



## CABINET

**Subject Heading:**

**Advertising and Sponsorship Policy**

**Cabinet Member:**

Cllr Ray Morgon, Leader

**SLT Lead:**

Andrew Blake-Herbert, Chief Executive

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**Policy context:**

The policy supports the objectives contained in the vision *The Havering You Want to be Part Of* in securing the best health outcomes for residents.

**Financial summary:**

The policy will accompany a tender for small format advertising panels that is estimated to generate around £50k per annum as we move from analogue to digital panels.

It will apply to all Council advertising assets and sponsorship arrangements.

**Is this a Key Decision?**

Yes. The policy will have a significant effect on two or more wards.

**When should this matter be reviewed?**

The policy will be reviewed annually.

**Reviewing OSC:**

Overview and Scrutiny Board

**The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives**

x Resources - A well run Council that delivers for People and Place.

***Place an X as appropriate***

**SUMMARY**

The Council currently does not have an advertising and sponsorship policy and relies on the policies of contractors to determine what is seen on advertising panels and billboards across the borough and for service based judgements for other assets and sponsorship agreements.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

To agree and adopt the borough-wide advertising and sponsorship policy attached at Appendix One.

**REPORT DETAIL**

The Council's new strategic vision '*The Havering You Want to be Part of*' outlines an approach to improving health and increasing revenue. As part of the Council's strategic approach a key action is – to take a whole systems approach to obesity, recognising that that many actions are needed to address the complex issue of obesity.

Havering has some of the highest levels of overweight and obesity regionally and nationally and there are currently no controls on the type and nature of advertising seen in our high streets. Over one in five children in reception have excess weight, this almost doubles by year six where two in five children have excess weight, and in adults estimated that 60 per cent are either overweight or obese<sup>1</sup>.

Evidence shows that advertisements for unhealthy food and drink products directly and indirectly impact what we eat<sup>2</sup>. Being exposed to foods and drink that are high in fat, salt and sugar (HFSS) is linked to a preference for HFSS products, more

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<sup>1</sup> Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID). (2023). Obesity Profile. <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/national-child-measurement-programme/data#page/1>

<sup>2</sup> Critchlow, N. et al. (2020) 'Awareness of marketing for high fat, salt or sugar foods, and the association with higher weekly consumption among adolescents: a rejoinder to the UK government's consultations on marketing regulation'. Accessed via: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32434618/>

snacking and consuming more calories. Individuals who recall seeing junk food adverts every day are more likely to be obese<sup>3 45</sup>

A new advertising policy will accompany a new street furniture contracts and will restrict advertising of food and drink high in fat, salt or sugar and other advertising that could harm the health of Havering residents.

The policy will cover all Council advertising assets including billboards, advertising panels, the website, the Council's fleet, printed and online publications and all sponsorship agreements.

It aims to ensure that our advertising and sponsorship activity supports the Council's corporate objectives, secures the best health outcomes for residents and that our position and reputation are adequately protected in advertising and sponsorship agreements.

The advertising and sponsorship policy is attached as Appendix one.

## **REASONS AND OPTIONS**

The reason for the decision and purpose of this policy is to give guidance on the principles and procedures relating to any advertising or sponsorship carried out by, or on behalf of, Havering Council.

As the Council manages contracts covering outdoor advertising, this policy makes clear the type and nature of advertising we will consider on our managed assets.

The policy aims to ensure that our advertising and sponsorship activity supports the Council's corporate objectives, that we adopt a consistent and professional approach towards advertising and sponsorship, that best value is obtained and provided in sponsorship arrangements including any arrangements made where we receive either money or a benefit in kind.

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<sup>3</sup> Boyland EJ, Nolan S, Kelly B, Tudur-Smith C, Jones A, Halford JCG, Robinson E. Advertising as a cue to consume: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the effects of acute exposure to unhealthy

food or non-alcoholic beverage advertising on intake in children and adults. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*. 2016. 103:519-533.

<sup>4</sup> Boyland EJ, Whalen R, Christiansen P, McGale L, Duckworth J, Halford J, Clark M, Rosenburg G,

Vohra J. See it, want it, buy it, eat it: how food advertising is associated with unhealthy eating behaviours in 7 -11 year old children [online]. *Cancer Research UK*. 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Cancer Research UK. Obesity risk doubles for teens bombarded with junk food adverts. Accessed via <https://news.cancerresearchuk.org/2018/03/15/obesity-risk-doubles-for-teens-bombarded-withjunk-food-adverts/>

The policy aims to set the standard for advertising in the borough. Advertising will need to comply with the relevant industry codes as detailed in the policy and will not be accepted if it seeks to promote:

- Weapons, violence or anti-social behaviour of any description.
- Pornography and sexually explicit services and products.
- Loans and speculative financial products.
- Gambling products, services or organisations.
- Cosmetic surgery.
- Tobacco and related products, including e-cigarettes / vaping.
- Alcohol.
- Unproven health and weight loss products e.g. weight loss pills.
- Directly or indirectly, food and non-alcoholic drink which is high in any of fat, sugar and salt ('HFSS' products), according to the Department of Health and Social Care's Nutrient Profiling Model.
- Products prohibited by the World Health Organisation's International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and resolutions, namely formula milk (including infant formula, follow-on formula, growing-up or toddler milks, infant milks marketed as a food for special purposes) feeding bottles, teats, related equipment or foods marketed as suitable for infants under six months of age.

**Other options considered:**

- No policy. Rejected as doesn't provide guidance on sponsorship or advertising and doesn't support the Council's objectives.
- Rely on the policies of contractors. Similarly rejected as doesn't directly support the Council's vision and strategic objectives.

**IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS**

**Financial implications and risks:**

This report seeks approval of a new Advertising and Sponsorship Policy for Havering Council. Although theoretically the introduction of a policy which prevents forms of advertising could result in an adverse impact on advertising income, it is deemed highly unlikely that this risk will materialise.

The policy is in line with a broader shift to a more socially responsible approach to advertising across the industry and the experience of others such as TfL supports the assumption income will not be adversely impacted. The position will continue to be monitored in the usual way through monthly budget forecasting processes and escalated in the unlikely event that the need should arise. It is also noted that a policy is a prerequisite for securing an outdoor advertising concession contract and is a key

tool through which the council can ensure messaging across the borough is contiguous with its aims and social responsibilities.

There are no direct or additional costs associated with the adoption of this policy; it will be implemented via existing budgeted officer(s).

**Legal implications and risks:**

The Council has a general power of competence under Part 1, Chapter 1 of the Localism Act 2011, which gives it the power to act as an individual would, subject to other statutory provisions limiting or restricting its use of such power. The recommendation in this report is compatible with this general power of competence.

The Council has several agreements with third parties for the use of the advertising space that it owns. The Council will have to work with these contracted partners to reach agreement on restrictions on the types of advertising in accordance with the policy proposed in this report. Otherwise the policy will come into effect for all new or renewals of leases and advertising contracts.

**Human Resources implications and risks:**

There are no HR implications in adopting this policy.

**Equalities implications and risks:**

A detailed Equality and Health Impact Assessment accompanies this report as appendix two (page 23).

**Health and Wellbeing implications and Risks**

The Havering Council Advertising and Sponsorship Policy is expected to impact positively on health and wellbeing by restricting the promotion of smoking, alcohol, gambling, unhealthy food and drink products, and breastmilk substitutes.

Restricting tobacco advertising has proven effective in reducing smoking, thereby lowering the risk of smoking-related diseases such as lung cancer and cardiovascular disorders. Similarly, alcohol advertising restrictions help mitigate the influence of promotions, resulting in reduced alcohol consumption and a decreased risk of alcohol-related disorders, especially among young people. Limiting gambling advertising also reduces gambling involvement and the associated risks of problem gambling such as financial hardship and psychological distress.

Evidence shows that restricting the marketing and advertising of foods and drinks high in fat, salt and sugar (HFSS) can reduce consumption of these unhealthy foods, which can in turn lead to improved weight management and a reduced risk of obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and certain types of cancer.

Additionally, restrictions on HFSS products can promote healthier food choices and increase the accessibility and affordability of nutritious alternatives.

Breastfeeding protects the physical and mental health of infant and mother, and provides economic and environmental benefits. Efforts to promote and support breastfeeding can be undermined by marketing of breastmilk substitutes. The World Health Organisation International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent resolutions sets out recommendations to regulate the marketing of breastmilk substitutes. The LBH advertising policy follows these recommendations in full and will thus have a positive impact on health and wellbeing.

By curbing the visibility and appeal of these products and activities, advertising restrictions will help to create an environment that supports healthier lifestyles and overall well-being. In doing so, the Advertising and Sponsorship Policy will contribute to improving public health outcomes for Havering residents, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents.

Further information and references are provided in the Equality and Health Impact Assessment associated with the policy.

### **Environmental and climate change implications and risks**

Although adopting the policy itself will have no impact on carbon emissions, the Advertising and Sponsorship Policy will accompany a re-tender of our small format advertising contract and requirements.

Currently there are 61 sites across the borough that need to be manually updated. This means a contractor drives to each site and manually replaces a poster each time a change in advertisements are needed.

The new contract will actively support a move to digital units and once completed the contractor will be able to update the units remotely.

We also anticipate a reduction in the number of sites overall.

Via the procurement we will also be able to assess the advantage of the widely used and latest LED digital boards and their impact on the environment including the latest dimming technology.

Each new digital board installation will need planning consent and that will be the responsibility of the contractor.

**BACKGROUND PAPERS**

# Appendix 1

London Borough of Havering

# Advertising and Sponsorship Policy

September 2023

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## **Document Control**

### **Sign off and ownership details**

<b>Document Name</b>	Havering Council's Advertising and Sponsorship Policy
<b>Version number</b>	1.2
<b>Approved by</b>	Cabinet
<b>Date Approved</b>	t.b.c
<b>Date for Review</b>	September 2023
<b>Author</b>	Darren Bindloss
<b>Owner</b>	Marcus Chrysostomou

### **Revision history**

<b>Version</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Dissemination</b>
<b>V0.1</b>	Throughout	April	Public Health
<b>V0.1</b>	Mayor's Office	April	Council Advertising Network
<b>V1.1</b>	None	April	Mayor's Office
<b>V1.1</b>	Comments	t.b.c	Cabinet

## **Introduction**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this policy is to give guidance on the principles and procedures relating to any advertising or sponsorship carried out by, or on behalf of, Havering Council.

As the council manages contracts covering outdoor advertising, this policy makes clear the type and nature of advertising we will consider on our managed assets.

### **Policy summary**

The policy aims to ensure that our advertising and sponsorship activity supports the council's corporate objectives e.g. taking a whole systems approach to obesity and that our position and reputation are adequately protected in advertising and sponsorship agreements.

The policy ensures that we adopt a consistent and professional approach towards advertising and sponsorship, that best value is obtained and provided in sponsorship arrangements including any arrangements made where we receive either money or a benefit in kind.

The policy also protects councillors and individual officers from allegations of inappropriate dealings or relationships with advertisers and sponsors.

### **Scope**

The policy covers advertising on all of the council's assets including street furniture and billboards, printed and online publications and the Council's fleet.

### **Timescales**

The policy will be permanent but will be reviewed on an annual basis.

### **Aims, objectives and outcomes**

The policy aims to set the standard for advertising in the borough. Advertising will need to comply with the relevant industry codes as detailed in the policy and will not be accepted if it seeks to promote:

- Weapons, violence or anti-social behaviour of any description.
- Pornography and sexually explicit services and products.
- Loans and speculative financial products.
- Gambling products, services or organisations.
- Cosmetic surgery.
- Tobacco and related products, including e-cigarettes / vaping.
- Alcohol.
- Unproven health and weight loss products e.g. weight loss pills.
- Directly or indirectly, food and non-alcoholic drink which is high in any of fat, sugar and salt ('HFSS' products), according to the Department of Health and Social Care's Nutrient Profiling Model. (See Appendix 1 for further guidance).

- Products prohibited by the World Health Organisation's International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and resolutions, namely formula milk (including infant formula, follow-on formula, growing-up or toddler milks, infant milks marketed as a food for special purposes) feeding bottles, teats, related equipment or foods marketed as suitable for infants under six months of age.

## **Policy**

1.1 The purpose of this policy is to give guidance on the principles and procedures relating to any advertising or sponsorship carried out by or on behalf of Havering Council.

1.2 The application of the principles of Havering's advertisement and sponsorship policy are context dependent and will at times require subjective judgements. These will be communicated to advertisers and sponsors as reasonably required.

1.3 The standards and procedures contained here are consistent with Havering Council's advertising and sponsorship objectives:

- To ensure that our advertising and sponsorship activity support the council's corporate objectives e.g. taking a whole systems approach to obesity.
- To ensure that our position and reputation are adequately protected in advertising and sponsorship agreements.
- To ensure that we adopt a consistent and professional approach towards advertising and sponsorship.
- To ensure best value is obtained and provided in sponsorship arrangements, including any arrangements made where we receive either money or a benefit in kind.
- To protect members and individual officers from allegations of inappropriate dealings or relationships with advertisers and sponsors.

### 1.4 Advertisement

- For the purposes of this policy, advertising is defined as the following: "an agreement between Havering Council and the advertiser where we receive money for the placing of an announcement in our publications (including any produced by the Mayor in relation to their civic, ceremonial and fundraising role), on our website, our intranet and other physical sites (including but not limited to: billboards, hoardings, printed materials and vehicles), from an organisation or individual for

the act or practice of calling public attention to one's product or service or to raise awareness.”

- ii. This policy clarifies the standards for approval of advertisements.
- iii. The regulation of advertising in the UK is the responsibility of the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA). The ASA applies the Advertising Codes [<http://www.cap.org.uk/Advertising-Codes.aspx>]. Any requirements listed herein are to be regarded as in addition to those required by the ASA UK Code of Non-broadcast Advertising and Direct & Promotional Marketing (CAP Code).
- iv. Havering Council values advertising revenue and will work to maximise this income stream.
- v. The appearance of an advertisement on any council publication is not an endorsement by Havering Council of that company, product or service. In order to make this clear all publications with advertising should carry the ‘Disclaimer Notice’ (Appendix 1).

#### 1.5 Sponsorship

- i. For the purposes of this policy, sponsorship is defined as the following: “an agreement between Havering Council (including in relation to the Mayor’s fundraising activities) and the sponsor, where we receive either money or a benefit in kind for an event, campaign, or initiative from an organisation or individual which in turn gains publicity or other benefits.”
- ii. This policy sets the terms upon which sponsorship may be both sought and accepted by Havering Council.
- iii. We will actively seek opportunities to work with both local and national organisations by identifying sponsorship opportunities of mutual benefit and which are in keeping with our strategic priorities and core values. We welcome all opportunities to work in partnership.

## **2 Standards for approval of advertisements**

2.1 Advertisements carried by Havering Council will not conflict with:

- i. Relevant ASA Advertising Codes.
- ii. Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008.
- iii. Equality Act 2010.
- iv. The Code of Recommended Practice on Local Authority publicity. [<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/recommended-code-of-practice-for-local-authority-publicity>]
- v. The council's policies, core values or the stated aims and priorities as set out in the Borough Plan.
- vi. Additional required standards as outlined below [2.2-2.3].

2.2 Advertising will not be accepted if it promotes any of the following:

- i. Weapons, violence or anti-social behaviour of any description.
- ii. Pornography and sexually explicit services and products.
- iii. Loans and speculative financial products.
- iv. Gambling products, services or organisations.
- v. Cosmetic surgery.
- vi. Tobacco and related products, including e-cigarettes / vaping.
- vii. Alcohol.
- viii. Unproven health and weight loss products e.g. weight loss pills.
- ix. Directly or indirectly, food and non-alcoholic drink which is high in any of fat, sugar and salt ('HFSS' products), according to the Department of Health and Social Care's Nutrient Profiling Model. (See Appendix 1 for further guidance).
- x. Products prohibited by the World Health Organisation's International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and resolutions, namely formula milk (including infant formula, follow-on formula, growing-up or toddler milks, infant milks marketed as a food for special purposes), feeding bottles, teats, related equipment or foods marketed as suitable for infants under six months of age. (See Appendix 2 for further guidance).

2.3 Advertising will not be accepted if, in Havering Council's opinion, it is reasonably objectionable on the grounds that it:

- i. does not comply with the law or incites, provokes or condones someone to break the law (particularly crime, violence and antisocial behaviour).
- ii. discriminates on the grounds of age, race, colour, national origin, religion or belief, sexual orientation, gender or disability.

- iii. poses a health and safety risk. For example, as a result of flickering or other visual imagery in the case of digital media.
- iv. could reasonably be seen as likely to cause pressure to conform to an unhealthy body shape, or as likely to create body confidence issues, particularly among young people.
- v. originates from a prohibited organisation, namely
  - a. Political organisations, lobby and campaign groups.
  - b. Manufacturers and distributors of tobacco products and / or alcohol.
  - c. Payday lenders.
- vi. is inappropriate to display because it is of a sensitive, indecent or obscene subject matter and/or content. For example:
  - a. It is of a racial, religious or political nature.
  - b. It affects public support for a political party or a person identified with such a party.
  - c. It is likely to cause widespread or serious offence to reasonable members of the public on account of the nature of the product or service being advertised, the design of the advertisement, its wording or by way of inference\*.
  - d. It in some way touches on socially contentious issues, contains messages which could be regarded as contentious or a subtext which could cause offense\*.
  - e. It can be considered as mocking of a group or citizens.
  - f. It depicts adults or children in a sexual manner or displays nude or semi-nude figures in an overtly sexual context.
  - g. It depicts or refers to indecency or obscenity or uses obscene or distasteful language.
- vii. Conflicts with Havering council in so far as it:
  - a. appears to compete directly with a council service or objective, income stream and/or the local economy of the area. Examples are out-of-borough further and adult education colleges, shopping centres and adoption/fostering services.
  - b. associates the council with organisations in financial or legal conflict with the council.
  - c. contains negative references to Havering Council services.
- viii. is unacceptable for some other substantial reason which Havering Council will identify and explain as reasonably required.

\*Advertisements which promote tolerance, discourage prejudice, and are in line with the Equality Act 2010, will not normally be disapproved on the grounds that they may cause offence or relate to socially contentious issues. Likewise neither will adverts which intend to promote the right to life, liberty or security of the person, or which reasonably promote causes which are not party political.

### **3. Procedures for advertisement approval**

3.1 All contracts for corporate advertising will be managed centrally through the Communications Service to ensure that the best terms are negotiated, that standing orders are not breached and to ensure continuity should the person originally party to the agreement change jobs or leave.

3.2 The Communications Service will need to see and approve:

- i. All advertising before any Havering Council publication goes to press or any advertisement is displayed in any part of the council or the borough
- ii. The layout, content and placement of any advertising features or supplements.

3.3 For advertising placements that are sold via digital exchanges, the Communications Service will need to approve permitted advertising categories.

3.4 In all circumstances the Head of Communications retains the right to disapprove any advertisement or editorial related to advertisements in line with Section 2 of this policy.

3.5 Acceptance of advertising does not imply endorsement of products and service by Havering Council. In order to make this clear all publications with advertising or sponsorship should carry the 'Disclaimer Notice' (Appendix 3).

#### **4. Standards for approval of sponsorship**

4.1 Sponsors carried by Havering Council must operate within all relevant legislation and guidance including:

- i. UK Code of Non-broadcast Advertising and Direct & Promotional Marketing (CAP Code).
- ii. Code of Recommended Practice on Local Authority Publicity
- iii. The Business Protection from Misleading Marketing Regulations 2008.
- iv. The Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008.
- v. Equality Act 2010.

4.2 Havering Council cannot put itself in a position where it might be said that a partnership has, might have, or may be thought to have:

- i. influenced the council or its officers or members in carrying out its statutory functions in order to gain favourable terms from the council in any business or other agreement.
- ii. aligned the council with any organisation which conducts itself in a manner which conflicts with our aims or values.

4.3 Havering council is not able to enter into agreements for sponsorships which:

- i. are in direct conflict with the council's advertising policy.
- ii. are, at the sole discretion of the Communications Service, considered inappropriate in regard to the organisation, individual or in respect of particular products.
- iii. involve companies who produce or promote predominantly HFSS foods and / or drinks (according to the Nutrient Profiling Model) including sports drinks, fruit juices and smoothies.
- iv. in accordance with the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, involve companies who produce or promote infant formula, other infant milks, bottles and teats, and foods marketed as suitable before six months of age.

4.4 Sponsorship materials must:

- i. not detract from Havering's strong corporate identity
- ii. in their nature and content, be consistent with advertising policy as set out in Section 2

#### **5. Procedures for sponsorship approval**

- 5.1 Before seeking sponsorship, council officers and the Mayor must consider this policy document and follow the guidelines provided. It is recommended that all potential sponsors are referred to this policy
- 5.2 In accordance with our procurement policy and procedures we may advertise a sponsorship opportunity to potential sponsors.
- 5.3 Sponsorship agreements must be referred to Legal Services for review prior to signing. Before agreeing to any sponsorship opportunity all financial costs must be identified, including the sponsorship equivalent value of any sponsorship in kind.
- 5.4 All sponsorship bids shall be approved by the Head of Communications and the appropriate Cabinet member.
- 5.5 The Communications Service will agree with the sponsor the nature and content of the publicity and will retain the right to approve all advertising material in line with the advertising policy.
- 5.6 Acceptance of sponsorship does not imply endorsement of products and service by Havering Council. In order to make this clear all publications with sponsorship should carry the Disclaimer Notice in Appendix 3

**Guidance for decisions regarding advertising including high fat, salt or sugar food and non-alcohol drinks.**

1. Definition of high fat, salt, sugar foods

1.1 Consistent with the Transport for London advertising policy effective 25 February 2019 the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) UK Nutrient Profiling Model (NPM) has been adopted by Havering Council to define high fat, salt and sugar (HFSS) foods.

1.2 Any revisions to the NPM will be reflected in the advertisement decisions made by the council.

1.3 Explanatory guidance for calculating the Nutrient Profile score for food and drink can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-nutrient-profiling-model>. It is the advertisers' responsibility to verify the HFSS status of any product featured in their advertisement.

2. Decision Table

Advertisement Content	Outcome	Notes
Only non-HFSS products featured	Approval	Advertisement must also meet standards for approval of advertisements; Section 2.
Only HFSS products featured	Rejection	
A range of products are featured, including some which are HFSS	Rejection	A meal or range e.g. meal deal will only be accepted if all products or food items are non-HFSS. Applies across all settings (restaurants, delivery services etc.)
No food or non-alcoholic drink is featured directly, but the advertisement is from a food and non-alcoholic drink brand.	Approval only if the advertisement promotes healthier options, with no HFSS product included.	Inclusive of ads with brand logos only, directions to a brand's physical, mobile or online presence, or promotional advertising.
Food or non-alcoholic drink is shown incidentally or implied	Probable rejection if the food or non-alcoholic drink can be reasonably considered to be HFSS	Includes cases in which the depicted food is made from non-food products.

Food and non-alcoholic drink is referenced in text or through graphical representations	Possible rejection if the advertisement can be reasonably considered to promote HFSS food	Includes cases in which references do not relate to a specific product which can be assessed for its HFSS status.
Indirect promotion of HFSS food and/or drink	Possible rejection if the product does not carry a prominent product descriptor to help differentiate it from non-compliant products	Includes cases where a product is non-HFSS but falls within a category covered by DHSC's recommendations for sugar, calorie or salt reduction. Children should not usually be shown in advertisements for products which are compliant in a category which is covered by DHSC's recommendations for sugar or calorie reduction
Portion sizes	Rejection if portion sizes displayed are not deemed to encourage healthy eating.	The NPM model is based on nutrients per 100g of a product, rather than recommended portion size. Advertisers should always ensure that they promote products in portion sizes which encourage healthy eating. For products that are non-HFSS but fall within a category covered by PHE's recommendations for sugar or calorie reduction, the product should be displayed as a single portion.

### 3. Interpretation of guidelines

If advertisers and agencies are unsure about how to interpret any aspect of these guidelines, we would encourage them to get in touch with Havering Council so that we can work together on a solution and avoid submitted copy requiring changes or being rejected

#### **Guidance for decisions regarding breastmilk substitutes**

##### 1. Definition

The World Health Organisation (WHO) International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent resolutions<sup>6,7</sup> (“Code”) applies to the marketing of breastmilk substitutes and related practices. These are defined in the following guidelines:

- 1.1 No advertising of any breast-milk substitutes or related products
  - 1.1.1 Breast-milk substitutes refers to “any food being marketed or otherwise presented as a partial or total replacement for breast milk, whether or not suitable for that purpose”.
  - 1.1.2 Products include:
    - Infant formula
    - Follow-on formula
    - Growing up or toddler milks
    - Formulas for infants with special medical or nutritional needs
    - Baby foods marketed for infants under 6 months
    - Bottles and teats
- 1.2 No promotion of complementary foods before they are needed
  - 1.2.1 Complementary foods refers to “any food whether manufactured or locally prepared, suitable as a complement to breast milk or to infant formula, when either become insufficient to satisfy the nutritional requirements of the infant. Such food is also commonly called “weaning food” or “breast-milk supplement””.
  - 1.2.2 It is recommended that babies are exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months. Advertising of complementary foods to infants under 6 months is deemed inappropriate.
- 1.3 No processed food and drink marketed for children under 3 years
  - 1.3.1 Processed commercial foods and drinks marketed for young children undermine public health advice for children to have minimally processed and unprocessed foods and drinks.

## 2. Context

Havering Council is committed to achieving and maintaining UNICEF Baby Friendly Initiative accreditation, and must therefore work within the WHO Code and resolutions.

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<sup>6</sup> [World Health Organisation \(WHO\) International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes 1981 and subsequent resolutions](#)

<sup>7</sup> [World Health Organisation \(2008\). The International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes – Frequently Asked Questions](#)

**Disclaimer Notice for advertisement or sponsorship**

'Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of advertisements contained in the publication, Havering Council cannot accept any liability for errors and omissions. Havering Council cannot accept any responsibility for claims made by advertisers and their inclusion in [name of publication] should not be taken as an endorsement by Havering Council.'

## **Applicability**

The policy applies to all council officers and councillors including the Mayor.

For the purposes of this policy, sponsorship is defined as the following: “an agreement between Havering Council (including in relation to the Mayor’s fundraising activities) and the sponsor, where we receive either money or a benefit in kind for an event, campaign, or initiative from an organisation or individual which in turn gains publicity or other benefits.”

## **Ownership and authorisation**

This policy has been developed by the communications and public health teams.

The owner is the communication service and the authorising body is Cabinet.

## **Implementation**

The Advertising and Sponsorship Policy does not have a mandatory training requirement or any other training needs.

It does however require widespread cascade and adherence.

## **Monitoring and review**

The policy will be monitored by the communications service and will be reviewed annually.

## **Further information**

For further information contact [darren.bindloss@haverling.gov.uk](mailto:darren.bindloss@haverling.gov.uk)

**Equality & Health Impact Assessment record**

<b>1</b>	<b>Title of activity</b>	Havering Council’s Corporate Advertising and Sponsorship Policy		
<b>2</b>	<b>Type of activity</b>	New Policy		
<b>3</b>	<b>Scope of activity</b>	The purpose of this policy is to give guidance on the principles and procedures relating to any advertising or sponsorship carried out by or on behalf of Havering Council.		
<b>4a</b>	<b>Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?</b>	Yes	If the answer to <u>any</u> of these questions is ‘ <b>YES</b> ’, please continue to question <b>5</b> .	If the answer to <u>all</u> of the questions (4a, 4b & 4c) is ‘ <b>NO</b> ’, please go to question <b>6</b> .
<b>4b</b>	<b>Does this activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?</b>	Yes		
<b>4c</b>	<b>Does the activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people’s health and wellbeing?</b>	Yes		
<b>5</b>	<b>If you answered YES:</b>	<b>Please complete the EqHIA in Section 2 of this document.</b> Please see Appendix 1 for Guidance.		
<b>6</b>	<b>If you answered NO: (Please provide a clear and robust explanation on why your activity does not require an EqHIA. This is essential in case the activity is challenged under the Equality Act 2010.)</b>  <i>Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.</i>			

<b>Date</b>	<b>Completed by</b>	<b>Review date</b>
<b>22.05.23</b>	<b>Darren Bindloss</b>	<b>September 2024</b>

# Appendix 2



## Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA)

### Document control

<b>Title of activity:</b>	Havering Council's Corporate Advertising and Sponsorship Policy
<b>Lead officer:</b>	Darren Bindloss Deputy Head of Communications (Marketing and Events)
<b>Approved by:</b>	Marcus Chrysostomou Head of Communications
<b>Version Number</b>	1
<b>Date and Key Changes Made</b>	03/05/2023
<b>Scheduled date for next review:</b>	W/C 02/05/2023- then 5 years.

<b>Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy &amp; Diversity team?</b> Please note that the Corporate Policy & Diversity and Public Health teams require at least <b>5 working days</b> to provide advice on EqHIAs.	Yes
<b>Did you seek advice from the Public Health team?</b>	Yes
<b>Does the EqHIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?</b> See Publishing Checklist.	No

Please note that EqHIAs are **public** documents and unless they contain confidential or sensitive commercial information must be made available on the Council's [EqHIA webpage](#).

## 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](mailto: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	<b>Title of activity</b>	Havering Council's Corporate Advertising and Sponsorship Policy		
2	<b>Type of activity</b>	New policy		
3	<b>Scope of activity</b>	The purpose of this policy is to give guidance on the principles and procedures relating to any advertising or sponsorship carried out by or on behalf of Havering Council.		
4a	<b>Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?</b>	Yes	If the answer to <u>either</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	<b>Does this activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people from different backgrounds?</b>	Yes		
4c	<b>Does the activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?</b>	Yes	<i>Please use the <a href="#">Screening tool</a> before you answer this question.</i>	
5	<b>If you answered YES:</b>	<b>Please complete the EqHIA in Section 2 of this document.</b> Please see Appendix 1 for Guidance.		
6	<b>If you answered NO:</b>	<p><i>Please provide an explanation on why your activity does not require an EqHIA. This is essential, in case the activity is challenged under the Equality Act 2010.</i></p> <p><i>Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.</i></p>		

<b>Completed by:</b>	Karen Thomas
<b>Date:</b>	03/05/2023

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

### **Background/context:**

Advertisements and sponsorship agreements enable advertisers to reach Havering residents and wider consumers so they become familiar with a brand, product, event or service and provide commercial and wider benefits to the advertiser / sponsor.

This policy recognises the council may have agreements with advertisers and sponsors where we receive money or benefit in kind for the placing of an announcement in our publications, on our website and other physical sites including

- billboards
- hoardings
- printed materials and
- vehicles.

With a clear policy around advertising and sponsorship we will be able to set clear expectations around the type of advertisements seen in the borough and the sponsorship we will consider to support the council's objectives contained in the council's vision *The Havering I want to be part of*. This will help residents to lead healthy lifestyles.

The policy will also protect councillors and individual officers from allegations of inappropriate dealings or relationships with advertisers and sponsors.

Our requirements include those specified by the Advertising Standards Agency UK Code of Non-Broadcast Advertising and Direct & Promotional Marketing (CAP Code).

Both CAP and BCAP commit to equality and diversity through the ASA's diversity and inclusion strategy, and, consider themselves subject to the public sector equality duty. As a result, CAP and BCAP seek to ensure that the protections they provide to those sharing protected characteristics are as strong as possible.

Who will be affected by the activity?
<p>Residents and consumers viewing advertisements across the borough will be affected by the policy as it will enable the council to ensure the type and nature of advertisements seen on its assets support the council’s strategic objectives.</p> <p>Private sector businesses and outdoor advertising agencies will be clear on the type of advertisements that can be seen for their own commercial return.</p>

Protected Characteristic - Age: Consider the full range of age groups							
<p><i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"><b>Positive</b></td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Neutral</b></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Negative</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Positive</b>	✓	<b>Neutral</b>		<b>Negative</b>		<p><b>Overall impact:</b> Advertising and sponsorship will not be accepted if it discriminates on the grounds of age</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
<b>Positive</b>	✓						
<b>Neutral</b>							
<b>Negative</b>							
<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <p>The Advertising Standards Agency (ASA) codes protect characteristics including age and consider whether the depiction of age in ads is likely to cause serious or widespread offence and stipulate that advertisers should take particular care to ensure that this is not the case.</p> <p>Consumption of foods and drinks high in fat, sugar and/or salt (HFSS) is widely promoted through advertising and marketing, and evidence shows that exposure to marketing affects food preference, choice and purchasing in adults and children</p> <p>Restriction of advertising HFSS food and drink as one key part of a whole systems approach to obesity follows the Government’s 2020 obesity strategy.</p>							
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.asa.org.uk/">https://www.asa.org.uk/</a></p> <p>Hastings, G. et al. (2003) Review of research on the effects of food promotion to children. University of Stirling.</p> <p>Cairns, G. et al. (2009) <a href="#">The extent, nature and effects of food promotion to children: A review of the evidence to December 2008.</a> World Health Organisation.</p>							

<b>Protected Characteristic - Disability:</b> Consider the full range of disabilities; including physical, mental, sensory, progressive conditions and learning difficulties. Also consider neurodivergent conditions e.g. dyslexia and autism.		
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		<b>Overall impact:</b>  Advertising and sponsorship will not be accepted if it discriminates on the grounds of disability.    *Expand box as required
<b>Positive</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Neutral</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Negative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Evidence:</b>  ASA Code rule 4.1 states that "marketing communications must not contain anything that is likely to cause serious or widespread offence. Particular care must be taken to avoid causing offence on the grounds of age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation.  ASA stipulates that marketers should take particular care to ensure that references to or depictions of disability in advertising will not cause offence. If an ad appears to mock disability or people with a disability it will be considered offensive, even if this was not the advertiser's intention.		
<b>Sources used:</b>  https://www.asa.org.uk  <a href="#">Offence: Disability - ASA   CAP</a>		

<b>Protected Characteristic – Sex / gender:</b> Consider both men and women		
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		<b>Overall impact:</b>  Advertising or sponsorship will not be accepted if it discriminates on the grounds of gender.
<b>Positive</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Neutral</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Negative</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Evidence:</b>		

Code rules 4.9 (CAP Code) and 4.14 (BCAP Code) rules state that ads ‘must not include gender stereotypes that are likely to cause harm, or serious or widespread offence’. This followed a [review](#) of gender stereotyping in ads by the ASA, which indicated that certain kinds of gender stereotypes can negatively reinforce how people think they should look and behave, and how others think they should look and behave, due to their gender, which may have harmful consequences for individuals and for society.

The rule is supported by additional guidance: [Advertising Guidance on depicting gender stereotypes likely to cause harm or serious or widespread offence](#).

The guidance clarifies that the rule is not intended to prevent ads from featuring: glamorous, attractive, successful, aspirational or healthy people or lifestyles; one gender only; or gender stereotypes when they are used as a means to challenge their negative effects. It addresses five different potentially harmful categories, and sets out examples of scenarios which are likely to be problematic for each.

**Sources used:**

[Harm and Offence: Gender stereotypes - ASA | CAP](#)

**Protected Characteristic – Ethnicity / race / nationalities:** Consider the impact on different minority ethnic groups and nationalities

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

<b>Positive</b>	✓
<b>Neutral</b>	
<b>Negative</b>	

**Overall impact:**

Advertising and sponsorship will not be accepted if it discriminates on the grounds of ethnicity, race or nationality.

*\*Expand box as required*

**Evidence:**

The Advertising Standards Agency Rule 4.1 states that marketing communications must not contain anything that is likely to cause serious or widespread offence, and specifies that particular care must be taken to avoid causing offence on the grounds of: age; disability; gender; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

ASA stipulates that marketers should be aware of the potential to cause serious or widespread offence when referring to different races, cultures, nationalities or ethnic groups, and ensure that their marketing communications are not likely to do so.

*\*Expand box as required*

**Sources used:**

[Offence: Race - ASA | CAP](#)

[ASA publishes findings on racial and ethnic stereotyping in ads - ASA | CAP](#)

[Equality Act 2010 | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)

[Public Sector Equality Duty | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)

*\*Expand box as required*

**Protected Characteristic – Religion / faith:** Consider people from different religions or beliefs, including those with no religion or belief

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<b>Overall impact:</b>  We will not accept advertising or sponsorship that discriminates on the grounds of religion or religious belief.
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		

*\*Expand box as required*

**Evidence:**

In addition to the ASA Code 4.1 where marketing communications must not contain anything that is likely to cause serious or widespread offence, and specifies that particular care must be taken to avoid causing offence on the grounds of religion, **ASA states:** “Religion and belief are potentially extremely sensitive subjects. References to religion in marketing communications, even humorous ones, have the capacity to cause serious offence.

Marketers should ensure that they consider carefully the tone used and, if necessary, research the likelihood of marketing communications causing serious or widespread offence to followers of the faiths concerned.

*\*Expand box as required*

**Sources used:**

[Religious advertising and the rules - ASA | CAP](#)

[Equality Act 2010 | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)

[Public Sector Equality Duty | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](#)

*\*Expand box as required*

<b>Protected Characteristic - Sexual orientation:</b> Consider people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<b>Overall impact:</b>  We will not accept advertising or sponsorship that discriminates on the grounds of sexual orientation.
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		

**Evidence:**

**4.9 (CAP Code) and 4.14 (BCAP Code) state that ads ‘must not include gender stereotypes that are likely to cause harm, or serious or widespread offence’. This followed a review of gender stereotyping in ads by the ASA is also supported by additional guidance on potentially harmful gender stereotypes.**

CAP Code rule 4.1 states that marketing communications must not contain anything that is likely to cause serious or widespread offence. And particular care must be taken to avoid causing offence on the grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, disability or age. Code rule 4.9 states that ads ‘must not include gender stereotypes that are likely to cause harm, or serious or widespread offence’.

Ads which mock characters based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, or which use stereotypes in a way which may demean or ridicule groups or individuals, are likely to be considered offensive or harmful (see offence: use of stereotypes).

**Sources used:**

[Offence: Sexual orientation and gender identity - ASA | CAP](#)

<b>Protected Characteristic - Gender reassignment:</b> 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		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<b>Overall impact:</b>  We will not accept advertising or sponsorship that discriminates on the grounds of gender reassignment.
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		
<b>Evidence:</b>  Advertising Standards Agency (ASA) Code rule 4.1 states that marketing communications must not contain anything that is likely to cause serious or widespread offence, and states that particular care must be taken to avoid causing offence on the grounds of: gender reassignment.		
<b>Sources used:</b>  <a href="https://www.asa.org.uk/">https://www.asa.org.uk/</a>		

<b>Protected Characteristic – Marriage / civil partnership:</b> Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		<b>Overall impact:</b>  We will not accept advertising that discriminates on the grounds of marriage / civil partnership
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		

<p><b>Evidence:</b></p> <p><b>CAP Code</b></p> <p>Marketing communications must not include anything likely to cause harm. To comply with this rule, marketers must have particular regard to the likelihood of causing harm to vulnerable people, and to the following characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; <b>marriage and civil partnership</b>; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.</p> <p><b>BCAP Code</b></p> <p>Advertisements must not include anything likely to cause harm. To comply with this rule, broadcasters must have particular regard to the likelihood of causing harm to vulnerable people, and to the following characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; <b>marriage and civil partnership</b>; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.</p>
<p><b>Sources used:</b></p> <p>www.asa.org.uk</p>

<p><b>Protected Characteristic - Pregnancy, maternity and paternity:</b> Consider those who are pregnant and those who are taking maternity or paternity leave</p>	
<p><i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i></p>	
<p><b>Positive</b></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>Neutral</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>Negative</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <p>We will not accept advertising or sponsorship that discriminates on the grounds of pregnancy, maternity or paternity.</p> <p>Further, we won't accept advertising prohibited by the World Health Organisation's International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and resolutions.</p>	

**Evidence:**

The codes protect this characteristic as follows:

**CAP Code**

Marketing communications must not include anything likely to cause harm. To comply with this rule, marketers must have particular regard to the likelihood of causing harm to vulnerable people, and to the following characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; **pregnancy and maternity**; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

**BCAP Code**

Advertisements must not include anything likely to cause harm. To comply with this rule, broadcasters must have particular regard to the likelihood of causing harm to vulnerable people, and to the following characteristics: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; **pregnancy and maternity**; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

*\*Expand box as required*

**Sources used:**

[www.asa.org.uk](http://www.asa.org.uk)

[World Health Organisation \(WHO\) International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes 1981 and subsequent resolutions](#)

*\*Expand box as required*

<b>Socio-economic status:</b> Consider those who are from low income or financially excluded backgrounds	
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	
<b>Positive</b>	✓
<b>Neutral</b>	
<b>Negative</b>	
<b>Overall impact:</b>	
There is a well-established link between money and resources and variations in health. Poverty in particular – and persistent poverty especially – is associated with poorer health.	
This policy looks to support the council’s public health priorities.	
<b>Evidence:</b>	
People on the lowest incomes (the bottom 40% of the income distribution) are more than twice as likely to say they have poor health than people on the highest incomes	

(the top 20%), and more than five times as likely to say they have bad or very bad health.

Poverty in particular is associated with worse health, especially persistent poverty.

**Sources used:**

[Money and resources | The Health Foundation](#)

*\*Expand box as required*

**Health & Wellbeing Impact:** Please use the Health and Wellbeing Impact Tool on the next page to help you answer this question.

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?

<i>Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:</i>		<p><b>Overall impact:</b></p> <p>Our advertising and sponsorship policy promotes positive services, helps address obesity, addictions and low self-esteem, and prevents promotion of breastmilk substitutes</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p> <p><b>Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment?</b> Please tick (✓) the relevant box</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>Positive</b>	✓	
<b>Neutral</b>		
<b>Negative</b>		

**Evidence:**

HFSS foods and drinks are often associated with excessive calorie intake, poor nutrition, and an increased risk of obesity and related diseases. By introducing restrictions on the marketing and advertising of HFSS products, the consumption of these unhealthy foods can be reduced. This, in turn, can lead to improved dietary habits, reduced calorie intake, leading to weight management and a reduced risk of obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and certain types of cancer. Additionally, restrictions on HFSS products can promote healthier food choices and increase the accessibility and affordability of nutritious alternatives. Such measures are crucial in protecting public health, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children and adolescents, and in creating an environment that supports healthier lifestyles and overall well-being.

Restricting advertising for smoking, alcohol, and gambling brings significant health benefits. Tobacco advertising bans have proven effective in curtailing tobacco consumption, reducing smoking rates, lowering the risk of smoking-related diseases such as lung cancer and cardiovascular disorders. Similarly, alcohol advertising restrictions help mitigate the influence of promotions, resulting in reduced alcohol consumption and a decreased risk of alcohol-related disorders, especially among young people. Limiting gambling advertising also reduces gambling involvement and the associated risks of problem gambling such as financial hardship and psychological distress. These restrictions protect vulnerable populations, such as young people, from the harmful effects of these behaviours. By curbing the visibility and appeal of these products and activities, advertising restrictions contribute to improved public health outcomes, reducing the burden of diseases and promoting healthier lifestyles.

Breastfeeding protects children and mothers from a range of illnesses, supports the mother-baby relationship and mental health of both, and contributes to significant savings to the NHS. Efforts to promote and support breastfeeding can be undermined by marketing of breastmilk substitutes. The World Health Organisation International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and subsequent resolutions sets out recommendations to regulate the marketing of breastmilk substitutes. The LBH advertising policy follows these recommendations.

\*Expand box as required

**Sources used:**

1. Department of Health and Social Care. (2020). Restricting promotions of products high in fat, sugar and salt by location and by price: government response to public consultation.
2. [Equality Act 2010 | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://equalityhumanrights.com)
3. Gambling Commission. (2019). National strategy to reduce gambling harms 2019 to 2022 <https://www.gamblingcommission.gov.uk/print/national-strategy-to-reduce-gambling-harms#>
4. House of Lords (2022) Gambling advertising and harm caused by gambling. <https://lordslibrary.parliament.uk/gambling-advertising-and-harm-caused-by-gambling/>
5. <https://www.asa.org.uk/>
6. Murray, R., Leonardi-Bee, J., Barker, A., Brown, O., & Langley, T. (2022). The effect of alcohol marketing on people with, or at risk of, an alcohol problem: A rapid literature review. *University of Nottingham & SPECTRUM*.
7. Public Health England (2021) Harms associated with gambling: abbreviated systematic review protocol. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1020652/Gambling-evidence-review\\_harms-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1020652/Gambling-evidence-review_harms-report.pdf)
8. [Public Sector Equality Duty | Equality and Human Rights Commission \(equalityhumanrights.com\)](https://equalityhumanrights.com)

9. World Health Organization. (2013). *WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic, 2013: enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship*. World Health Organization.
10. World Health Organization. (2022). Reducing the harm from alcohol by regulating cross-border alcohol marketing, advertising and promotion: a technical report.
11. Yau, A., Berger, N., Law, C., Cornelsen, L., Greener, R., Adams, J., Boyland, E.J., Burgoine, T., de Vocht, F., Egan, M. and Er, V., (2021) Changes in household food and drink purchases following restrictions on the advertisement of high fat, salt, and sugar products across the Transport for London network: A controlled interrupted time series analysis. *The Lancet*, 398, p. S15.

Other London Boroughs advertising policies for reference.

NHS: [Benefits of breastfeeding](#)

Unicef: [The benefits of breastfeeding](#)

[Lancet Breastfeeding Series 2023](#)

[World Health Organisation International Code of Marketing of Breast-Milk Substitutes 1981 and subsequent resolutions](#)

*\*Expand box as required*



## 3. Health & Wellbeing Screening Tool

Will the activity / service / policy / procedure affect any of the following characteristics? Please tick/check the boxes below

The following are a range of considerations that might help you to complete the assessment.

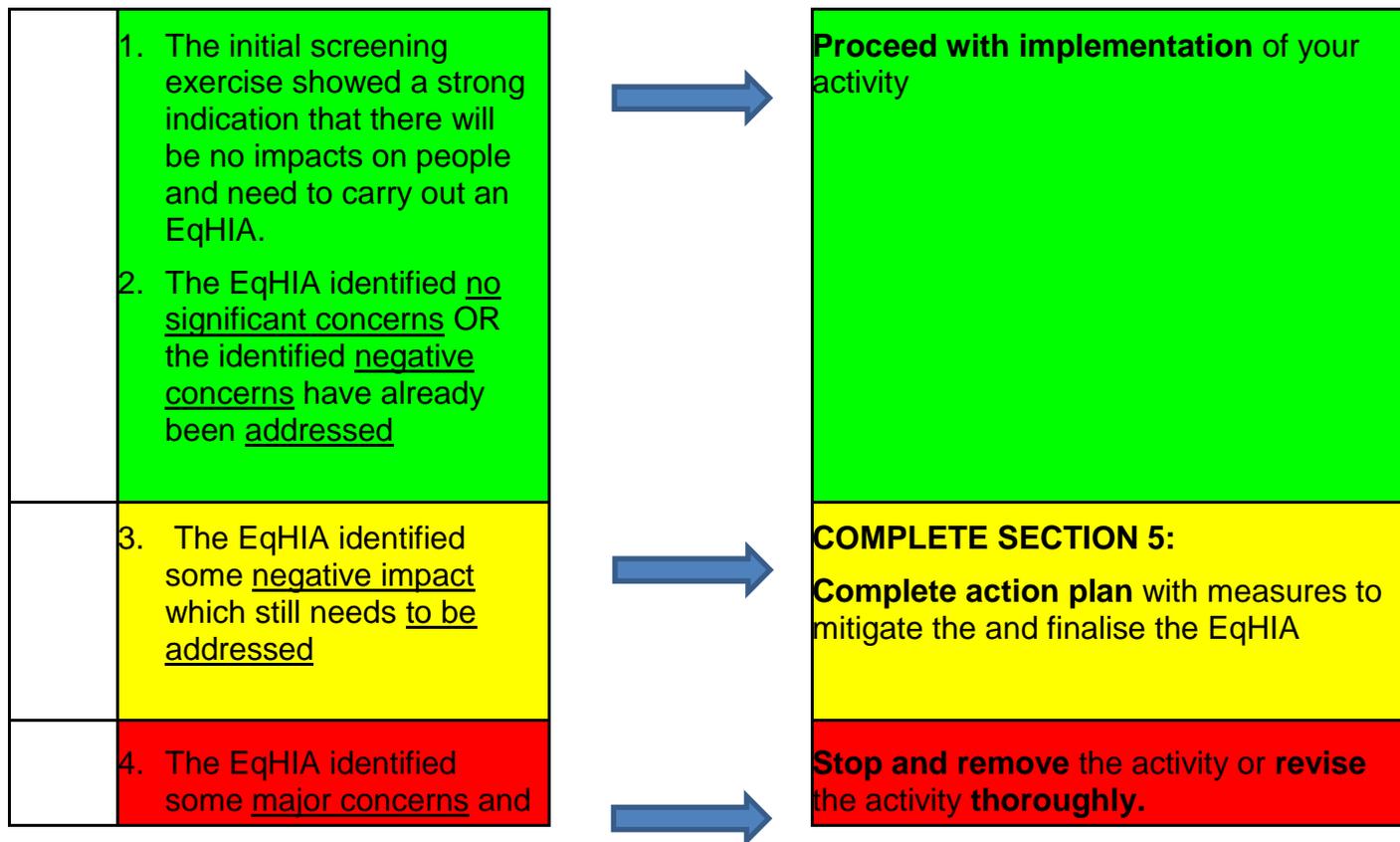
Lifestyle YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Personal circumstances YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Access to services/facilities/amenities YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exercise and physical activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smoking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exposure to passive smoking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alcohol intake <input type="checkbox"/> Dependency on prescription drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Illicit drug and substance use <input type="checkbox"/> Risky Sexual behaviour <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other health-related behaviours, such as tooth-brushing, bathing, and wound care	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure and cohesion of family unit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Childhood development <input type="checkbox"/> Life skills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal safety <input type="checkbox"/> Employment status <input type="checkbox"/> Working conditions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level of income, including benefits <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level of disposable income <input type="checkbox"/> Housing tenure <input type="checkbox"/> Housing conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment <input type="checkbox"/> Skills levels including literacy and numeracy	<input type="checkbox"/> to Employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> to Workplaces <input type="checkbox"/> to Housing <input type="checkbox"/> to Shops (to supply basic needs) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to Community facilities <input type="checkbox"/> to Public transport <input type="checkbox"/> to Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to Training and skills development <input type="checkbox"/> to Healthcare <input type="checkbox"/> to Social services <input type="checkbox"/> to Childcare <input type="checkbox"/> to Respite care <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to Leisure and recreation services and facilities
Social Factors YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Economic Factors YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Factors YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Social contact <input type="checkbox"/> Social support <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbourliness <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation in the community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Membership of community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Reputation of community/area	<input type="checkbox"/> Creation of wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of wealth in local area/economy <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of income <input type="checkbox"/> Business activity <input type="checkbox"/> Job creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Water quality <input type="checkbox"/> Soil quality/Level of contamination/Odour <input type="checkbox"/> Noise levels <input type="checkbox"/> Vibration <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards

**Cabinet, 13/09/2023**

<input type="checkbox"/> Participation in public affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Level of crime and disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fear of crime and disorder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Level of antisocial behaviour <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fear of antisocial behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of discrimination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public safety measures <input type="checkbox"/> Road safety measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability of employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of employment opportunities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Availability of education opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of education opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of training and skills development opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of training and skills development opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Technological development <input type="checkbox"/> Amount of traffic congestion	<input type="checkbox"/> Land use <input type="checkbox"/> Natural habitats <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape, including green and open spaces <input type="checkbox"/> Townscape, including civic areas and public realm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use/consumption of natural resources <input type="checkbox"/> Energy use: CO2/other greenhouse gas emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Public transport infrastructure
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## 4. Outcome of the Assessment

The EqHIA assessment is intended to be used as an improvement tool to make sure the activity maximises the positive impacts and eliminates or minimises the negative impacts. The possible outcomes of the assessment are listed below and what the next steps to take are:



**Cabinet, 13/09/2023**

Please tick  
overall  
your  
was:

	showed that it is <u>impossible to diminish negative impacts</u> from the activity to an acceptable or even lawful level
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Complete an EqHIA on the revised proposal.</b>
---------------------------------------------------

(✓) what the  
outcome of  
assessment

## 4. Action Plan

The real value of completing an EqHIA comes from identifying the actions that can be taken to eliminate/minimise **negative** impacts and enhance/optimize positive impacts. In this section you should list the specific actions that set out how you will mitigate or reduce any **negative** equality and/or health & wellbeing impacts, identified in this assessment. Please ensure that your action plan is: more than just a list of proposals and good intentions; if required, will amend the scope and direction of the change; sets ambitious yet achievable outcomes and timescales; and is clear about resource implications.

Protected characteristic / health & wellbeing impact	Identified Negative or Positive impact	Recommended actions to mitigate Negative impact* or further promote Positive impact	Outcomes and monitoring**	Timescale	Lead
Impact on battling child obesity	Positive	Promote healthy lifestyle	Local and national child obesity statistics	Immediate	Public health
Impact on people's lifestyles	Positive	Promote beneficial products and services	Local and national child obesity statistics	Immediate	Public health
Limiting any negative advertising	Positive	Help decrease bad habits and anti-social behaviours	Local and national child obesity statistics	Immediate	Public health

**Add further rows as necessary\*** You should include details of any future consultations and any actions to be undertaken to mitigate negative impacts.

**Cabinet, 13/09/2023**

\*\* Monitoring: You should state how the impact (positive or negative) will be monitored; what outcome measures will be used; the known (or likely) data source for outcome measurements; how regularly it will be monitored; and who will be monitoring it (if this is different from the lead officer).



## 4. 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:** Annually

**Scheduled date of review:** September 2023

**Lead Officer conducting the review:** Darren Bindloss

*\*Expand box as required*

