# **Equality Impact Assessment for Service changes / Budget proposals**



# Equality Impact Assessment for Introducing a City-wide Street Drinking Order

Name of service	Community Safety – Introducing a Citywide Street Drinking Order (Public Spaces Protection Order – PSPO)
Lead officer and Contact details	Daxa Pancholi, Head of Community Safety 0116 454 0203
List of other(s) involved	Equality officer: Irene Kszyk

#### What is this EIA about?

(Please tick ✓)

	(
Budget proposal for existing service or service contract to achieve savings	
Budget proposal for new or additional service expenditure	
Commissioning a new service or service contract	✓
Changing or removing an existing service or service contract	

# Step 1: The proposal (how you propose to change the service)

#### Question 1:

#### What is the proposal/proposed change?

- 1.1 The proposal is to introduce a citywide street drinking order which gives police additional powers within a designated area to tackle street-drinking where there is associated anti-social behaviour (ASB). The PSPO does not represent a ban on public drinking; rather it allows for greater control of drinking where it is of a problematic nature e.g. large groups of drinkers intimidating residents/passers-by; and gives police additional powers within a designated area to tackle street-drinking where there is associated anti-social behaviour (ASB).
- **1.2** A Police Officer or Police Community Support Officer can in a designated area:
  - Require a person not to consume alcohol
  - Require a person to surrender any alcohol in his/her possession
  - Dispose of the alcohol
  - Arrest an individual if they fail to comply with the Officer's request or issue a fixed penalty notice.

#### Who will it affect and how will they likely be affected?

PSPOs are applied to specific geographical locations shown to have public street drinking issues which are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality; or are likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature.

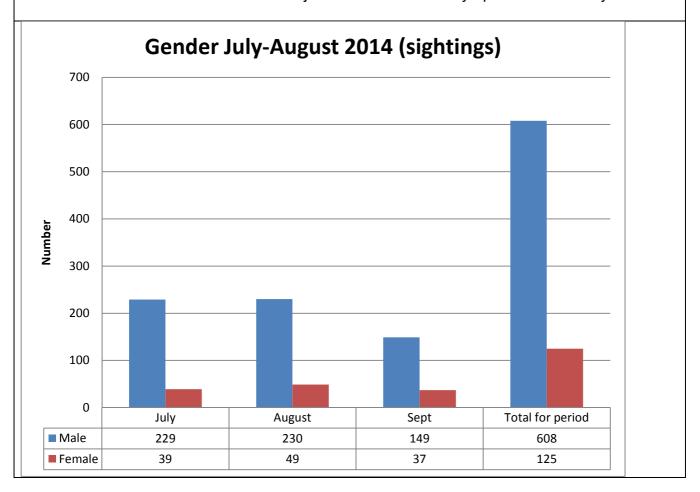
As this is a citywide order, all residents and visitors of the city will be affected to some degree; the application of the order though, is to be targeted at those individuals who are seen as being problematic and behaving in an antisocial manner due to their drinking.

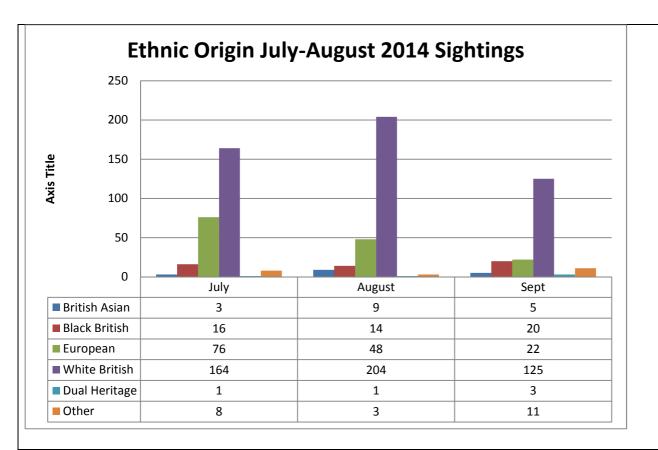
As street drinking has not been actively challenged across the city, those who are persistent street drinkers may feel that they are being discriminated against. The profile presented below sets out the main protected characteristics known for local street drinkers.

#### Question 2:

### What is the equality profile of current service users?

There is very little information on street drinkers; information outlined below has been collected from the Alcohol Outreach Project – which exclusively operates in the city centre.





Do you anticipate any changes to your service user profile as a result of your proposal/proposed change? If yes, how will it change?

Whilst the service user profile may change as a result of collecting more information on an on-going basis, It is unclear at this stage how the profile will change.

What are the main service needs and/or issues for those receiving/targeted by the service because of their protected characteristic?				
	Service needs and/or issues by protected characteristic			
Age	<ul> <li>Children &amp; young people may need increased educational information on alcohol harm.</li> <li>Young people may feel targeted and victimised as a result of this change</li> </ul>			
Disability	n/a			
Gender reassignment	n/a			
Pregnancy and maternity	n/a			
Race	<ul> <li>The greatest proportion of street drinkers in the city are White British.</li> <li>Different community groupings, particularly new and recent arrivals, may believe that it is socially acceptable to drink in public and not appreciate the perception and fear of crime/antisocial behaviour felt by others.</li> <li>These communities may feel targeted and victimised as a result of this change</li> </ul>			

Religion or belief	<ul> <li>Some communities, due to their religious beliefs, may feel that authorities are not proactively managing drinkers and should do more (particularly if no action is being taken due to individuals drinking responsibly)</li> </ul>
Sex (gender)	<ul> <li>the greatest proportion of street drinkers are men</li> </ul>
Sexual orientation	n/a

#### Question 3:

Will the proposal have an impact on people because of their protected characteristic? Tick the anticipated impact for those likely to be affected and describe that impact in the questions 4 & 5 below.

	No impact <sup>1</sup>	Positive impact <sup>2</sup>	Negative impact <sup>3</sup>	Impact not known <sup>4</sup>
Age			✓	
Disability	✓			
Gender reassignment	✓			
Pregnancy and maternity	✓			
Race			✓	
Religion or belief				✓
Sex (gender)			✓	
Sexual orientation	✓			

#### Question 4:

# Where there is a positive impact, describe the impact for each group sharing a protected characteristic. How many people are likely to be affected?

The positive impact will be for residents who will no longer have the same level of potential anti-social behaviour on their doorsteps as described in the consultation findings (if outside the city centre) or when visiting the city centre, enabling them to better enjoy participating in broader social and community activities. The frequency of contact with anti-social drinking behaviour varied among those consulted: Approximately 15% of the 660 respondents feel that street drinking is a daily problem for them. Approximately 23% of respondents feel that street drinking causes them problems up to four times a week, approximately 18% said street drinking causes them problems up to three times a month and 13% feel that street drinking causes them a problem up to three times a year.

#### Question 5:

Where there is a negative impact, describe the adverse impact for each group sharing a protected characteristic. How many people are likely to be affected?

For street drinkers, there is a possibility that young people and certain community groups may feel discriminated against particularly if to date their behaviours have gone unchallenged.

How can the negative impact for each group sharing a protected characteristic be reduced or removed?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The proposal has no impact (positive or negative) on the group sharing a protected characteristic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The proposal addresses an existing inequality experienced by the group sharing a protected characteristic (related to provision of services or facilities).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The proposal disadvantages one or more of the group sharing a protected characteristic.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> There is insufficient information available to identify if the group sharing a protected characteristic will be affected by the proposal.

NB Any Actions you identify through completing this EIA, you must add to the Action Plan at the end.

- Explanation of how the order will be applied and in what circumstances (sharing
  information in relevant community languages where applicable), focusing on those
  communities where street drinking takes place and also on those communities who
  may believe ALL drinking is unacceptable
- Working closely with colleges and the two universities to ensure that there is a good understanding of the application of the order by their students
- Collect on-going equalities information in order to ensure that the order has been applied fairly and consistently (and where not; ensure that relevant and targeted training is provided to front line staff)
- Work with commissioned services in order to ensure that alcohol services are targeted according to need.

#### Question 6:

Which relevant stakeholders were involved in proposing the actions recommended for reducing or removing adverse impacts arising from the proposal?

Local Authority and Police

What data/information/analysis have you used to inform your equality impact findings?

Information on street drinkers collected from the Alcohol Outreach Project; knowledge gained from delivery of Designated Public Places Order'; consultation findings.

### **Supplementary information**

#### Question 7:

Is there other alternative or comparable provision available in the city? Who provides it and where is it provided?

No

Can this alternative or comparable provision help reduce or remove the negative impacts identified in Question 5? If not, why not?

No

Would service users negatively affected by the proposal be eligible to use this alternative or comparable provision? Would it meet their identified needs?

N/a

#### Question 8:

Will any particular area of the city be more affected by the proposal than other parts of the city? What area and why?

There is a likelihood that the city centre will be more affected than other parts of the city, purely as this is where most of the street drinking has been mapped. Also with partners promoting greater tourism there will be a need to ensure that the city centre is seen in the best possible light.

#### Question 9:

Is it likely that there may be other sources of negative impacts affecting service users over the next three years that need to be considered? What might compound the negative effects of this proposal? Describe any additional negative impacts over time that could realistically occur.

N/a	

#### Question 10:

Will staff providing the service be affected by the proposal/proposed changes? If yes, which posts and in what way?

N/a

Date completed .....27<sup>th</sup> October 2014......

## Step 2: Consultation on the proposal

#### Question1:

What consultation on the final proposal has taken place? When, where and who with?

- As part of the new Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act; the new Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO) now replaces the Designated Public Places Order (DPPO). In order to establish a city-wide order the public and stakeholders need to be consulted on their views.
- At the commencement for this work, the guidance for this new power had not been released and it was therefore decided that the DPPO process would be used for the assessment and a possible establishment of a city-wide street drinking order. As a result a 7 week consultation process was instigated from the 23rd June to the 17th August 2014.
- Subsequently, due to the announcement of the new legislation (which was to come into effect as of the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2014), it was agreed that the consultation would be re-opened for a further 4 weeks (from 8th September to 5th October 2014) under the Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO). This was done on the understanding that the earlier consultation findings would be amalgamated with additional views gleaned from this new consultation.
- Local authorities were required to consult with the public, police, alcohol services and other stakeholders and the consultation document was based on the statutory guidelines which came into effect in 2011. Both DPPO and PSPO consultation documents were made available online and in paper copy.
- Notice of the consultation was sent by email to members of the Safer Leicester Partnership and its constituent delivery groups, along with key council contacts, and e-networks such as Voluntary Action Leicester.
- Presentations on the proposal were delivered to groups such as the Alcohol Delivery Group, Frontline Services Forum and Ward meetings. Paper copies of the questionnaires were sent to all libraries, community centres and customer services centres. Officers visited the Customer Services Centres for face to face consultation with visitors to the centres.
- o As mentioned above, the DPPO consultation on 'Street Drinking' in Leicester

took place over a 7 week period from 23/06/2014 to 17/08/2014. At the conclusion of the consultation process, a total of 490 responses to the consultation were received; 187 hardcopies and 303 online responses. Due to the new legislation, the consultation was re-opened from 08/09/2014 to 05/10/2014. A further 170 Reponses were received. All in all, a total of 660 responses were received however, a possible 30 responses were duplicates, but as we cannot be certain of this, the views within the 30 responses were also taken into account. The possible 30 duplicate responses do not change the outcome of the consultation to the street drinking consultations.

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#### Question 2:

### What potential impacts did consultation stakeholders identify?

The type of problems that respondents have identified that are caused by street drinking, include approximately 73% stating that noise is an issue, followed by 70% stating that littering is a problem associated with street drinking. Approximately 53% have stated that verbal abuse is an associated problem and 11% have said that physical abuse is an associated problem. 60% of the 415 who answered this question have stated that they feel intimidated by street drinkers and approximately 39% chose not to answer. 21% of the respondents also stated that urination, vomiting, racism, begging for money and the smashing of bottles to also be associated problems.

# What positive equality impacts were identified? For people with which protected characteristics?

Over 73% of the 660 respondents support the use of citywide street drinking order. The main protected characteristics covered include age, gender and ethnicity.

# What negative equality impacts were identified? For people with which protected characteristics?

The consultation also highlighted a range of alternative suggestions for addressing street drinking related to licencing actions and alternative forms of deterrence – targeted at reducing the problem and as a result, its impact on local residents.

#### Question 3:

**Did stakeholders indicate how positive impacts could be further promoted? How?** n/a

Did stakeholders indicate how negative impacts could be reduced or removed? How? See response to question 5 above

Date completed ...27<sup>th</sup> October 2014...

# Step 3: The recommendation (the recommended decision on how to change the service)

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Has your recommended proposal changed from the proposal in Step 1 as	s a result of
consultation and further consideration?	

If yes, describe the revised proposal and how it will affect current service users?
What are the equality implications of these changes? Identify the likely positive and negative impacts of the final proposal and the protected characteristic affected.
How can any negative impacts be reduced or removed?

### Question 2:

Are there any actions<sup>5</sup> required as a result of this EIA?

Yes	✓	No	П
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If yes, complete the action plan on the next page.

Date completed .....27<sup>th</sup> October 2014.....

# Step 4: Sign-off

This EIA completed	Name	Signature	Date
Lead officer	Daxa Pancholi	Rowers	27 <sup>th</sup> October 2014
Countersigned by			
Equalities Officer			
Signed off by			
Divisional Director			

**Completion -** Keep a copy for your records, and **send an electronic copy** of the completed and signed form to the <u>Corporate Equalities Lead</u> for audit purposes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Actions could include improving equality information collected or identifying the actions required to mitigate adverse impacts identified in the EIA.

NB Any Actions you identify through completing this EIA, you must add to the Action Plan at the end.

## **EIA Action Plan**

Please list all the equality objectives, actions and targets that result from the Equality Impact Assessment. These should be included in the relevant service plan for performance management purposes.

Equality Objective	Action required	Target	Officer responsible	By when?
Consistency in the use of the order	To train all frontline police officers on how and where the order should be applied	To have all frontline police officers aware of the order	Insp Bill Knopp/ Daxa Pancholi	By April 2015
To know equality profile of every occasion where the order has been applied	Collect monitoring data on age, gender and ethnicity where the order has been applied.	To have data on a quarterly basis in order to share with the Safer Leicester Partnership's Alcohol Delivery Group	Daxa Pancholi/ Insp Bill Knopp	Start collection of data in April 2015
To ensure all communities understand the order and its application	To produce leaflets/ posters in community languages on a needs basis	To ensure that those communities identified as needing greater understanding of the order receive information in community languages	Julie O'Boyle (Chair of the Alcohol Delivery Group)	By September 2015