Dacorum BC Community Impact Assessment (CIA) Template

Policy / service / decision

Alcohol related Public Space Protection Orders

Description of what is being impact assessed

What are the aims of the service, proposal, project? What outcomes do you want to achieve? What are the reasons for the proposal or change? Do you need to reference/consider any related projects?

Stakeholders; Who will be affected? Which protected characteristics is it most relevant to? Consider the public, service users, partners, staff, Members, etc.

It is advisable to involve at least one colleague in the preparation of the assessment, dependent on likely level of impact

The proposal to reinstate Public Space Protection Orders is to provide additional powers to the police and Council to tackle antisocial behaviour connected to the consumption of alcohol, therefore protecting the public who use or live near to the affected areas.

Having these orders in place will give the police and Council the power to confiscate alcohol where there is antisocial behaviour either taking place, or likely to take place as a result of the consumption of alcohol, and to issue fines should individuals fail to comply with such requests.

These orders will affect any member of the public living or using the areas affected as it will allow them to do so with less fear of antisocial behaviour. The Police and Council will be affected as there will be greater expectation that incidents related to the PSPOs will be dealt with effectively.

Evidence

What data/information have you used to assess how this policy/service/decision might impact on protected groups? (include relevant national/local data, research, monitoring information, service user feedback, complaints, audits, consultations, CIAs from other projects or other local authorities, etc.). You should include such information in a proportionate manner to reflect the level of impact of the policy/service/decision.

The PSPOs have been in place for some time (over 6 years), previously as Designated Public Place Orders (DPPOs) and there have been no evidenced negative implications for any protected groups.

Who have you consulted with to assess possible impact on protected groups? If you have not consulted other people, please explain why? You should include such information in a proportionate manner to reflect the level of impact of the policy/service/decision.

The Police have been consulted directly in regards to the implementation of the PSPOs in general, and have not raised any concerns.

A 6 week public consultation was also carried out between 11th November and 23rd December 2020, and no responses were received. Alcohol related PSPOs have been in place since 2017, and similar powers were in place prior to that with the use of Designated Public Places Orders. There are no recorded complaints about the existence of these orders and the powers that they provide services to tackle potential ASB

Analysis of impact on protected groups (and others)

The Public Sector Equality Duty requires Dacorum BC to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations with protected groups. Consider how this policy/service/decision will achieve these aims. Using the table below, detail what considerations and potential impacts against each of these using the evidence that you have collated and your own understanding. Based on this information, make an assessment of the likely outcome, **before** you have implemented any mitigation.

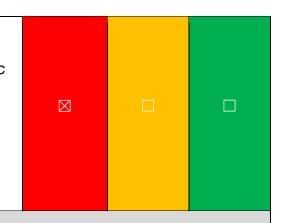
- The PCs of <u>Marriage and Civil Partnership</u> and <u>Pregnancy and Maternity</u> should be added if their inclusion is relevant for impact assessment.
- Use "insert below" menu layout option to insert extra rows where relevant (e.g. extra rows for different impairments within Disability).

Protected group What do you know? What do people tell you? Summary of data and feedback about service impact / outcome impact / outcome outcome

Age	Any age of person could be a victim or perpetrator of ASB. Anecdotally, complaints have tended to be about young people, but often the data is not sufficient to say whether alcohol is involved or not. These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic. Groups of any age may risk of abuse from drunk groups of people from a different age group with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		
Disability (physical, intellectual, mental) Refer to CIA Guidance Notes and Mental Illness & Learning Disability Guide	These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic People with disabilities may be at a greater risk of abuse from drunk groups with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		
Gender reassignment	These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic People perceived to be part the LGBT community may be at a greater risk of abuse from drunk groups with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		
Race and ethnicity	These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic Groups of any race or ethnicity may risk of abuse from drunk groups		

	of people from a different races or ethnicities with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		
Religion or belief	These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic Some religions and beliefs may be more visible that others as a result of religious clothing, or closely connected cultural appearances and could be subjected to abuse from drunk groups with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		
Sex	These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic Women may be at a greater risk of abuse from drunk groups with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		
Sexual orientation	These orders can prevent alcohol leading to nuisance behaviour in the relevant locations. Such behaviour could be aimed at people as a result of any visible/perceived protected characteristic People perceived to be part the LGBT community may be at a greater risk of abuse from drunk groups with inappropriate/offensive comments as a result of lower inhibitions caused by alcohol consumption.		

Not protected characteristics but consider other factors, e.g. carers, veterans, homeless, low income, loneliness, rurality etc. Homeless people may wish to drink alcohol in public places, and could have this confiscated using the orders if its consumption is considered to be antisocial. However, homeless individuals in public places consuming alcohol can lead to connected nuisance such as litter, public urination and unpleasant odours, and so these orders could have a positive impact on reducing these issues.



Negative impacts / outcomes action plan

Where you have ascertained that there will potentially be negative impacts / outcomes, you are required to mitigate the impact of these. Please detail below the actions that you intend to take.

Action taken/to be taken (copy & paste the negative impact / outcome then detail action)	Date	Person responsible	Action complete
Homeless people may wish to drink alcohol in public places, and could have this confiscated using the orders if its consumption is considered to be antisocial Whilst this is considered negative in terms of the person wishing to consume alcohol, the fact that they are homeless is a much more significant issue, and it is expected that outreach services would seek to assist the individual to deal with their homelessness, which would resolve the antisocial public drinking by positively helping the individual The departments of the Council who may play a role in enforcing the PSPOs form part of Dacorum's Community Safety Partnership and will	18/01/2024	Licensing Team Leader through engagement with various partners involved in providing support for the homeless via The Community Safety	

be able to liaise with outreach services and Joint Action Group	other partners through the	Partnership
If negative impacts / outcomes remain, please provide an explanation below.		
N/A		
Completed by (all involved in CIA)	Nathan March	
Date	21/01/2021	
Signed off by (AD from different Directorate if being presented to CMT / Cabinet)	The de.	
	James Doe – Assistant Director	Planning, Development and Regeneration
Date	21 January 2021	
Entered onto CIA database - date	01/08/2023	

To be reviewed by (officer name)	Nathan March, Licensing Team Leader
Review date	