

Equality Impact Assessment Form

SLDC Statement of Licensing Policy



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Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 provides that each Licensing Authority is to determine and publish a statement of its Licensing Policy once every five years. The policy must be published before it carries out any licensing function under the Licensing Act 2003.

The statement sets out the basis in which the decisions under the Licensing Act 2003 will be made. The policy strives to achieve a local balance between the commercial interest of the licensing trade and the communities it serves and affects

Main stakeholders:

- The Chief of Police for Cumbria
- The Fire Authority for Cumbria
- The Local Authority's Director of Public Health in England (DPH)
- Persons/bodies representative of local premises licence holders
- Persons/bodies representative of local club premises certificate holders
- Persons/bodies representative of local personal licence holders
- Persons/bodies representative of businesses and residents

Consultation/ engagement undertaken: The statement of Licensing policy will be subject to consultation with the above stakeholders over a 6 week period commencing 29th November 2021.

Impacts on people

What impacts/issues have been identified about how the proposal impacts on people?

Each category is rated either: Positive, Neutral or Negative

Age: Type rating (e.g. Positive) for categories below

Positive; The objective of 'Protection of children from harm' is one of the four statutory licensing objectives. This includes the protection of children from moral, psychological, and physical harm. The adoption of this policy gives SLDC broad powers in protecting children from harm and applicants are required to set out the steps they will take in the operation of their premises for SLDC to consider when issuing a license. Controls may be placed on

how a premises may operate if this objective is not promoted by the operator.

Disability: Neutral

Gender reassignment: Neutral

Marriage and civil partnership: Neutral

Pregnancy and maternity: Neutral

Race/ethnicity: Neutral

Religion or belief: Neutral

Sex/gender: Neutral

Sexual orientation: Neutral

Armed forces families: Neutral

Rurality: Neutral

Socio-economic disadvantage: Neutral

Equality action plan

What actions will be taken to eliminate or minimise the negative impacts identified above?

No negative impacts have been identified.

Report details

Date of report: 08/11/21

EIA Author(s): Sean Hall

Director: Simon Rowley

Document version number: 1

Date for review: The Statement of Licensing Policy covers a 5 year period between January 2022 and January 2027 unless there are changes to legislation or statutory guidance within that time period. The Equality Impact Assessment will be reviewed in line with the policy.

EIA forwarded to Strategy Specialist: Yes

Glossary

Age: This refers to a person having a particular age (for example, 32 year-olds) or being

within an age group (for example, 18-30 year-olds).

Armed Forces Families: Those who have served or who are serving in the Armed Forces and their families.

Civil partnership: Legal recognition of a same-sex couple's relationship. Civil partners must be treated the same as married couples on a range of legal matters.

Disability: A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Includes: Physical/sensory disability, mental health or learning disability.

Gender reassignment: A person has the protected characteristic of gender reassignment if the person is proposing to undergo, is undergoing or has undergone a process (or part of a process) for the purpose of reassigning the person's sex by changing physiological or other attributes of sex.

Maternity: The period after giving birth. It is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, including as a result of breastfeeding.

Race: It refers to a group of people defined by their colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins. Includes, Asian, Black and White minority ethnic groups including. Eastern Europeans, Irish people and Gypsy Travellers.

Religion or belief: "Religion" means any religion, including a reference to a lack of religion. "Belief" includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (for example, Atheism). The category includes Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and non religious beliefs such as Humanism.

Rurality: South Lakeland is defined as 'Rural-80' – this means we have at least 80 percent of our population in rural settlements and larger market towns. Issues affecting the health and wellbeing of rural communities include: low-paid work, unemployment of young people, high costs of housing and fuel poverty, poor access to health services, lack of public transport and poorer broadband and mobile phone network availability. Social isolation is also an issue especially among older people – in South Lakeland 27.7% of the population are aged over 65. The ageing rural population brings a number of challenges. These include the fact that older people often have poorer health and greater care needs, issues compounded by the greater distances to healthcare services and poor public transport. South Lakeland (2015) features most poorly in deprivation indices in "Barriers to Housing and Services Domain" (which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability) and the "Living Environment Deprivation Domain" (The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents).

Sexual orientation: This is whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

Socio-economic disadvantage: This includes people on low incomes, as well as issues around rural and urban deprivation, such as access to services and transport. SLDC must adopt effective measures to address the inequalities that result from differences in occupation, education, place of residence or social class. Socio-economic disadvantage includes: Income, employment, health, education, housing, discrimination and local concentrations of deprivation.