

Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA)

Document control

Title of activity:	Adoption of Statement of Licensing Policy 2021-2026
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Approved by:	Barry Francis, Director of Environment
Date completed:	19/11/20
Scheduled date for review:	The Statement of Licensing Policy needs to be reviewed at least every five years. It is therefore to be reviewed by at least 2026.

Please note that the Corporate Policy & Diversity and Public Health teams require at least **5 working days** to provide advice on EqHIAs.

Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy & Diversity team?	Yes
Did you seek advice from the Public Health team?	Yes
Does the EqHIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?	No

Please note that EqHIAs are **public** documents and must be made available on the Council's [EqHIA webpage](#).

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to

EqHIA@havering.gov.uk thank you.

1. Equality & Health Impact Assessment Checklist

Please complete the following checklist to determine whether or not you will need to complete an EqHIA and ensure you keep this section for your audit trail. If you have any questions, please contact EqHIA@havering.gov.uk for advice from either the Corporate Diversity or Public Health teams. Please refer to the Guidance in Appendix 1 on how to complete this form.

About your activity

1	Title of activity	Adoption of Statement of Licensing Policy 2021-2026		
2	Type of activity	Adoption of policy		
3	Scope of activity	To adopt a revised Statement of Licensing Policy.		
4a	Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?	Yes	If the answer to <u>any</u> of these questions is 'YES', please continue to question 5.	If the answer to <u>all</u> of the questions (4a, 4b & 4c) is 'NO', please go to question 6.
4b	Does this activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?	Yes		
4c	Does the activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?	Yes		
5	If you answered YES:	Please complete the EqHIA in Section 2 of this document. Please see Appendix 1 for Guidance.		
6	If you answered NO:	N/A		

Completed by:	Keith Bush, Public Protection Manager (Licensing and Trading Standards) Environment Directorate 01708 433425 Keith.bush@havering.gov.uk
Date:	19/11/20

2. The EqHIA – How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on people?

Background/context:

Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 (hereafter termed ‘the 2003 Act’) requires all Licensing Authorities to prepare and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the Act during the five year period to which the policy applies.

The current policy expires in January 2021 and therefore a new policy will need to be adopted.

The Statement of Licensing Policy is the primary document for setting out the Council’s local approach to regulation of the Licensing Act 2003 and ensuring that the licensing objectives are met. The licensing objectives are:

- Prevention of crime and disorder
- Public safety
- Prevention of public nuisance
- Protection of children from harm

Before the Statement of Licensing Policy can be adopted Section 5(3) of the 2003 Act requires the licensing authority to undertake a statutory consultation. This requires the authority to consult with:

- The chief officer of police for the licensing authority’s area
- The fire and rescue authority for that area
- The Local Health Board for an area
- Each local authority in England whose public health functions within the meaning of the National Health Service Act 2006 are exercisable in respect of an area any part of which is in the licensing authority’s area.
- Such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representatives of holders of premises licences issued by that authority
- Such persons as the licensing authority considers to be representatives of holders of club premises certificates issued by that authority
- Such other persons as the licensing authority considers to be representative of businesses and residents in its area.

The Authority undertook a consultation which was open for twelve weeks, opening on 17th August and closing on 9th November 2020.

The consultation received 30 responses. The licensing team considered all responses carefully and each was responded to. Where appropriate the policy was updated further to take account of the comments made.

Once approved by Cabinet the Statement of Licensing Policy will then go to Full Council for final approval.

Who will be affected by the activity?

Those that use, work in and live near to premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003. Premises that require a licence are those offering:

- Sale by retail of alcohol
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the Club
- Regulated entertainment
- Late night refreshment

The main stakeholders affected are:

- Members of the public including residents and visitors
- Applicants
- Licence holders
- Borough Council Services
- Trade Bodies/organisations
- Retailers/Businesses
- Police
- Fire Service
- Health Service
- Councillors
- Organisations that deal with alcohol misuse

It is recognised that if licensed premises are well run that they can build community cohesion and cultural development.

There are also negative impacts can also occur if good management practices are not followed. Potential negative impacts may arise in the form of noise, nuisance, disturbance and crime and disorder problems. With alcohol sales there are also risks of individual addiction.

The revised policy contains expanded sections on equality and diversity to encourage inclusion and has a new section on mental health and wellbeing to encourage operators to consider the wellbeing of those in their venues specially in relation to mental health issues including homelessness and safeguarding.

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Age:

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: The proposed policy and the Licensing Act 2003 itself identify the protection of children from harm as a key licensing objective. The policy requires operators to have adequate systems and procedures in place to protect children from any negative effects of licensed premises. Sections 21 and 22 of the policy set out steps that the Licensing Authority expect applicants to take to protect children from harm and the policy encourages family friendly premises. These systems include challenge 25, the use of till prompts, refusal registers and regular staff training to reduce the likelihood of underage sales from their premises. There is also an expectation in the policy that applicant will consider location as it may impact on the licensing objectives. This is particularly highlighted in relation to the provision of adult entertainment and the proximity of schools. However each application will be decided on its own merits and depend on the type of adult entertainment and the applicant's ability to demonstrate high standards of management. The policy also requires that premises selling alcohol within 400 metres of schools or colleges should consider license conditions to control the products being offered for sale in on display in windows that may be viewed by passers-by. The policy makes a commitment to tackle the illegal sale of alcohol to children. It also states that enforcement and inspections will be targeted at premises that have are considered high risk and that premises that have made sales to children will be considered in this category. The policy also expects applicants to show that they understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate. ○ Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; ○ Steps to protect vulnerable residents ○ Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks. ○ Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

Evidence:

Population estimates for all persons by 5-year age group for 2018:

	Havering	Havering	London	London	England	England
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
0 - 4	17,370	6.7	615,881	6.9	3,346,727	6
5-10	16,510	6.4	599,855	6.7	3,523,866	6.3
11-14	15,098	5.9	524,126	5.9	3,274,119	5.9
15 - 19	13,909	5.4	464,768	5.2	3,096,575	5.5
20 - 24	14,549	5.6	563,241	6.3	3,512,654	6.3
25 - 29	17,862	6.9	784,361	8.8	3,815,924	6.8
30 - 34	18,268	7.1	849,074	9.5	3,787,597	6.8
35 - 39	17,882	6.9	783,331	8.8	3,717,483	6.6
40 - 44	15,667	6.1	646,347	7.3	3,390,584	6.1
45 - 49	16,492	6.4	596,141	6.7	3,799,242	6.8
50 - 54	17,739	6.9	564,205	6.3	3,915,451	7
55 - 59	16,362	6.4	479,470	5.4	3,573,329	6.4
60 - 64	13,666	5.3	378,068	4.2	3,044,374	5.4
65 - 69	11,968	4.6	309,586	3.5	2,822,593	5
70 - 74	11,796	4.6	265,847	3	2,724,800	4.9
75 - 79	8,302	3.2	189,753	2.1	1,863,126	3.3
80 - 84	6,938	2.7	147,303	1.7	1,403,756	2.5
85+	7,432	2.9	146,724	1.7	1,364,978	2.4

A Health Survey for England report in 2015, estimated that drinking over 14 units in a usual week was most common among men and women aged 55 to 64 (41% and 24% respectively).

The effects of alcohol on young people are not the same as they are on adults. While alcohol misuse can present health risks and cause careless behaviour in all age groups, it is even more dangerous for young people.

According to a national survey conducted in 2014, 65.3% of 15 year olds in Havering have had an alcohol drink which is higher than London (41.2%) and England (62.4%). 16.1% of 15 year olds in Havering said that they had been drunk in the previous four weeks, which is higher than London (8.9%) and England (14.6%)

Sources used:

- Havering Data Intelligence Hub
- nidirect government services
- Health Survey for England 2017
- Health Survey for England 2015
- Health and Social Care Information Centre (2015)
- Havering drug and alcohol harm reduction strategy 2016-19

Protected Characteristic - Disability:	
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	
Positive	✓
Neutral	
Negative	
<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>No differential impact has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic. The Statement of Licensing Policy proposal applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of disability.</p> <p>Whilst alcohol addiction is generally not regarded as a disability the proposed licensing policy is intended to encourage responsible operators that have considered the impacts of their activities within the community.</p> <p>The policy expects applicants to show that they understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate. ○ Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; ○ Steps to protect vulnerable residents ○ Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks. ○ Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted. <p>Applications within the proposed cumulative impact zones will encourage restaurant style venues as opposed to vertical drinking establishments which should reduce the issues of problem drinkers.</p> <p>The revised policy has a new section on mental health and wellbeing aimed to assist operators identify customers with care and support needs and make necessary referrals where concerns are identified.</p> <p>Physical Disability: Neutral</p> <p>Mental Disability and those with learning difficulties: Positive</p>	

Evidence:

The definition of 'disability' under the Equality Act 2010 shows a person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment; and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to perform normal day-to-day activities.

- According to the latest Annual Population Survey (2012-13), 21% (or 31,400) of working age (16-64) people living in Havering have disclosed that they have a disability or long-term illness / health condition.
- Annual Population Survey 2012-13 also shows that 58% (or 18,300) of people with a disclosed disability are economically active (16-64) and 49% (15,300 people) of those are in employment.
- 4% (or 9,855 people) of Havering's population claimed Disability Living Allowance in 2013 (DWP data, Q2 2013).
- 2% (or 2,825 people) of Havering's population claimed Incapacity Benefits in 2013 (DWP data, Q2 2013).
- 16% (or 6,960 people) of Havering's population of pensionable age claimed Attendance Allowance in 2013 (DWP data, Q02 2013).
- It is estimated that 52.5% (or 22,320) of older people (aged 65 and over) in Havering have a long term limiting illness where long term illness is considered to last 12 months or longer (2011 Census).
- Female disability free life expectancy in Havering (68.1 years) is higher than male disability free life expectancy (65.6 years). However, disability free life expectancy rates are slightly higher than London and national trends (ONS 2007-09, released 2012).
- More than 1,100 residents are registered as being blind or partially sighted in Havering.
- It is estimated that more than 14,000 adults (aged 18 - 64) in Havering have a moderate or severe disability, with the number of adults with learning disabilities increasing by roughly the same amount.
- The number of adults (aged 18 – 64) with moderate or severe disabilities will rise by around 7% in the next ten years, with more than 15,000 adults in Havering having a physical disability by 2021.
- The number of children in Havering with learning difficulties and disabilities (LDD) will increase, most significantly among primary school age children. Current projections suggest an overall increase of 7.5% across all categories of LDD by 2017.
- The most common categories of LDD are Moderate Learning Disability (30%), Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties (19%) Speech, Language and Communication Needs (17%).

- According to the School Census in 2013 37,602 pupils in maintained primary secondary schools and special schools had Special Education Needs (SEN).
- There are approximately 20,000 adults in Havering who have a common mental health issue. It is estimated that there are more than 600 adults in Havering with a Borderline Personality Disorder (BDP), nearly 600 people with Psychotic Disorders and around 500 people with Antisocial Personality Disorder.*
- Predicted future population growth means that the number of adults (aged 18-64) experiencing each of these mental illnesses is expected to increase by 6%, by 2021, in Havering.*
- Adults in Havering that are receiving treatment for severe mental health problems are less likely to be in employment (less than 4%) or in stable accommodation (less than 50%) These percentages are below the average in England and London.⁶
- 10.4% of adults in Havering have identified themselves as carers, compared to 8.5% in London. At the same time, a very small proportion of carers in Havering receive support than is the average nationally. Support given to carers includes advice services or receiving a carer's break.
- According to 2011 Census, 11% (or 25,214 people) of Havering's residents provide unpaid care. 7% (or 16,094 people) of those people provide care of between 1-19 hours of unpaid care per week and further 3% (5,835 people) provide 50 hours and over of unpaid care per week. Both categories are higher than England and London averages.

Mental Health

Mental health problems are a growing public health concern. Measuring the prevalence of mental health problems is challenging for many reasons: underfunding, the hidden nature of mental health issues, and the variation in diagnostic practices across the country.

The Health & Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC) has conducted a major study in 2014, surveying over 5,000 adults in England, which found:

- 26% of adults reported having ever been diagnosed with at least one mental illness.
- Women were more likely than men to report ever having been diagnosed with a mental illness (33% compared with 19%).
- 19% of adults reported that they had ever been diagnosed with depression, including post-natal depression. This was the most frequently reported diagnosis.
- 8% of adults reported ever being diagnosed with panic attacks.
- 6% of adults reported ever being diagnosed with generalised anxiety disorder.
- Men and women living in lower income households were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with a mental illness than those living in higher income households: 27% of men and 42% of women in the lowest income quintile compared with 15% of men and 25% of women in the highest.

People with dementia can become more confused after a drink, and someone with dementia can drink more because they have forgotten how much they have had.

The Equality Act 2010 (Disability) Regulations 2010 specifically state that alcohol addiction is not to be treated as an impairment for the purposes of the Equality Act 2010.

Sources used:

- Demographic and Diversity Profile of Havering's Population January 2015
- * 2011/12 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment data
- Health & Social Care Information Centre
- Mental Health Foundation
- Health Survey for England 2014
- Havering drug and alcohol harm reduction strategy 2016-19

Protected Characteristic - Sex/gender:*Please tick (✓) the relevant box:***Positive****Neutral****Negative****Overall impact:**

No differential impact has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic. The Statement of Licensing Policy applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of sex/gender.

Whilst men may be at higher risk from problem drinking than women the proposed policy does not seek to encourage or discourage venues on the grounds of gender.

The policy does however expect applicants to show that they understand:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

Evidence:

The percentage of males and females within the London Borough of Havering is as follows:

MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
123,878	48.1%	133,932	51.9%	257,810

The percentage of girls and women in Havering is slightly above the average for London (50%) and England (51%). The larger percentage of females in Havering may in part be explained by the longer female life expectancy: 84.1 years for women compared to 79.1 years for men.

The following table below shows the percentage breakdown of current population by gender by five-year age bands:

Indicator	Havering	Indicator	Havering
Males age 0 - 4 % 2018	7.1	Females age 0 - 4 % 2018	6.4
Males age 5 - 9 % 2018	6.8	Females age 5 - 9 % 2018	6
Males age 10 - 14 % 2018	6.1	Females age 10 - 14 % 2018	5.6
Males age 15 - 19 % 2018	5.8	Females age 15 - 19 % 2018	5
Males age 20 - 24 % 2018	5.9	Females age 20 - 24 % 2018	5.4
Males age 25 - 29 % 2018	7	Females age 25 - 29 % 2018	6.9
Males age 30 - 34 % 2018	6.9	Females age 30 - 34 % 2018	7.3
Males age 35 - 39 % 2018	7	Females age 35 - 39 % 2018	6.9
Males age 40 - 44 % 2018	6.1	Females age 40 - 44 % 2018	6.1
Males age 45 - 49 % 2018	6.4	Females age 45 - 49 % 2018	6.4
Males age 50 - 54 % 2018	6.8	Females age 50 - 54 % 2018	6.9
Males age 55 - 59 % 2018	6.5	Females age 55 - 59 % 2018	6.2
Males age 60 - 64 % 2018	5.5	Females age 60 - 64 % 2018	5.1
Males age 65 - 69 % 2018	4.6	Females age 65 - 69 % 2018	4.7
Males age 70 - 74 % 2018	4.4	Females age 70 - 74 % 2018	4.8
Males age 75 - 79 % 2018	2.9	Females age 75 - 79 % 2018	3.5
Males age 80 - 84 % 2018	2.3	Females age 80 - 84 % 2018	3.1
Males age 85 and over % 2018	2	Females age 85 and over % 2018	3.7

According to a Health Survey for England report in 2017, the proportion of adults drinking at increased or higher risk of harm (more than 14 units per week) decreased between 2011 and 2017, from 34% to 28% of men, and from 18% to 14% of women.

According to the Royal College of Psychiatrists, older men are at greater risk of developing alcohol problems in later life compared to older women.

Sources used:

- Havering Data Intelligence Hub
- Demographic and Diversity Profile of Havering's Population January 2015
- Health Survey for England 2017
- Havering drug and alcohol harm reduction strategy 2016-19

Protected Characteristic - Ethnicity/race: Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

✓

Negative

Overall impact:

The Statement of Licensing Policy applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of ethnicity.

The Joseph Rowntree report identifies how different cultures and ethnicities view drinking. The proposed licensing policy does not seek to encourage or discourage venues on the grounds of ethnicity. Therefore, no differential impact caused by the proposed policy has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic.

The policy does however expect applicants to show that they understand:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

Evidence:

According to the Greater London Assembly 2012 Round Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) ethnic group projection, which is the most up-to-date data on ethnicity, ethnic groups represent 14.3% of the Borough population. It should be noted, however, that the GLA define ethnic groups (BAME) differently to the ONS (BME). The GLA's BAME category does not include the 'White Other' Group. Instead the 'White Other' group is included in the 'White' category.

The table on the following page shows the Ethnic breakdown of Havering based on the 2011 Census data:

Table 7: Ethnic breakdown of Havering's 2011 Census Population

	Comparable Census 2011 Ethnic Groups	Population count	% of total Havering population
White	White; English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	197,615	83.3%
	White; Irish	2,989	1.3%
	White; Gypsy or Irish Traveller	160	0.1%
	White; Other White	7,185	3.0%
Mixed	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black Caribbean	1,970	0.8%
	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Black African	712	0.3%
	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; White and Asian	1,154	0.5%
	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups; Other Mixed	1,097	0.5%
Asian	Asian/Asian British; Indian	5,017	2.1%
	Asian/Asian British; Pakistani	1,492	0.6%
	Asian/Asian British; Bangladeshi	975	0.4%
	Asian/Asian British; Chinese	1,459	0.6%
Black	Asian/Asian British; Other Asian	2,602	1.1%
	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; African	7,581	3.2%
	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Caribbean	2,885	1.2%
Other	Black/African/Caribbean/Black British; Other Black	1,015	0.4%
	Other Ethnic Group; Arab	311	0.1%
	Other Ethnic Group; Any Other Ethnic Group	1,013	0.4%

(Data Source: Census 2001 and 2011)

The highest proportions of the ethnic minority groups live around Romford Town, Brooklands, South Hornchurch, Emerson Park, Heaton, Rainham and Wrentham, and Elm Park wards.

A report in 2010 by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation explored abstinence and drinking patterns among minority ethnic groups in the UK over the previous fifteen years. Its findings are summarised below:

Summary of findings for different ethnic groups

Most minority ethnic groups have higher rates of abstinence, and lower levels of frequent and heavy drinking compared to the British population as a whole and to people from white backgrounds. Drinking patterns vary both between and within minority ethnic groups.

Mixed ethnicities

People from mixed ethnic backgrounds have high rates of current use and are less likely to abstain than people from non-white minority ethnic groups. People from mixed ethnicities also report relatively high rates of heavy and very heavy drinking compared to other non-white ethnicities. Differences between men and women for abstinence and frequent drinking are also less marked than for other minority ethnic groups.

White ethnicities

Irish people are less likely to abstain compared to other ethnic groups and the general population. Deaths related to alcohol are higher for Irish men and women compared to the general population in England and Wales and adults in higher income brackets are more

likely to exceed recommended limits. Abstinence decreased among Irish girls between 1999 and 2004. Deaths related to alcohol are higher for Scottish men and women in England and Wales compared to the general population.

South Asian ethnicities

Alcohol-related deaths are higher among Indian men compared to the general population, and Indian women showed an increase in drinking frequently and heavily between 1999 and 2004. Indian women in higher income brackets are more likely to exceed recommended guidelines for alcohol consumption.

Sikh men show high rates of heavy drinking, and are overrepresented for liver cirrhosis. However, second generation male Sikhs are less likely to drink and drink heavily than first generation male Sikhs. Conversely, reports of Sikh girls having ever drunk, and drinking frequently increased in the 1990s.

Although abstinence levels dropped for Hindu boys in the 1990s, and second generation men drink slightly more regularly than first generation men, heavy drinking among this group has not shown an increase. Hindus are less likely to drink if they report that religion is important to them.

People from Bangladesh are less likely to consume alcohol than other ethnic groups, and drinking rates are low amongst this group. Drinking is polarised among people from Pakistan. Drinking remains low among Pakistani men and women, but Pakistani men who drink consume more alcohol in units compared to other minority ethnic groups. A similar pattern emerges for Muslims; Muslim men and women are both likely to abstain, but among drinkers rates tend to be high compared to other religious groups.

Chinese ethnicity

Despite low levels of drinking among Chinese men and women, frequent and heavy drinking rose significantly for Chinese men between 1999 and 2004.

Black ethnicities

Black Caribbean people have higher levels of drinking than people from South Asian and Chinese ethnicities, but lower rates compared to people from white backgrounds and the general population. They also have lower levels of alcohol-related mortality compared to people from white and South Asian backgrounds in the UK. Black African people have higher rates of drinking compared to most South Asian ethnicities, but lower rates of alcohol use than the general population and people from white backgrounds, and they also tend to report rates lower than Black Caribbean people.

Sources used:

- Demographic and Diversity Profile of Havering's Population January 2015
- Havering Data Intelligence Hub
- Ethnicity and alcohol: a review of the UK literature July 2010, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Protected Characteristic - Religion/faith

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:

As mentioned in the 2010 Joseph Rowntree report it is recognised that religion as well as ethnicity play a role in drinking culture. It is also recognised that some religions promote abstinence. However, government guidance makes it clear that the Council cannot take account of moral objections when considering applications.

There is an expectation in the proposed policy that the applicant will consider location as it may impact on the licensing objectives. This is particularly highlighted in relation to the provision of adult entertainment and the proximity of places of worship. However each application will be decided on its own merits and depend on the type of adult entertainment and the applicant's ability to demonstrate high standards of management.

Apart from the above mentioned paragraph the proposed licensing policy does not seek to encourage or discourage venues on the grounds of religion.

The policy does expect applicants to show that they understand:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

The Statement of Licensing Policy proposal applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of religion. The proposed licensing policy does not seek to encourage or discourage venues on the grounds of religion. Therefore, no differential impact caused by the proposed policy has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic.

Evidence:

Nearly 66% of Havering's population stated that they are Christian, followed by 23% who declared that they have no religion and just below 7% who preferred not to state their religion.

Other religions in the borough are Muslim (2%), Hindu (1.2%), Sikh (0.8%), Jewish (0.5%) and Buddhist (0.3%)

The table overleaf shows the religious breakdown of Havering's population by count and percentage:

Religion breakdown of Havering's population by count and percentage

Faith	Number	%
Christian	155,597	65.6%
Muslim	4,829	2%
Hindu	2,963	1.2%
Sikh	1,928	0.8%
Jewish	1,159	0.5%
Buddhist	760	0.3%
Other Religion	648	0.3%
No Religion	53,549	22.6%
Religion not stated	15,799	6.7%
Totals	237,232	100.0%

As mentioned in the Joseph Rowntree report it is recognised that religion as well as ethnicity play a role in drinking culture. It is also recognised that some religions promote abstinence.

Sources used:

- 2011 Census
- Ethnicity and alcohol: a review of the UK literature July 2010, Joseph Rowntree Foundation

Protected Characteristic - Sexual orientation

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:

No differential impact has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic. The Statement of Licensing Policy proposal applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of sexual orientation.

The policy does however expect applicants to show that they understand:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

Evidence:

There is insufficient data available to measure accurately the potential effect of these proposals in relation to sexual orientation.

Havering has the lowest percentage for registered same-sex civil partnerships (0.2%) compared to London (0.5%) and England and Wales (0.3%).

Sources used:

- Demographic and Diversity Profile of Havering's Population January 2015

Protected Characteristic - Gender reassignment: Consider people who are seeking, undergoing or have received gender reassignment surgery, as well as people whose gender identity is different from their gender at birth

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact:

No differential impact has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic. The Statement of Licensing Policy proposal applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of gender reassignment.

The policy does however expect applicants to show that they understand:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

Evidence:

There is insufficient data available to measure accurately the potential effect of these proposals in relation to gender reassignment.

It is not believed that the Statement on Licensing Policy will have an impact in relation to this protected characteristic.

Sources used:

- Demographic and Diversity Profile of Havering's Population January 2015

Protected Characteristic - Marriage/civil partnership: Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral ✓

Negative

Overall impact:

No differential impact has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic. The proposed Statement of Licensing Policy applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of marriage/civil partnership.

The policy does however expect applicants to show that they understand:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

Evidence:

Marital and civil partnership status for Havering compared to London and the rest of England:

	Havering	Havering	London	London	England	England
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	15,492	8	484,106	7.4	3,857,137	9
In a registered same-sex civil partnership	196	0.1	27,425	0.4	100,288	0.2
Married	93,587	48.5	2,608,345	39.8	20,029,369	46.6
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	4,699	2.4	211,500	3.2	1,141,196	2.7
Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership)	63,549	33	2,888,944	44.1	14,889,928	34.6
Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership	15,321	7.9	328,853	5	2,971,702	6.9

Sources used:

- Havering Data Intelligence Hub

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Protected Characteristic - Pregnancy, maternity and paternity	
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<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: No differential impact has been identified on the grounds of this protected characteristic. The proposed Statement of Licensing Policy applies equally to all traders operating in Havering irrespective of pregnancy, maternity and paternity. The policy does however expect applicants to show that they understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.○ Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;○ Steps to protect vulnerable residents○ Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.○ Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Neutral	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Evidence:

There is insufficient data available to measure accurately the potential effect of these proposals in relation to pregnancy, maternity and paternity.

It is not believed that the Statement on Licensing Policy will have an impact in relation to this protected characteristic.

- Sources used:**
- Demographic and Diversity Profile of Havering's Population January 2015

Health & Wellbeing Impact: Consider both short and long-term impacts of the activity on a person's physical and mental health, particularly for disadvantaged, vulnerable or at-risk groups. Can health and wellbeing be positively promoted through this activity? Please use the Health and Wellbeing Impact Tool in Appendix 2 to help you answer this question.

Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:

Positive ✓

Neutral ✓

Negative ✓

Overall impact:

The Statement of Licensing Policy is likely to have both positive and negative impacts.

The legislative framework for the Licensing Act 2003 recognises the sale of alcohol by retail, late night refreshment and regulated entertainment such as music and dance as a legitimate leisure activity that many people enjoy. It can be social, fun and as such might have positive impacts on wellbeing. In addition, it generates income, employment and tax revenue, creating employment, which is an important determinant of health and wellbeing.

However, set against this, it can generate significant dis-benefits such as working days lost through alcohol misuse, or the cost of treatment for ill-health. Less easily measured are potentially very significant impacts such as the negative effects of some alcohol addiction on family relationships, and the psychological and social development of children.

The proposed statement of licensing policy is intended to address this negative issue by promoting responsible retailing.

It expects the applicant to have considered:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

The policy also requires applicants to take appropriate measures to protect children from harm including considering the location of the premises in relation to premises frequented by children.

Cumulative impact zones, if adopted, will limit the number of new premises within certain geographical areas.

The revised policy has a new section on mental health and wellbeing designed to improve the protection of adults with care and support needs.

Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment? Please tick (✓) the relevant box

Yes

No ✓

The legislative framework for the Licensing Act 2003 recognises the sale of alcohol by retail, late night refreshment and regulated entertainment such as amplified music and dance as a legitimate leisure activity that many people enjoy.

The Havering drug and alcohol harm reduction strategy 2016-19 states, *‘Alcohol brings mixed fortunes to the local environment. On the one hand, the jobs and revenue generated by on and off-trade sales of alcohol can stimulate a local economy, such as in Hornchurch and Romford, whereby well-run community pubs and other businesses, provide employment and social venues for the community. Alcohol consumption is generally socially acceptable, and is enjoyed by many, including during times of celebration. On the other hand, excessive consumption of alcohol has a strongly negative influence on individual health, impacts on community wellbeing including as a result of antisocial behaviour, and on families and children. Alcohol (along with drugs), is often implicated as one of the three major issues in the Troubled Families agenda, along with domestic abuse and mental ill-health, which together, are commonly described as the “toxic trio”. Furthermore, alcohol plays a part in more than half of domestic violence incidents and relationship breakdowns’.*

The proposed statement of licensing policy is intended to address this negative issue by promoting responsible retailing.

It expects the applicant to have considered:

- The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate.
- Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants’ proposed licensable activities;
- Steps to protect vulnerable residents
- Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted.

Cumulative impact zones are proposed in the policy where the Licensing Authority is of the view that the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol for consumption on and off the premises and the provision of late night refreshment is having a cumulative impact on the licensing objectives. It is considered likely that granting further licences in these areas would be inconsistent with the authority’s duty to promote the licensing objectives. In these areas there is a rebuttable presumption that applications for new

premises licences, club premises certificates, or variation applications that will add to the existing cumulative impact, will normally be refused, unless the applicant can demonstrate why the operation of the premises involved will not add to the cumulative impact and not impact adversely on the promotion of the licensing objectives.

It should also be noted that public health are responsible authorities under the Licensing Act 2003.

As a responsible authority, Public Health may, where they have appropriate evidence:

- make relevant representations on the likely effects of the grant or variation of a premises licence or club premises certificate on one or more of the licensing objectives
- make relevant representations on the review of a premises licence or club premises certificate where problems associated with one or more of the licensing objectives occur after the grant or variation of the licence or club premises certificate
- issue an application for the review of a premises licence or club premises certificate where problems associated with one or more of the licensing objectives occur after the grant or variation of the licence or club premises certificate.
- contribute to the development and review of the statement of licensing policy and have a key role in identifying and interpreting health data and evidence.

Sources used:

- Havering drug and alcohol harm reduction strategy 2016-19
- Public health and the Licensing Act 2003 – guidance note on effective participation by public health teams

Socio – Economic impact:	
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:	
Positive	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>The legislative framework of the Licensing Act 2003 recognises the sale of alcohol by retail, late night refreshment and regulated entertainment such as music and dance as a legitimate leisure activity.</p> <p>Alcohol brings mixed fortunes to the local environment. On the one hand, the jobs and revenue generated by on and off-trade sales of alcohol can stimulate a local economy, whereby well-run community pubs and other businesses, provide employment and social venues for the community. Alcohol consumption is generally socially acceptable, and is enjoyed by many, including during times of celebration.</p> <p>On the other hand, excessive consumption of alcohol has a strongly negative influence on individual health, impacts on community wellbeing including as a result of antisocial behaviour, and on families and children. Alcohol (along with drugs), is often implicated as one of the three major issues in the Troubled Families agenda, along with domestic abuse and mental ill-health, which together, are commonly described as the “toxic trio”. Furthermore, alcohol plays a part in more than half of domestic violence incidents and relationship breakdowns.</p> <p>The proposed statement of licensing policy is intended to address this negative issue by promoting responsible retailing.</p> <p>It expects the applicant to have considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children congregate. ○ Any risk posed to the local area by the applicants’ proposed licensable activities; ○ Steps to protect vulnerable residents ○ Any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks. ○ Any other relevant policies that the local authority has adopted. <p>The policy also requires applicants to take appropriate measures to protect children from harm including considering the location of the premises in relation to premises frequented by children.</p>
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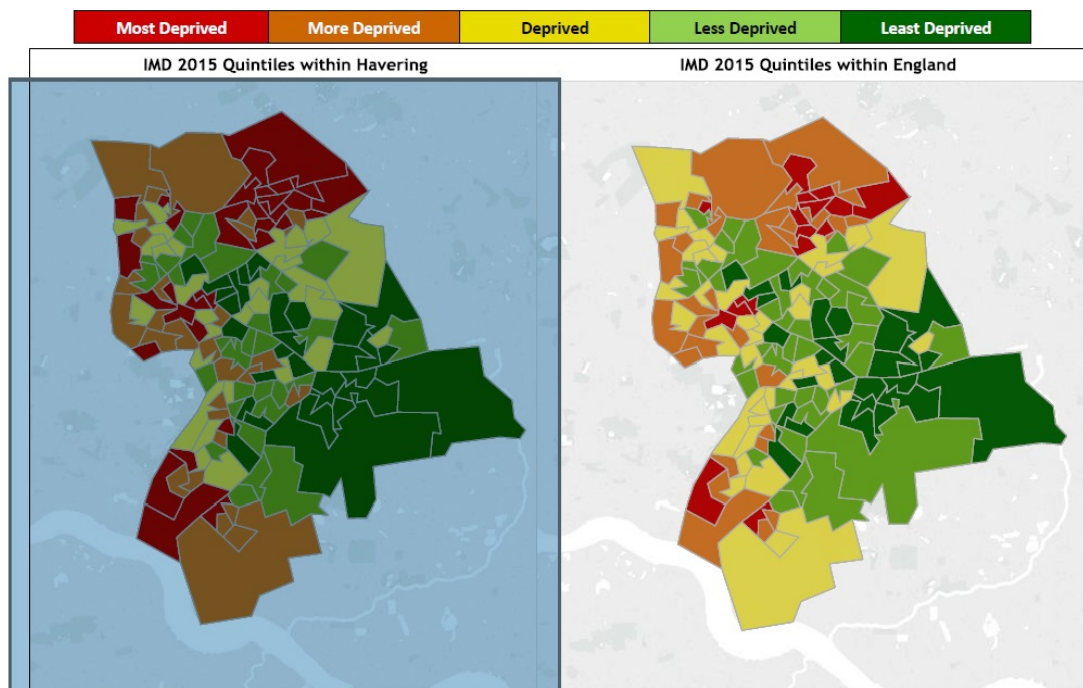
Cumulative impact zones, if adopted, will limit the number of new premises within certain geographical areas reducing the negative impact on the licensing objectives.

Evidence:

People who live in the most deprived areas have the poorest health and well-being outcomes. On average people living in deprived areas, lower socio-economic groups and marginalised groups have poorer health and poorer access to health care than people resident in affluent areas and people from higher socio-economic groups.

Havering is a relatively affluent borough. Based on IMD (Index of Multiple Deprivation) 2015, Havering is ranked 166th overall out of 326 local authorities in England for deprivation (1st being most deprived, 326th being least deprived). Although this suggests a relative slight increase in deprivation compared to the IMD 20106 ranking (177th out of 326 local authorities), Havering remains within the third deprivation quintile⁷ when compared to all local authorities.

There are pockets of deprivation to the north (Gooshays and Heaton wards) and south (South Hornchurch ward) of the borough. The chart below displays two maps of Havering: on the left, deprivation quintile score of Havering Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) relative to Havering and on the right, deprivation quintile score of Havering LSOAs relative to England. Both are displayed in order to respectively identify areas more deprived compared to other local and national LSOAs.



Data source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015; Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG); Produced by Public Health Intelligence

The average gross income per household in Havering (£44,430, as measured in 2012/13) is low in comparison to the London average (£51,770) and slightly higher than the England average (£39,557).

1/3 of fast food outlets across are found in the most deprived areas.

A Health Survey England 2015 found that men and women in higher income households were more likely to drink over 14 units in a usual week (37% and 22% respectively) than were men and women in lower income households (29% and 9% respectively). However the economic consequences of alcohol consumption can be severe, particularly for the poor. Apart from money spent on drinks, heavy drinkers may suffer other economic problems such as lower wages and lost employment opportunities.

Sources used:

- This is Havering 2018 version 4.1 (August 2018) *produced by public health intelligence*
- Public health matters, www.gov.uk
- Health Survey for England 2015

3. Review

In this section you should identify how frequently the EqHIA will be reviewed; the date for next review; and who will be reviewing it.

Review:
Scheduled date of review:
Lead Officer conducting the review:

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@haverling.gov.uk

Thank you.