

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Council has a Public Sector Equality Duty under the Equality Act (2010) to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not

The three parts of the duty applies to the following protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy/maternity, race, religion/faith, sex and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership status applies to the first part of the duty.

Stage 1 – Screening

Please complete the equalities screening form. If screening identifies that your proposal is likely to impact on protected characteristics, please proceed to stage 2 and complete a full Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA).

Stage 2 – Full Equality Impact Assessment

An EqIA provides evidence for meeting the Council's commitment to equality and the responsibilities under the Public Sector Equality Duty.

When an EqIA has been undertaken, it should be submitted as an attachment/appendix to the final decision making report. This is so the decision maker (e.g. Cabinet, Committee, senior leader) can use the EqIA to help inform their final decision. The EqIA once submitted will become a public document, published alongside the minutes and record of the decision.

Please read the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Guidance before beginning the EqIA process.

1. Responsibility for the Equality Impact Assessment

Name of proposal	Public Spaces Protection Order Alcohol & Dog Control
Service area	Enforcement Services – Environment & Neighbourhoods
Officer completing assessment	Joan Appavoo
Equalities/ HR Advisor	Louise Hopton-Beatty
Cabinet meeting date (if applicable)	13 October 2020
Director/Assistant Director	Stephen McDonnell

2. Summary of the proposal

Please outline in no more than 3 paragraphs

- *The proposal which is being assessed*
- *The key stakeholders who may be affected by the policy or proposal*
- *The decision-making route being taken*

The existing Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) for Alcohol and Dog Control expire on the 19th October 2020. The Cabinet are being asked for permission to:

- Extend the 11 PSPOs for the control of alcohol until October 2023
- Extend the boundary of the Woodside PSPO to include Lordship Lane, Chapmans Green Park and the surrounding roads.
- Extend the PSPO for Dog Control until October 2023 (continuing to cover the whole borough)
- Dog owners are required to - produce a device or other means for removing dog faeces when requested by an officer (known as the new requirement order).

The terms of the PSPOs in relation to Dog Control are outlined below:

- Dog Fouling - it will be an offence not to clean up after your dog (borough wide)
- Dogs on Leads - cemeteries, car parks, open spaces and parks less than half a hectare
- Dogs on Leads by direction - a dog is to be placed on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer. The owner of a dog can only be instructed to put their dog on a lead if the dog is causing a nuisance to members of the public, worrying other dogs or animals
- Dog exclusion - dogs will be excluded from children's play areas, playgrounds, ball courts, pool areas, marked sports pitches and games areas.
- Dogs (Specified Maximum) - the number of dogs that can be walked by one person will be limited to six
- A new requirement will require a person in charge of a dog to produce a device or other means for removing dog faeces when requested by an officer.

In terms of the PSPOs related to alcohol controls: -

- The following wards currently have Orders in place: Bounds Green, Bruce Grove, Harringay, Noel Park, Northumberland Park, St Ann's, Seven sisters, Tottenham Green, Tottenham Hale, West Green and Woodside.
- The PSPO within each ward will not affect pubs, restaurants and off licences or areas covered by a temporary event notice
- The PSPO cannot ban the drinking of alcohol in a public space, the offence is failing to comply with an officer's request within the restricted area of the PSPO to stop drinking and/or surrender alcohol. This criminal offence can be dealt with by issuing a fixed penalty notice or a summons to court.

The penalties for breach either the Alcohol or Dog Control PSPOs is a fixed penalty of £100.00 or a maximum fine of £1000.00 on conviction.

The PSPOs will assist the Council and the police to tackle anti-social behaviour, resulting in a reduction in individuals engaging in anti-social behaviour such as, that arising from the consumption of alcohol. It will also ensure that dog owners behave responsibly by

cleaning up after their dog and ensuring that these are kept under control, so they do not cause a nuisance to members of the public or other dogs and animals.

The PSPO would apply to all individuals committing antisocial behaviour within the designated area, without discrimination.

However, there are exemptions regarding dog fouling - a person who is registered blind or who has a disability which affects their mobility and who is registered disabled is exempt from cleaning up after their dog. In regard to dog exclusion areas, persons who are registered blind or who have an assistance dog and who are registered with a known charity will be exempt and will be able to enter these areas freely.

The decision-making route:

A decision was taken on 10 March 2020 to go out to public consultation on the proposed PSPOs with amendment and additional requirement.

The Council consulted with the public between 7 July 2020 and 18 August 2020. The findings of the public consultation inform the final Cabinet Report and EqIA, which will go to Cabinet on 13th October 2020

3. What data will you use to inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of service users and/or staff?

Identify the main sources of evidence, both quantitative and qualitative, that supports your analysis. Please include any gaps and how you will address these

This could include, for example, data on the Council's workforce, equalities profile of service users, recent surveys, research, results of relevant consultations, Haringey Borough Profile, Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and any other sources of relevant information, local, regional or national. For restructures, please complete the restructure EqIA which is available on the HR pages.

Protected group	Service users	Staff
Sex	<i>Haringey Census 2011 Public Consultation findings</i>	<i>Staff will not be impacted by the proposal and therefore data is not included.</i>
Gender Reassignment	<i>Human Rights Commission national estimate. Public Consultation findings</i>	
Age	<i>Haringey Borough Plan EQIA data Haringey Census 2011 Public Consultation findings</i>	
Disability	<i>Haringey Borough Plan EQIA data Haringey Census 2011 Public Consultation findings</i>	

Race & Ethnicity	<i>Haringey Borough Plan EQIA data</i> <i>Haringey Census 2011</i> Public Consultation findings
Sexual Orientation	Public Consultation findings
Religion or Belief (or No Belief)	<i>Haringey Borough Plan EQIA data</i> <i>Haringey Census 2011</i> Public Consultation findings
Pregnancy & Maternity	Public Consultation findings
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<i>Haringey Borough Plan EQIA data</i> <i>Haringey Census 2011</i> Public Consultation findings

Outline the key findings of your data analysis. Which groups are disproportionately affected by the proposal? How do this compare with wider service users and/or the borough's demographic profile? Have any inequalities been identified?

Explain how you will overcome this within the proposal.

Further information on how to do data analysis can be found in the guidance.

Given that the PSPO related to dog control covers the whole borough and 11/19 of the wards are covered by the alcohol related PSPOs, Haringey borough wide data has been used. For the alcohol related PSPO, if there is likely to be a slightly different profile for the 11/19 ward than Haringey as a whole, this has been noted.

Sex

There are slightly more males than females in Haringey 49.6% of residents are female and 50.4% are male, in line with London and national averages.

There were marginal variances to the borough profile in all completed consultation surveys, with slightly more women than men responding to the survey:

- Alcohol control survey - 56.5 % were Female and 42.8% Male
- Dog Control Survey - 58% Female and 42% were male; New Requirement Survey – 58.4 % female and 45.6% Male

Gender Reassignment

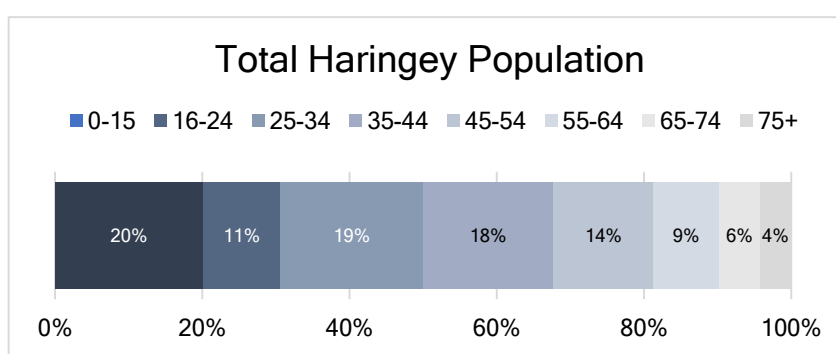
The Borough does not hold local data on gender reassignment. The Equality and Human Rights Commission estimate that there is between 300,000-500,000 transgender people in the UK¹. Responds to the consultation surveys were as follows:

¹ <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/trans-inequalities-reviewed/introduction-review>

- 2 respondents to alcohol control PSPO survey identified themselves as non-binary. 1 of the 264 female Respondents indicated she was male at birth; and 4 of the 200 male Respondents indicated they were female at birth.
- 2 respondents to dog control PSPO survey identified themselves as non-binary. 1 of the 584 female Respondents indicated they were male at birth; and 4 of the 417 male Respondents indicated they were female at birth.
- 1 respondent identified themselves as non-binary in the dog control PSPO New Requirement survey; 3 of the 263 females Respondents indicated they were male at birth; and 4 of the 205 male Respondents indicated they were female at birth.

Age

Haringey has a relatively young population with 31% of the population being 24 or under and only 10% 65+.



The '24 or under' age group was under-represented amongst the Respondents to all three consultation surveys. The overwhelming majority of responses came from the 25-64 age group.

Of Respondents specifying their age group	Alcohol Control survey	Dog control Survey	New requirement
16-24 alcohol	1.6%	0.9%	0.4%
25-44	39.8%	31.0%	30.6%
45-64	37.8%	40.5%	44.9%
65+	17.2%	23.0%	21.3%
Prefer not to say	3.6%	4.6%	2.8%

Disability

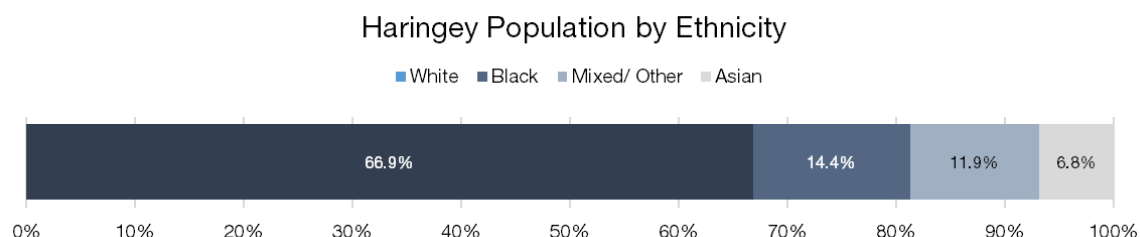
- Over 19,500 people aged 16 to 64 in Haringey have a physical disability; this equates to approximately 10% of the population aged 16-64.
- In Haringey 4,500 people have a serious physical disability; 15,700 adults have a moderate or severe hearing impairment; and almost 5,000 people have sight loss which impacts on daily life.
- An estimated 5,700 Haringey residents aged 14 and over are estimated to have a learning disability, and around 2,100 residents are estimated to have autism.

Consultation Surveys data

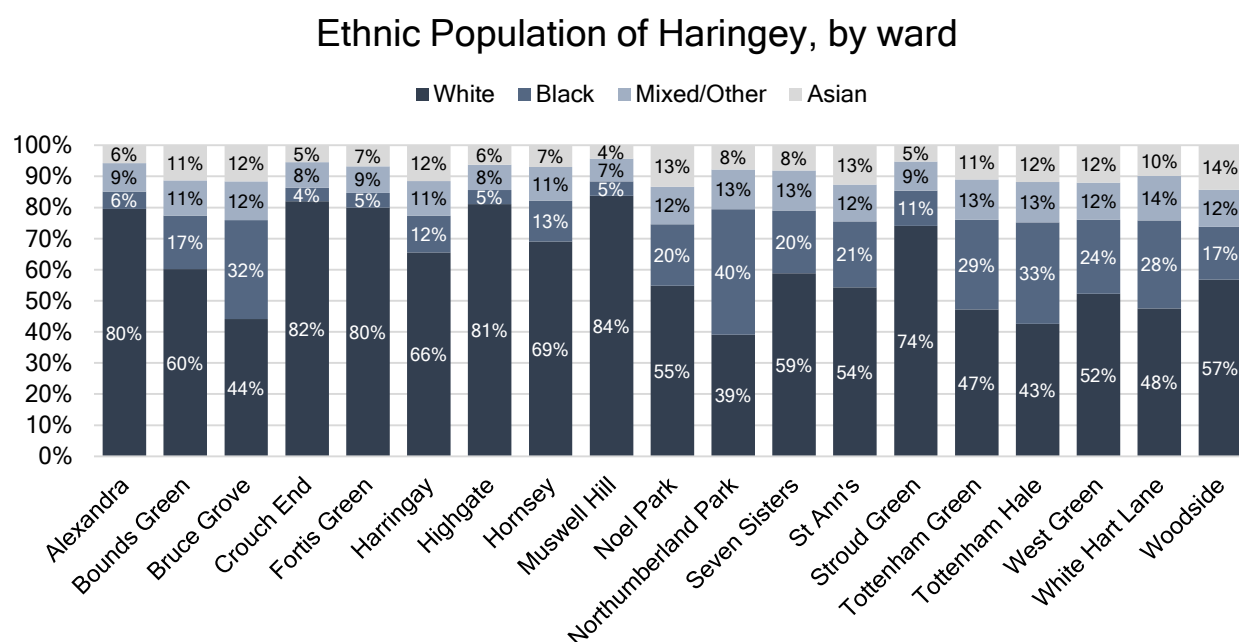
Of Respondents specifying their disability status	Alcohol Control Survey	Dog Control Survey	New Requirement
No disabilities	73.3%	78.1%	68.1%
Disability	12.3%	6.5%	16.3%
No response	14.4%	15.4%	15.6%
Of the Respondents stating that they had a disability, the following conditions were identified			
Blindness or partial loss of sight	4.1%	5.1%	9.0%
Learning disability	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%
Physical disability	17.1%	21.0%	16.0%
Mental ill health	18.7%	16.5%	14.0%
Long term illness or condition	36.6%	31.3%	35.0%
Developmental disorder	2.4%	1.7%	2.0%
Deafness or partial loss of hearing	12.2%	15.9%	16.0%
Any other disabilities	6.5%	6.3%	6.0%

Race and Ethnicity

People of White and White Other ethnicity make up the largest proportion of Haringey's population, followed by those of Black, Mixed/other and Asian ethnicity.



However, this differs greatly by ward.



It is recognised that the wards covered by the Alcohol PSPO typically have higher levels of BAME residents.

Consultation Surveys data

How would you describe your ethnic group?	Alcohol Control Survey	Dog Control Survey	New Requirement Survey
White	62%	70.20%	84.8%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	28%	17.80%	4.0%
Mixed / multiple ethnic backgrounds	3.9%	4.70%	4.2%
Any other Asian / Asian British ethnic background	5.2%	5.10%	5.4%
Any other ethnic group	0.9%	2.4%	1.4%

Data percentages do not total 100%, as it is noted that some Respondents selected more than one ethnic group when responding to the surveys. The 'Black/African/Caribbean/Black British' category is likely to be significantly flawed, as the vast majority of these Respondents in the Alcohol Control and Dog Control surveys, also categorised themselves within one or more of the other ethnic categories.

Sexual Orientation

We do not hold ward or borough level data on sexual orientation, and it is not collected nationally through the Census. However, the ONS estimates that 3.7% of Haringey's population are lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGB), which is the 15th largest LGB community in the country.

Consultation Surveys data

Of Respondents specifying their sexual orientation	Alcohol Control	Dog Control	New Requirement
Heterosexual or straight	72.7%	80.0%	80.6%
Gay or lesbian	5.4%	4.8%	8.0%
Bisexual	10.8%	2.1%	1.1%
Other	1.9%	0.7%	0.6%
Prefer not to say	9.2%	12.4%	9.7%

There appears to be good representation of this protected characteristic among consultation Respondents; proportions reflecting Borough population data

Religion or Belief

Haringey is one of the most religiously diverse places in the UK. The most common religion was Christianity, accounting for 45% of residents, less than London (48.4) and less than England (59.4%). The next most common religions were Muslim (14.3%) – higher than London (12.3%) - and Jewish (3%). Haringey had a lower percentage of residents who were Hindu (1.8%) and Sikh (0.3%) than London (5.0% and 1.5%, respectively). A quarter of Haringey residents stated that they did not have a religion, higher than London (20.7%).

A significantly high proportion of Respondents to all three consultation surveys identified as having 'no religion', which does not reflect the current borough data. It is also noted that there was a lower response from the Muslim community within the borough and to a lesser extent the Jewish Community.

Of Respondents specifying their Religion of belief	Alcohol Control	Dog Control	New Requirement
No religion	59.7%	60.5%	61.7%
Buddhist	18.9%	1.4%	2.0%
Christianity	16.9%	29.7%	28.7%
Hindu	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Jewish	0.9%	3.0%	1.5%
Muslim	1.6%	2.9%	2.0%
Sikh	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Any other Religion	1.3%	1.1%	2.6%

Pregnancy and Maternity

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. In 2018, Haringey's rate of 59.6 was broadly in line with the London average of 60.1.

Consultation Surveys data

Of the Respondents specifying if they were pregnant or not	Alcohol Control	Dog Control	New Requirement
Yes	1.2%	1.2%	0.2%
No	92.9%	93.0%	93.8%
Prefer not to say	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%
Of the Respondents specifying if they have had a baby in the last 12 months			
Yes	0.0%	3.0%	3.4%
No	94.6%	90.8%	90.7%
Prefer not to say	5.4%	6.2%	5.9%

Marriage and Civil Partnership

Haringey has relatively low levels of marriages at 33.3%, compared to England average of 46.6% and London average of 39.8%.

Haringey has a higher proportion of couples in a registered same sex civil partnership than England and London. 0.6% (or 1,191 residents), compared to 0.2% for England and 0.4% for London.

All groups within this protected characteristic were represented among consultation Respondents. The proportion of persons in the 'Married or in civil partnership' category was slightly higher than the borough and London averages

Of Respondents specifying their Marital or Civil Partnership status	Alcohol Control	Dog Control	New Requirement
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	40.8%	32.9%	34.5%
Married or in a civil partnership	45.1%	52.0%	51.0%
Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	3.6%	4.6%	3.1%
Divorced or legally dissolved from a civil partnership	9.2%	9.5%	10.5%
Separated but still legally married or in a civil partnership	1.3%	1.0%	0.9%

4. a) How will consultation and/or engagement inform your assessment of the impact of the proposal on protected groups of residents, service users and/or staff?

Please outline which groups you may target and how you will have targeted them

Further information on consultation is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

A statutory consultation was undertaken for 6 weeks in the period 7 July 2020 to 18 August 2020. The consultation comprised of three separate surveys.

There were 2610 responses to the consultation and 40 additional emails and letters. Respondents were able to complete one or all three of the surveys.

1. Survey relating to the extension of the 11 Alcohol Control PSPOs for a further three years and the proposal to extend the boundary of the Woodside Ward Alcohol PSPO
2. Survey relating to the extension of the borough wide Dog Control PSPO for a further three years and seeking public opinion on whether or not the specific conditions of the PSPO should remain in place or be discharged: -
 - i. Condition that dog owners or the person in charge of a dog are required to remove faeces (dog mess) from any land which is open to the air and to which the public have access.
 - ii. Condition that dogs are excluded from fenced play areas set aside for children and marked sports pitches when in use.
 - iii. Condition that dogs must be on a lead in churchyards, graveyards, highways, grass verges, green space less than half a hectare
 - iv. Condition that dog owners put their dog on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer. This applies to any land to which the public have access and where a dog is considered to be out of control.
 - v. Condition that the maximum number of dogs that can be walked by one person is six (this applies to any land open to the air to which the public have access).
3. Survey relating to the proposal to add a new requirement to the Dog Control PSPO which would require "a person in charge of a dog on land to which the Order applies to produce on request a means or device to pick up dog faeces deposited by that dog."

All three surveys asked those participating in the consultation to provide equalities data in line with protected characteristics identified within the Equality Act 2010.

4. b) Outline the key findings of your consultation / engagement activities once completed, particularly in terms of how this relates to groups that share the protected characteristics

Explain how will the consultation's findings will shape and inform your proposal and the decision making process, and any modifications made?

Alcohol Control PSPO Survey

A considerable majority of all Respondents supported the extension of the current Alcohol Control PSPOs for a further 3 years.

Just over half the Respondents agreed with the proposal that the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and the roads around the periphery of the park (57%); it is noted that 34.3% of respondents had no opinion in respect of this point. Hence of those expressing an opinion 88% were in favour of extending the Woodside Ward PSPO.

Of the Respondents supporting the discharge of the PSPOs or not supporting the extending Woodside ward PSPO, 'other comments' covered a variety of different concerns: no problem, unfair, violation of individual rights, conflicts with COVID restrictions, attack on social class. There were no definable patterns based on protected characteristics of those completing the survey.

SEX

Females were more likely to be supportive of the PSPO.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	Not be Extended	No Opinion
Male	77.0%	6.0%	13.0%	4.0%
Female	90.2%	2.3%	4.5%	3.0%

This was also reflected in the responses to the proposed extension of the Woodside Ward PSPO, although the gap between males and females is slightly smaller.

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
Male	56.5%	2.5%	6.0%	35.0%
Female	59.8%	1.5%	4.2%	34.5%

GENDER REASSIGNMENT

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, be extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
5 Respondents identifying as having a different sex to that identified at birth	60% (3)	20% (1)	20% (1)	-

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
5 Respondents identifying as having a different sex to that identified at birth	40% (2)	20% (1)	20% (1)	20% (1)

The number of Respondents who responded that their gender was different to that which was identified at birth is small. However, the data would suggest a greater proportion were in favour of the PSPO proposals.

AGE

Increase in age corresponded with an increase in support for the PSPO remaining in place, 65+ being the most supportive. It should be noted that equal numbers of 16-24 year olds supported the PSPO to remain in place as wanted it to be stopped.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
16-24	41.7%	8.3%	41.7%	8.3%
25-44	79.9%	2.6%	12.3%	5.2%
45-64	84.6%	6.5%	6.5%	2.4%
65+	91.7%	4.5%	2.3%	1.5%

This is also broadly reflected in the Woodside Ward extension, but with less of a range between the age groups.

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be Extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
16-24	41.7%	0.0%	33.3%	25.0%
25-44	58.1%	0.6%	9.4%	31.8%
45-64	58.6%	3.4%	3.8%	34.2%
65+	58.6%	2.3%	0.8%	38.3%

DISABILITY

The same percentage of people with and without disabilities wanted the PSPO to remain in place (83%). Of those who wanted the PSPO to be stopped, slightly more identified as having a disability (11% compared to 8% for no disability). Those identifying as no disability were slightly more likely to say they had no opinion or wanted it varied.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
No Disability	83%	5%	8%	4%
Disability	83%	3%	11%	3%

Disabled people were more likely to support the extension of the Woodside Ward PSPO, but also slightly more likely to not want it extended or varied (and these likely to show no opinion).

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be Extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
No Disability	57%	1%	6%	36%
Disability	61%	3%	8%	28%

RACE & ETHNICITY

The vast majority of respondents from all ethnicities were in favour of the PSPO. People identifying as other ethnic group and other Asian / Asian British ethnic background were the most supportive. With people identifying as from mixed / multiple ethnic backgrounds showing the highest response supporting the stopping of the PSPO.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	No be Extended	No Opinion
White	83.6%	5.4%	7.8%	3.3%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	79.1%	4.7%	11.4%	4.7%
Mixed / multiple ethnic backgrounds	80.8%	3.8%	15.4%	0.0%
Any other Asian / Asian British ethnic background	94.6%	-	2.7%	2.7%
Any other ethnic group	100%	-	-	-

The responses to the Woodside Extension were broadly comparable.

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
White	54.3%	3.0%	4.2%	38.5%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	55.5%	1.4%	9.5%	33.6%
Mixed / multiple ethnic backgrounds	69.2%	-	11.5%	19.2%
Any other Asian / Asian British ethnic background	75.7%	-	-	24.3%
Any other ethnic group	87.5%	-	-	12.5%

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Of the responses which identified sexual orientation, Gay and Lesbian were least likely to be supportive (although still over 70% were in support) and were most likely to say they wanted the PSPO to be stopped.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	Not be Extended	No Opinion
Heterosexual or straight	84.7%	3.6%	7.8%	3.8%
Gay or lesbian	70.3%	2.7%	13.5%	13.5%
Bisexual	82.4%	5.4%	10.8%	1.4%
Other	84.6%	-	7.7%	7.7%

There is a slightly different profile of responses to the Woodside Ward extension question. While those who identified as Gay or Lesbian were still least likely to support the PSPO to be extended, they were also the least likely to say they didn't want it extended, with a higher proportion having no option.

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be Extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
Heterosexual or straight	57.0%	1.8%	5.6%	35.5%
Gay or lesbian	56.8%	-	5.4%	37.8%
Bisexual	68.9%	1.4%	6.8%	23.0%
Other	84.6%	-	7.7%	15.4%

RELIGION OR BELIEF

Those with no religion were least likely to be supportive of the PSPO remaining in place and more likely to want it to be stopped, although over 78% still supported it. Those identifying as Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh all had 100% support.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	Not Be Extended	No Opinion
No religion	78.7%	4.8%	12.0%	4.5%
Buddhist	83.3%	4.5%	6.8%	5.3%
Christian	94.1%	4.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Hindu	100%	-	-	-
Jewish	100%	-	-	-
Muslim	100%	-	-	-
Sikh	100%	-	-	-

Responses to the Woodside Ward extension were broadly comparable, although there was a shift in a number of groups from being supportive to having no opinion. This may reflect the composition of population of the area affected.

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

	YES, be Extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
No religion	54.1%	1.2%	7.4%	37.3%
Buddhist	59.1%	0.8%	6.1%	34.1%
Christian	71.2%	5.1%	-	23.7%
Hindu	100%	-	-	-
Jewish	66.7%	-	-	33.3%
Muslim	90.9%	-	-	9.1%
Sikh	66.7%	-	-	33.3%

PREGNANCY & MATERNITY

1005 of pregnant Respondents agreed that the PSPO should be extended for a further three years. Of the pregnant women expressing a preference 60% agreed with the Woodside Ward PSPO being extended, (40% expressed no opinion). None of the Respondents had had a baby in the last 12 months.

MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP

Those who were never married or never in a civil partnership were least likely to be supportive (although still over 75% supportive) and more likely to say that they wanted the PSPO to be stopped.

Do you agree that the PSPO where you live, work or visit should be extended for a further 3 years?

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	Not be Extended	No Opinion
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	75.8%	6.0%	14.8%	3.3%
Married or in a civil partnership	88.6%	3.0%	5.0%	3.5%
Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	93.8%	-	-	6.3%
Divorced or legally dissolved from a civil partnership	90.2%	4.9%	2.4%	2.4%
Separated but still legally married or in a civil partnership	100%	-	-	-

Do you agree that the boundary of the PSPO in the Woodside Ward should be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and periphery roads?

The response to the Woodside Ward extension was comparable.

	YES, be Extended	Be Varied	Not be extended	No Opinion
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	48.9%	2.7%	9.9%	38.5%
Married or in a civil partnership	63.2%	2.0%	1.5%	33.3%
Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	93.8%	-	-	6.3%
Divorced or legally dissolved from a civil partnership	61.0%	-	-	39.0%
Separated but still legally married or in a civil partnership	83.3%	-	-	16.7%

Summary

There was overall support from all groups that shared protected characteristics, for the 11 alcohol control PSPOs to be extended for a further 3 years and for the Woodside Ward to be extended down Lordship Lane, to include Chapmans Green Park and the roads around the periphery of the park. The clearest differences were in relation to age, with older people being much more supportive and sex, with women being more supportive.

Dog Control PSPO Survey

There was overall support from all groups that shared protected characteristics, for the Dog Control PSPO to be extended for a further 3 years. Further details relating to the Dog Control PSPO Survey findings can be found in the full Consultation Report.

To present figures pertaining to groups of each protected characteristic would be complex given the number of conditions and variety of responses, particularly as the number of people seeking the discharge of these conditions was significantly low (as outlined in table below):

Condition	Respondents seeking to stop this condition
Dog owners or the person in charge of a dog are required to remove faeces (dog mess) from any land which is open to the air and to which the public have access	0.5%
Dogs be excluded from fenced play areas set aside for children and marked sports pitches when in use	1.3%
Dogs must be on a lead in churchyards, graveyards, highways, grass verges, green space less than half a hectare	2.5%
Dog owners put their dog on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer. (This applies to any land to which the public have access and where a dog is considered to be out of control.)	1%
The maximum number of dogs that can be walked by one person is six (this applies to any land open to the air to which the public have access)	1.9%

Dog Control PSPO – New Requirement Survey

There was overwhelming support for the council's proposal to introduce the new requirement to the Dog Control PSPO, that a person in charge of a dog carry a means or

device to pick up dog faeces. There were 614 respondents to this consultation survey and 95.2% who were in favour of this proposal.

SEX

Male and female responses were similar.

	YES	No	No Opinion/Blank
Male	95.6%	3.4%	1.0%
Female	95.4%	3.8%	0.8%

GENDER REASSIGNMENT

	YES	No	No Opinion/Blank
7 Respondents identifying as having a different sex to that identified at birth	86% (6)	14% (1)	-

The number of Respondents who responded that their gender was different to that which was identified at birth is small. However, the data would suggest a greater proportion were in favour of the new requirement for the dog control PSPO.

AGE

Support for the proposal broadly increased with age. There was a 50-50% split among 16-24 year olds.

	YES	No	No Opinion/Blank
16-24	50%	50%	-
25-44	95.1%	3.7%	1.2%
45-64	95.0%	4.2%	0.8%
65+	100%	-	-

DISABILITY

Disabled people were slightly more likely to be supportive of the proposal.

	YES	No	No Opinion/Blank
No Disability	95.5%	0.7%	3.6%
Disability	97.3%	2.7%	-

RACE & ETHNICITY

There were no significant differential preferences based on race & Ethnicity. While people identifying as Black / African / Caribbean / Black British were least likely to be supportive (although still over 85% supportive), there were more likely to say they had no opinion and none stated they opposed to the proposal.

	YES	NO	No Opinion/Blank
White	96.6%	2.8%	0.6%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	85.7%	-	14.3%
Mixed / multiple ethnic backgrounds	100%	-	-
Any other Asian / Asian British ethnic background	94.7%	5.3%	-
Any other ethnic group	100%	-	-

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

There were no significant differential preferences based on sexual orientation.

	YES	NO	No Opinion/Blank
Heterosexual or straight	96.5%	2.4%	1.1%
Gay or lesbian	94.6%	5.4%	-
Bisexual	100%	-	-
Other	100%	-	-

RELIGION OR BELIEF

Muslims were least likely to be supportive of the proposal (although still over 88% in support) and most likely to oppose the proposal.

	YES	NO	No Opinion/Blank
No religion	95.8%	3.9%	-
Buddhist	100%	-	-
Christian	95.5%	2.3%	-
Hindu	100%	-	-
Jewish	100%	-	-
Muslim	88.9%	11.1%	-

PREGNANCY & MATERNITY

There were no significant differential preferences based on gender. Only One respondent to this Survey identified as pregnant and they supported the proposal. 14 Respondents identified as having a baby in the last 12 months, of these only 1 opposed the proposal.

MARRIAGE & CIVIL PARTNERSHIP

There were no significant differential preferences based on Marriage or civil partnership. Of the 25 Respondents opposing this proposal 9 identified as married or in a civil partnership, 1 Divorced and 5 Never Married.

	YES, remain in place	Be Varied	No Opinion/Blank
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	96.2%	3.2%	0.6%
Married or in a civil partnership	95.3%	3.9%	0.9%
Widowed or surviving partner from a civil partnership	92.9%	-	7.1%
Divorced or legally dissolved from a civil partnership	97.9%	2.1%	-
Separated but still legally married or in a civil partnership	100%	-	-

Summary

There was overwhelming support for the Council's proposal from all groups that shared protected characteristics, in the response to this Consultation Survey.

5. What is the likely impact of the proposal on groups of service users and/or staff that share the protected characteristics?

Please explain the likely differential impact on each of the 9 equality strands, whether positive or negative. Where it is anticipated there will be no impact from the proposal, please outline the evidence that supports this conclusion.

Further information on assessing impact on different groups is contained within accompanying EqIA guidance

1. Sex

The intension of the PSPO's are to make residents feel safer by tackling anti-social behaviour and to have a cleaner borough. This will apply to residents regardless of sex. However, evidence shows that females are more likely to feel unsafe than males especially after dark (Residents Survey 2018). Therefore, the alcohol PSPO is likely to have a greater positive impact on women than men. This is reflected in the responses to the survey. Several Respondents to the Alcohol Survey made 'other comments' pertaining to how the presence of group street drinking was intimidating and made residents (especially women) feel unsafe.

There are no known equality issues in terms of dog control related to sex.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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2. Gender reassignment

Transgender people, including those going through and having gone through gender reassignment, experience high levels of hate crime and discrimination. Tackling drinking and the associated anti-social behaviour may therefore have a positive impact on this group. No Respondents to the consultation identified as Transgender. A small number of Respondents responded that their gender was different to that which was identified at birth, of these the majority supported the PSPOs suggesting a view that the PSPOs are likely to have a positive impact on this group.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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3. Age

While safety is a concern for all age groups and therefore the alcohol PSPO should have a positive impact across all ages, older people who responded to the survey were more supportive. There was a high level of response to the consultation surveys from 65+ age group, with additional concerns regarding safety and health and safety concerns. Therefore, the alcohol PSPO could potentially be more positive for older people, providing greater reassurance and protection. It should be noted that less than half the 16-24 year olds were supportive of the proposal, although the number of responses in this category was relatively small.

In general, older people were more support for the Dog Control PSPO and the introduction of special measures. However, it can also be reasonably assumed that young children who are more likely to be playing on the ground are most likely to benefit from reduction of dog fouling. Respondents to the survey cited the negative impact of dog fouling and dogs out of control upon young children.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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4. Disability

Disabled people are significantly more likely to be victims of crime than non-disabled people. The Alcohol PSPO could have a disproportionately positive impact on many disabled people.

However, it is also recognised that street drinking is likely to be higher among the homeless and that they are more likely to suffer from mental ill-health. Homeless Link (2014) stated that 80% of homeless people in England reported that they had a mental health issue, with 45% having been diagnosed with a mental health condition. It is therefore important and the Council's intention to promote engagement with affected homeless people, or indeed others with mental health conditions, through joined-up/partnership working with relevant support services.

It is recognised that people with mobility problems or visual impairments may find it more difficult to comply with the Dog Control PSPO. Therefore, there are exemptions regarding dog fouling - a person who is registered blind or who has a disability which affects their mobility and who is registered disabled is exempt from cleaning up after their dog. In regard to dog exclusion areas, persons who are registered blind or who have an assistance dog and who are registered with a known charity will be exempt and will be able to enter these areas freely.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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5. Race and Ethnicity

According to police categorisations, the most common ethnicity of victims of crime in Haringey is White North European (representing 46% of all victims), followed by Black victims (27%) and White South European (16%). All races and ethnicities would be positively impacted by improved safety achieved through tackling anti-social behaviour arising from alcohol consumption in public spaces.

It is recognised that the 11 alcohol PSPOs are in areas with higher BAME populations. These areas have been identified based on the evidence of need, (i.e. reports to Police with an Alcohol / Licensing Nuisance Code and London Ambulance Service alcohol callouts) and not selected based on race or ethnicity.

The Consultation Survey responses included 97 additional comments requesting that Alcohol Control PSPO provisions to be applied to other parts of the borough, particularly in the west of the borough, where there is a higher proportion of white residents. There were also 12 other comments expressing the need for a Borough-wide alcohol control PSPO. It is the Council's intention to make further make further recommendations to Cabinet that consideration is given to a future consultation on the matter of additional Alcohol Control PSPOs, widening existing PSPOs or introducing a borough wide PSPO. Further evidence-based data will be required to support such recommendations at a later date.

There are no known equality issues in terms of dog control related to race and ethnicity. A wide range of ethnic groups were represented amongst the consultation Respondents.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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6. Sexual orientation

Lesbian, gay and bisexual people are more likely to experience hate crime and would be assumed to therefore benefit from measures which improved safety. However, it is noticeable that Gay and Lesbian people were less likely to be supportive than other groups. Having said this, supportive was still over 70% and is therefore thought to broadly be positive.

There are no known equality issues in terms of dog control related to sexual orientation.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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7. Religion or belief (or no belief)

Hate crime can disproportionately impact people from religious communities. For example, in 2017/18 Haringey experience the sharpest increases in Islamophobic (42%) and anti-Semitic (28%) hate crime. Therefore, the alcohol PSPO is likely to positively impact people from religious communities.

There are no known equality issues in terms of dog control related to religion or belief. It is noted that Muslims were less likely to be supportive of the new measures, but that over 88% were still supportive.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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8. Pregnancy and maternity

There are no known equalities issues related to pregnancy and maternity in relation to this report. All Respondents to the Alcohol Control PSPO who identified as pregnant supported the Council's proposals, suggesting the PSPOs would have a positive impact.

Only one of the 11 respondents to the Dog Control Survey identifying as pregnant favoured the discharge of the dog control PSPO, suggesting again a view that the PSPOs would have a positive impact. In addition, if pregnancy and maternity are a mitigating factor in any breach it will be taken into consideration, to ensure that any enforcement is proportionate, reasonable and fair.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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9. Marriage and Civil Partnership

Those who have never been married or in a civil partnership were least support of the alcohol PSPO, which may be related to the age profile and younger people being less likely to be supportive. However, over 75% were supportive, so the impact is thought to be positive.

There is no known differential impact in terms of dog control.

Positive	√	Negative		Neutral impact		Unknown Impact	
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10. Groups that cross two or more equality strands e.g. young black women

The council recognise that street drinking is prominent amongst the street homeless population, who often have mental health problems and are statistically more like to be male.

Outline the overall impact of the policy for the Public Sector Equality Duty:

- Could the proposal result in any direct/indirect discrimination for any group that shares the protected characteristics?
- Will the proposal help to advance equality of opportunity between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?

This includes:

- a) Remove or minimise disadvantage suffered by persons protected under the Equality Act
- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons protected under the Equality Act that are different from the needs of other groups

c) Encourage persons protected under the Equality Act to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

- Will the proposal help to foster good relations between groups who share a protected characteristic and those who do not?**

Many of the groups with protected characteristics will be positively impacted by the proposal which aims to assist the council in tackling anti-social behaviour and to improve cleanliness.

The local authority recognises that people who are registered blind, have a mobility issue, those with assistance dogs would struggle to comply with the requirements of the Dog Control aspects of the PSPOs. Therefore, these groups have been and will continue to be exempt from prosecution if found to be in breach of the dog control provisions of the PSPOs (as outlined above).

The council also recognise that street drinking is prominent amongst the street homeless population, who are predominantly male and often have mental health problems. Extensive support and intervention are initially undertaken to address alcohol and other related issues through referrals to outreach services; providing individuals with the opportunity to engage in support and rehabilitation, prior to any decision to take any enforcement action.

Ensuring fairness in the application of the PSPO is critical. Currently the Enforcement Team does not hold any data regarding activities relevant to the existing PSPOs, as they are often short interventions and collecting equality data would be disproportionate. There have been no fines or prosecutions under the existing PSPOs (since October 2017). There have been no formal complaints about the existing PSPOs, which has been in place since October 2017. We therefore have no reason to believe that the PSPOs have been applied disproportionately or that any protected group would be disproportionately negatively affected in the future. To ensure this continues, the following actions will take place:

- The authorised officers who will monitor the area and enforce the PSPO have and will continue to consider the needs of the individual and their personal circumstances in order to make an informed, balanced and equitable decision as to the appropriate action to take. This includes completing an Equality Impact Assessment prior to prosecution, during which consideration is given to any vulnerability and support needs, to ensure that any prosecution is proportionate, necessary and fair.
- Officers of the ASB Enforcement Team will keep up to date with any available Equalities training
- Issues & concerns will be regularly discussed in supervisions & at team meetings, to ensure that equality and fairness are fundamental considerations in any decision relating to enforcement
- Anyone issued a fine does have the right of Appeal or right to raise a complaint, which would be investigated and responded to by a senior manager.
- Any abuse of discretion when enforcing the proposed PSPO would be addressed swiftly using appropriate internal procedures, which could include further training or period of monitoring.
- The ASB Enforcement Team will collect equalities data during the period of the extended PSPOs in relation to any breaches (fines issued or resulting prosecutions).

6. a) What changes if any do you plan to make to your proposal as a result of the Equality Impact Assessment?

Further information on responding to identified impacts is contained within accompanying EqlA guidance

Outcome	Y/N
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<p>No major change to the proposal: the EqIA demonstrates the proposal is robust and there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken. <u>If you have found any inequalities or negative impacts that you are unable to mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below why you are unable to mitigate them.</u></p>	Y
<p>Adjust the proposal: the EqIA identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality. Clearly <u>set out below</u> the key adjustments you plan to make to the policy. If there are any adverse impacts you cannot mitigate, please provide a compelling reason below</p>	N
<p>Stop and remove the proposal: the proposal shows actual or potential avoidable adverse impacts on different protected characteristics. The decision maker must not make this decision.</p>	N

6 b) Summarise the specific actions you plan to take to remove or mitigate any actual or potential negative impact and to further the aims of the Equality Duty

Impact and which protected characteristics are impacted?	Action	Lead officer	Timescale
street drinking is prominent amongst the street homeless population, who statistically more likely to be men, and who often have mental health problems. Therefore this group may experience a negative impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support & intervention undertaken before considering any enforcement</i> • <i>Support & intervention offered alongside any necessary warnings or resulting enforcement</i> • <i>Equality Monitoring of reports and enforcement to identify any hot spot areas and arrange Joint operations with homelessness/alcohol support outreach services</i> • <i>Engagement in street homelessness partnership to identify and review support & intervention strategies to assist with the</i> 	<p>ASB Enforcement Managers</p> <p>ASB Specialist</p>	On-going during life-time of Alcohol Control PSPO

	<i>reduction of street homeless in Haringey</i>		
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Please outline any areas you have identified where negative impacts will happen as a result of the proposal but it is not possible to mitigate them. Please provide a complete and honest justification on why it is not possible to mitigate them.

Overall, groups with protected characteristics will be positively impacted by the proposal which aims to assist the council in tackling anti-social behaviour and to improve cleanliness.

The local authority recognises that people who are registered blind, have a mobility issue, those with assistance dogs would struggle to comply with the requirements of the Dog Control aspects of the PSPOs. Therefore, these groups have been and will continue to be exempt from prosecution if found to be in breach of the dog control provisions of the PSPOs.

The council also recognises that street drinking is prominent amongst the street homeless population, who statistically more likely to be men, and who often have mental health problems. Extensive support and intervention are initially undertaken to address alcohol and other related issues through referrals to outreach services; providing individuals with the opportunity to engage in support and rehabilitation, prior to any decision to take any enforcement action.

It is also noted, that while the Alcohol PSPOs covers areas with higher proportions of BAME communities, the location of PSPOs is based on the evidence of need, (i.e. reports to Police with an Alcohol / Licensing Nuisance Code and London Ambulance Service alcohol callouts). The Authority will also be reviewing the potential to expand the PSPO borough wide.

6 c) Summarise the measures you intend to put in place to monitor the equalities impact of the proposal as it is implemented:

The PSPOs will be monitored regularly throughout the life of the orders to ensure that any equalities issues are dealt with should they arise.

The council will be looking into how best to update its database and recording systems to ensure that equalities can be collected and monitored in relation to PSPO enforcement. This will assist in identifying any disproportionate negative impacts and inform decisions with regard to any future intentions to extend, vary or discharge existing PSPOs

7. Authorisation

EqlA approved by
(Assistant Director/ Director)

Date

8. Publication

Please ensure the completed EqlA is published in accordance with the Council's policy.

Please contact the Policy & Strategy Team for any feedback on the EqlA process