# Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) Screening Form – V2 Template – November 2024

A successful EQIA screening will look at 5 key areas:

1. **Identify the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be assessed.**

A clear definition of what is being screened and its aims.

1. **Gathering Evidence and Stakeholder Engagement**

Collect data to evidence the type of barriers people face to accessing services (research, consultations, complaints and/or consult with equality groups).

1. **Assessment and Differential Impacts**

Reaching an informed decision on whether or not there is a differential impact on equality groups, and at what level.

1. **Outcomes, Action and Public Reporting**

Develop an action plan to make changes where a negative impact has been assessed. Ensure that both the assessment outcomes and the actions taken to address negative impacts are publicly reported.

1. **Monitoring, Evaluation and Review**

Stating how you will monitor and evaluate the **Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option** to ensure that you are continuing to achieve the expected outcomes for all groups.

## Section 1: Identify the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option

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| **Name of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option to be screened** | **Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO’s)** |
| **Reason for change in Policy or Policy Development** | Annual Review |
| **List main outcome focus and supporting activities of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option** | The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, hereafter known as the Act, came into effect on 20th October 2014 making a number of changes to the law on anti-social behaviour. A key change was the introduction of PSPO's to replace Designated Public Places Orders (DPPO’s), dog control orders and gating orders in addition to a range of other behaviours that local authorities can now regulate in public spaces.The Act has introduced simpler, more effective powers to tackle anti-social behaviour that provide better protection for victims and communities. This includes the introduction of Public Spaces Protection Order (PSPO).Councils will be responsible for making the new PSPO although enforcement powers will be much broader. |
| **Name of officer completing assessment (signed and date)** | Completed by:Name: Russell Wignall Position: Community Safety Officer17/12/24 |
| **Assessment verified by (signed and date)** | 12/02/2025 |

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| **If applicable, please provide further details about the name and description of policy being analysed***Briefly summarise the policy including any key information such as aims, context etc; note timescales and milestones for new policies; use plain language – NO JARGON; refer to other documents if required*Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO's) are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community’s qualify of life, by imposing conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone. They are designed to ensure the law-abiding majority can use and enjoy public spaces, safe from anti-social behaviour. PSPO's are drafted based on the specific issues being faced in a particular public space and can include multiple restrictions and requirements in one order. Examples of restrictions might include: * Controlling the use of dogs;
* Restricting access to an area;
* Misuse of substances;
* Tackling noise nuisance; or
* Unreasonable behaviour having a detrimental effect on the community.

A PSPO can be made where the council is satisfied, after conducting the test, that the activity or activities, carried on in a public place, it proposes to restrict: * Have had, or are likely to have, a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality;
* Is, or is likely to be, persistent or continuing in nature;
* Is, or is likely to be, unreasonable; and
* Justifies the restrictions imposed.

A PSPO can be used to restrict access to an area where the test has been met.  |

## Section 2: Gathering Evidence and Stakeholder Engagement

The best approach to find out if a policy, etc. is likely to impact positively or negatively on equality groups is to look at existing research, previous consultation recommendations, studies or consult with representatives of those groups. You should list below any data, consultations (previous relevant or future planned), or any relevant research or analysis that supports the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option being undertaken.

**Reminder** – protected characteristics include age, disability, race and/or ethnicity, religion or belief (including lack of belief), gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity.

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| **Name any research, data, consultation or studies referred to for this assessment** | **State if this reference refers to one or more of the protected characteristics**  | **Do you intend to set up your own consultation? If so, please list the main issues that you wish to address if the consultation is planned; or if consultation has been completed, please note the outcome(s) of consultation.** |
| The use of PSPO’s is responding to the linked behaviours that are either being requested to be stopped or conducted within the specified areas and not linked to an individual’s race, sex, disability or age.In this case the use of PSPO is to reduce ASB by restricting the access to an ASB hotspot  |  | Note relevant consultation; who took part and key findings; refer to, or attach other documents if needed; include dates where possibleThe implementation of PSPO’s is following the legislation from the [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCEQFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.legislation.gov.uk%2Fukpga%2F2014%2F12%2Fcontents%2Fenacted&ei=gGaeVbC5E8H1-QHx24H4BA&usg=AFQjCNHbOtreLTzdCcGD6Anj3lOsKYQReg&bvm=bv.96952980,d.ZGU) and the Home Office ‘statutory frontline officer’ guidance. As part of this assessment and for the need and use of PSPO’s a number of partner groups, organisations and community have been consulted via a number of means. On review of the consultation, it is believed that the PSPO is necessary to prevent access to the passage in question to quell the ASB activity in the area.The consultation took place by writing to statutory consultees, business owners and residents in the vicinity and by way of a public online survey. |
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| **If applicable, please provide further Information about stakeholder engagement or detail used for customer analysis***Note relevant consultation; who took part and key findings; refer to, or attach other documents if needed; include dates where possible* |

## Section 3: Assessment and Differential Impacts

Use the table below to provide some narrative where you think the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Optionhas either a positive impact (contributes to promoting equality or improving relations within an equality group) or a negative impact (could disadvantage them) and note the reason for the change in policy or the reason for policy development, based on the evidence you have collated.

Please note that:

* a Positive Impact could benefit an equality group and a negative impact could disadvantage an equality group
* for reasons of brevity race is not an exhaustive list – please edit the list if appropriate to reflect the complexity of other racial identities
* a definition of disability under the Equality Act 2010 is available on the [gov.uk website](https://www.gov.uk/definition-of-disability-under-equality-act-2010)
* there are too many faith groups to provide a list, therefore, please input the faith group e.g., Muslims, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Hindus, etc. Consider the different faith groups individually when considering positive or negative impacts

| **Protected Characteristic** | **Specific Characteristics** | **Positive Impact** | **Neutral** | **Negative Impact** | **Socio Economic/Human Rights Impacts** |
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| Sex or Gender | Women  |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Men |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Transgender |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| Race | White  |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups | Provision for translated PSPO signage, | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Asian |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | African |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Caribbean or Black |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Other Ethnic Group |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| Disability | Physical disability |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Sensory Impairment (e.g. sight, heading) |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Mental health |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Learning disability |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| LGBT | Lesbians |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Gay Men |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Bisexual |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| Age | Older people (60+) |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Younger people (18-25) |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Children (0-16) |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| Marriage and Civil Partnership | Women |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Men |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
|  | Lesbians |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| Pregnancy and Maternity | Women |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |
| Religion and belief | See below |  | **X** | No negative impact identified. |  |

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| Summary of Protected Characteristics most impacted | Race – adjustments are made to provide translated signage. |
| Summary of Socio-Economic impacts | Data not collated |
| Summary of Human Rights impacts | Data not collated |
| Summary Explanation of the scoring against the protected characteristics | Data not collated |

## Section 4: Outcomes, Actions and Public Reporting

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| **Screening Outcome** | **Yes, No or not at this stage** |
| Was a significant level of negative impact arising from the project, policy or strategy identified? | No |
| Does the project, policy or strategy require to be amended to have a positive impact? | No  |
| Does a Full Impact Assessment need to be undertaken? | No |

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| **If applicable, please state the overall outcome of the assessment, impacts and customer analysis** |

## Section 5: Monitoring outcomes, evaluation and review

The Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA) screening is not an end in itself but the start of a continuous monitoring and review process. The relevant Service responsible for the delivery of the Policy, Project, Service Reform or Budget Option, is also responsible for monitoring and reviewing the EQIA Screening and any actions that may have been taken to mitigate impacts.

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| Arrangements for Monitoring | Note when analysis will be reviewed; include any equality indicators and performance against those indicatorsAt the time of completing this document the PSPO will be subject of review before a three-year period ends, as per legislative requirements. Within the 3-year period should there be any change in the situation the PSPO will be subject a review. |
| Timing of the current review  | Annually or in response to local need/changes to legislation. |
| Next scheduled review | 15/12/2025 |

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| **If applicable, please provide details of the arrangements for future monitoring:***Note when analysis will be reviewed; include any equality indicators and performance against those indicators*EIA’s are subject of an annual review. |

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| **If applicable, please provide details of any supporting data/ research linked to monitoring arrangements** (both FDC & Partners)**:**Cambridgeshire ConstabularyFenland District Council – Streetscene Fenland Community Safety PartnershipCommunity Feedback |

## Legislation

**Equality Act (2010) – the Equality Act 2010 (Specific Duties)**

The 2010 Act consolidated previous equalities legislation to protect people from discrimination on grounds of race, sex, being a transsexual person (transsexuality is where someone is changed, is changing or has proposed changing their sex – called ‘gender reassignment’ in law), sexual orientation (whether being lesbian, gay, bisexual or heterosexual), disability (or because of something connected with their disability), religion or belief, having just had a baby or being pregnant, being married or in a civil partnership and age.