

APPENDIX 2

Equality Impact Assessment

The Equality Act 2010 replaces the previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It simplifies the law, removing inconsistencies and making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. It also strengthens the law in important ways, to help tackle discrimination and equality. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

Public bodies are required in it to have due regard to the need to:

- eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and
- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The public sector Equality Duty came into force on 5 April 2011. The duty ensures that all public bodies play their part in making society fairer by tackling discrimination and providing equality of opportunity for all. It ensures that public bodies consider the needs of all individuals in their day to day work – in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

The Equality Duty encourages public bodies to understand how different people will be affected by their activities so that policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. By understanding the effect of their activities on different people, and how inclusive public services can support and open up people's opportunities, public bodies are better placed to deliver policies and services that are efficient and effective.

The new equality duty replaces the three previous public sector equality duties, for race, disability and gender. The new equality duty covers the following protected characteristics:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy and maternity
- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
- religion or belief – including lack of belief
- sex
- sexual orientation.

It also applies to marriage and civil partnership, but only in respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.

Having due regard means consciously thinking about the three aims of the equality duty as part of the process of decision-making. This means that consideration of

equality issues must influence the decisions reached by public bodies, including how they act as employers, how they develop, evaluate and review policies, how they design, deliver and evaluate services, and how they commission and procure from others.

On the 12th July 2023, Full Council passed a resolution to the effect that people with care experience should be treated as if they have a protected characteristic.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves considering the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics
- meet the needs of people with protected characteristics, and
- encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is low.

Fostering good relations involves tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and others.

Complying with the equality duty may involve treating some people better than others, as far as this is allowed by discrimination law. For example, it may involve making use of an exception or the positive action provisions in order to provide a service in a way which is appropriate for people who share a protected characteristic.

The Equality Duty also explicitly recognises that disabled people's needs may be different from those of non-disabled people. Public bodies should therefore take account of disabled people's impairments when making decisions about policies or services. This might mean making reasonable adjustments or treating disabled people better than non-disabled people in order to meet their needs.

There is no explicit requirement to refer to the Equality Duty in recording the process of consideration but it is good practice to do so. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies demonstrate that they considered the aims of the Equality Duty. Producing an Equality Impact Assessment after a decision has been reached will not achieve compliance with the Equality Duty.

It is recommended that assessments are carried out in respect of new or revised policies and that a copy of the assessment is included as an appendix to the report provided to the decision makers at the relevant Cabinet, Committee or Scrutiny meeting.

Where it is clear from initial consideration that a policy will not have any effect on equality for any of the protected characteristics, no further analysis or action is necessary.

Public bodies should take a proportionate approach when complying with the Equality Duty. In practice, this means giving greater consideration to the Equality

Duty where a policy or function has the potential to have a discriminatory effect or impact on equality of opportunity, and less consideration where the potential effect on equality is slight. The Equality Duty requires public bodies to think about people's different needs and how these can be met.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Directorate:	Chief Executive	Lead officer responsible for EIA	Senior Planning Enforcement Officer
Name of the policy or function to be assessed:		Planning Enforcement Plan – October 2019	
Names of the officers undertaking the assessment:		Senior Planning Enforcement Officer	
Is this a new or an existing policy or function?		Existing	
<p>1. What are the aims and objectives of the policy or function?</p> <p>The aim of the Planning Enforcement Plan is to clearly set out the Council's policy and procedures for enforcement action to assist with best use of the Council's resources.</p> <p>The objective is to provide clear information to service users so that they are informed about the procedures used, potential outcomes and so that expectations of service users are managed.</p>			
<p>2. What outcomes do you want to achieve from the policy or function?</p> <p>To ensure that the resources available are put to best use in line with legislation and best practice.</p>			
<p>3. Who is intended to benefit from the policy or function?</p> <p>All residents of the Borough.</p>			
<p>4. Who are the main stakeholders in relation to the policy or function?</p> <p>The Council Residents of the Borough Land/Property owners within the Borough</p>			

Directorate:	Chief Executive	Lead officer responsible for EIA	Senior Planning Enforcement Officer
<p>5. What baseline quantitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?</p> <p>Data is not collected based on protected characteristics of the land owners which are the subject to the potential enforcement action.</p>			
<p>6. What baseline qualitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?</p> <p>Data is not collected based on protected characteristics of the land owners which are the subject to the potential enforcement action.</p>			
<p>7. What has stakeholder consultation, if carried out, revealed about the nature of the impact?</p> <p>That this policy does not discriminate against any protected characteristics, as the information gathered is based on evidence only.</p>			
<p>8. From the evidence available does the policy or function affect or have the potential to affect different equality groups in different ways? In assessing whether the policy or function adversely affects any particular group or presents an opportunity for promoting equality, consider the questions below in relation to each equality group:</p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Does the policy or function target or exclude a specific equality group or community? Does it affect some equality groups or communities differently? If yes, can this be justified?</p> <p>No.</p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Is the policy or function likely to be equally accessed by all equality groups or communities? If no, can this be justified?</p> <p>Yes.</p>			
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Are there barriers that might make access difficult or stop different equality groups or communities accessing the policy or function?</p> <p>The enforcement plan is available on the Council's website, which is accessible and caters for visual impairments. However, if a certain group is less likely to have internet access/be familiar with technology for whatever reason then they can request a hard copy of the document or in a larger font as required.</p>			

- Could the policy or function promote or contribute to equality and good relations between different groups? If so, how?**

The Enforcement policy seeks to address unlawful behaviour and in that way it contributes – good community relationships from all backgrounds and protected characteristics.

- What further evidence is needed to understand the impact on equality?**

Regular reporting of the work being carried out by the enforcement team, through planning committee, will take place every 4 months. It is also intended to undertake a benchmarking exercise with other local authorities.

9. On the basis of the analysis above what actions, if any, will you need to take in respect of each of the equality strands?

Age:

As part of the annual resident survey it is suggested that a question (or questions) about planning enforcement are added. Not aimed at the alleged transgressors, but at the individuals reporting matters to the enforcement team to gauge satisfaction for the service provided. This survey is aimed at all groups and therefore all protected characteristics will be covered.

Disability: As above

Gender: As above

Gender Reassignment: As above

Marriage and Civil Partnership: As above

Pregnancy and Maternity: As above

Race: As above

Religion and Belief: As above

Sexual Orientation: As above

Care Experience: As above

Chief Executive: Ruth Hyde

I am satisfied with the results of this EIA. I undertake to review and monitor progress against the actions proposed in response to this impact assessment.

Signature:

