
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Stage 3: Assessing Potential Disproportionate Impact

5. Based on the evidence you have considered so far, is there a risk that your proposals could potentially have a disproportionate adverse impact on any of the Protected Characteristics?

	Age (including carers)	Disability (including carers)	Gender Reassignment	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and Maternity	Race	Religion and Belief	Sex	Sexual Orientation
Yes									
No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

YES - If there is a risk of disproportionate adverse Impact on any **ONE** of the Protected Characteristics, complete a FULL EqIA.

- **Best Practice:** You may want to consider setting up a Working Group (including colleagues, partners, stakeholders, voluntary community sector organisations, service users and Unions) to develop the rest of the EqIA
- It will be useful to also collate further evidence (additional data, consultation with the relevant communities, stakeholder groups and service users directly affected by your proposals) to further assess the potential disproportionate impact identified and how this can be mitigated.
- **NO** - If you have ticked 'No' to all of the above, then go to **Stage 6**
- Although the assessment may not have identified potential disproportionate impact, you may have identified actions which can be taken to advance equality of opportunity to make your proposals more inclusive. These actions should form your Improvement Action Plan at Stage 6

Stage 4: Further Consultation / Additional Evidence

6. What further consultation have you undertaken on your proposals as a result of your analysis at **Stage 3**?

Who was consulted? What consultation methods were used?	What do the results show about the impact on different groups / Protected Characteristics?	What actions have you taken to address the findings of the consultation? E.g. revising your proposals

Stage 5: Assessing Impact

7. What does your evidence tell you about the impact on the different Protected Characteristics? Consider whether the evidence shows potential for differential impact, if so state whether this is a positive or an adverse impact? If adverse, is it a minor or major impact?

Protected Characteristic	Positive Impact ✓	Adverse Impact		Explain what this impact is, how likely it is to happen and the extent of impact if it was to occur. Note – Positive impact can also be used to demonstrate how your proposals meet the aims of the PSED Stage 7	What measures can you take to mitigate the impact or advance equality of opportunity? E.g. further consultation, research, implement equality monitoring etc (Also Include these in the Improvement Action Plan at Stage 6)
		Minor ✓	Major ✓		
Age (including carers of young/older people)					
Disability (including carers of disabled people)					
Gender Reassignment					
Marriage and Civil Partnership					

Pregnancy and Maternity					
Race					
Religion or Belief					
Sex					
Sexual orientation					
8. Cumulative Impact – Considering what else is happening within the Council and Harrow as a whole, could your proposals have a cumulative impact on a particular Protected Characteristic? If yes, which Protected Characteristics could be affected and what is the potential impact?	Yes			No	
9. Any Other Impact – Considering what else is happening within the	Yes			No	

Council and Harrow as a whole (for example national/local policy, austerity, welfare reform, unemployment levels, community tensions, levels of crime) could your proposals have an impact on individuals/service users socio economic, health or an impact on community cohesion?

If yes, what is the potential impact and how likely is it to happen?

Stage 6 – Improvement Action Plan

List below any actions you plan to take as a result of this Impact Assessment. These should include:

- Proposals to mitigate any adverse impact identified
- Positive action to advance equality of opportunity
- Monitoring the impact of the proposals/changes once they have been implemented
- Any monitoring measures which need to be introduced to ensure effective monitoring of your proposals? How often will you do this?

Area of potential adverse impact e.g. Race, Disability	Proposal to mitigate adverse impact	How will you know this has been achieved? E.g. Performance Measure / Target	Lead Officer/Team	Target Date
None identified				

Stage 7: Public Sector Equality Duty

10. How do your proposals meet the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) to:

1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Equality Act 2010
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people from different groups
3. Foster good relations between people from different groups

Paragraph 3.5 states that nothing in the policy shall over-ride the right of any person to make a valid application for or make a valid representation about a licence application.

Paragraphs 7.4 and 7.5 of the policy reinforce the council’s commitment to promoting equalities where possible through

the licensing regime.

Stage 8: Recommendation

11. Which of the following statements best describes the outcome of your EqIA (✓ tick one box only)

Outcome 1 – No change required: the EqIA has not identified any potential for unlawful conduct or disproportionate impact and all opportunities to advance equality of opportunity are being addressed.	✓
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Outcome 2 – Minor Impact: Minor adjustments to remove / mitigate adverse impact or advance equality of opportunity have been identified by the EqIA and these are included in the Action Plan to be addressed.	
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Outcome 3 – Major Impact: Continue with proposals despite having identified potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to advance equality of opportunity. In this case, the justification needs to be included in the EqIA and should be in line with the PSED to have 'due regard'. In some cases, compelling reasons will be needed. You should also consider whether there are sufficient plans to reduce the adverse impact and/or plans to monitor the impact. (Explain this in Q12 below)	
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12. If your EqIA is assessed as outcome 3 explain your justification with full reasoning to continue with your proposals.	
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Stage 9 - Organisational sign Off

13. Which group or committee considered, reviewed and agreed the EqIA and the Improvement Action Plan?	
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Signed: (Lead officer completing EqIA)	Jeffrey Leib	Signed: (Chair of DETG)	Dave Corby
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Date:	28.09.16	Date:	12.01.17
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Date EqIA presented at Cabinet Briefing (if required)		Signature of DETG Chair (following Cabinet Briefing if relevant)	
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