

Integrated Impact Assessment

In exploring options for service design and alternative methods, managers should consider the need to ensure that the council is meeting its legal duties in respect of community safety, equalities, health and safety and safeguarding children and vulnerable adults. In addition they should consider council commitments toward sustainability, economic impact and consideration of the impact of changes on people living in both rural and urban areas.

Lead Assessor	Date	Who else involved	What is the Service/function/project/strategy?	Why/how is it changing?
Louise Weaver	26/04/2013	Sarah Hains	PPUD/Local Development Framework/Community Infrastructure Levy	Taking forward of Draft Charging Schedule to Charging Schedule


Service Delivery	Yes	No	Explanation
1. Is this service provided elsewhere locally?		X	
2. Could this service be provided by the voluntary/community sector?		X	

Can this service be changed in ways that it:

Issue	+ve	-ve	Neutral	Explanation
Customer, Community & Equality				
3. Protects or improves the health and wellbeing of any section of the community	X			CIL will be used to fund infrastructure, which could include providing green infrastructure (health and wellbeing) and providing infrastructure which can contribute to safer communities
4. Promotes community safety including reducing crime & anti social behaviour ¹	X			As above
5. Ensures it does not discriminate against or disadvantage any individuals on the basis of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, maternity/pregnancy, race, religion/belief, sex or sexual orientation ²	X			Previous iterations of the document have been available for public consultation and the council have considered all representations

				received
6. Advances equality of opportunity between those who share the characteristics in Q5 and those who do not	X			As above
7. Promotes a vibrant, inclusive and cohesive community by: Enabling and encouraging everyone to engage with the council and its partners and take part in community/voluntary activities	X			As above
8. Retains or improves access to use local shops, services, facilities and leisure/recreation services	X			Charges are meant to help fund new infrastructure or upgrade existing infrastructure to support growth
9. Is designed to reduce the inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage	X			CIL supports development, leading to sustainable communities and reducing future inequalities
10. Contributes positively to perceptions of place e.g. affordable and resource/energy efficient housing needs that meets everyone's needs	X			Supplements funding to help with green infrastructure
Economic				
11. Provides or supports local employment opportunities	X			An aim of CIL funding is to support growth, of which employment is an element
12. Provides opportunities for, supports and develops local Third Sector (voluntary and not-for-profit) organisations and/or Small and Medium Enterprises?	X			Document went through the process of public consultation which included voluntary groups and local businesses
13. Creates, improves or supports local education, training or work experience opportunities	X			New/improved infrastructure includes possible expansion of schools
Health & Safety				
14. Impacts on the health and safety of employees, contractors, service users or the public			X	
15. Improves the health and safety of employees, contractors, service users or the public	X			New/improved infrastructure includes pedestrian/cycling and public transport improvements
Rural Communities				
16. Supports or enhances access to transport, public services, educational, leisure or recreational opportunities in rural areas			X	Havant Borough is not classed as a rural community
17. Sustains, develops or improves rural infrastructure including: buildings, transport (including foot and cycle paths), energy and electronic infrastructure			X	As above

18. Protects or develops land-based and other rural businesses and sustain or create jobs in rural areas			X	As above
19. Supports or develops the capacity and capabilities of rural organisations in all sectors to deliver services, work in partnership and support community activities			X	As above
Safeguarding Children & Vulnerable Adults				
20. Promotes and complies with the safeguarding policy & procedures			X	No direct relation
22. Prevents or reduces the risk of children or adults becoming victims of domestic abuse ³			X	No direct impact
Sustainability				
23. Impacts on the carbon footprint of the borough i.e. energy and transport use	X			New/improved infrastructure includes green infrastructure, pedestrian/cycle and public transport improvements
24. Supports the ability to adapt to a changing climate or be resilient to its longer term impacts i.e. hotter summers, extreme weather events, flooding and sea level rise	X			New/improved infrastructure includes sea/flood defences and coastal flood and erosion risk management
25. Promotes sustainable use of resources i.e. using resources such as water, land and minerals efficiently, minimising pollution, promoting re-use and recycling, and encouraging sustainable consumption or production	X			Aim of new/improved infrastructure is to support sustainable development
26. Conserves the natural environment by protecting and enhancing: Biodiversity, species, natural habitats and green space, and landscapes	X			As 25 above
Assessment Conclusion		Explanation		
27. Can any negative impacts be mitigated?	N/A			
28. Can any positive impacts be enhanced?	Not at present			
29. Do you need to seek more information to conclude?	No			
30. Do you need to carry out a further assessment, such as a Health and Safety or Customer and Equality Impact Assessment? If so please state why.	No			

31. Head of Service Sign off	<p>Head of Service sign off: pp</p>  <p>Andrew Biltcliffe Shared Service Manager (Planning Policy) (on behalf of Julia Potter, Executive Head of Planning and Built Environment) 26 April 2013</p>
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¹ Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act requires all local authorities, including joint authorities and police authorities, to consider crime and disorder reduction while exercising all their duties

² These are the “protected characteristics” identified in the Equality Act 2010 which came into force on 1st October 2010 and replaced earlier equality legislation. The council has legal duties to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it

N.B. Services may lawfully treat individuals or groups differently if that is necessary to meet their different needs.

³ A vulnerable adult is a person who is aged 18 years or older and:

- is living in residential accommodation, such as a care home or a residential special school;
- is living in sheltered housing;
- is receiving domiciliary care in his or her own home;
- is receiving any form of health care;
- is detained in a prison, remand centre, young offender institution, secure training centre or attendance centre or under the powers of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999;
- is in contact with probation services;
- is receiving a welfare service of a description to be prescribed in regulations;

- is receiving a service or participating in an activity which is specifically targeted at people with age-related needs, disabilities or prescribed physical or mental health conditions. (age-related needs includes needs associated with frailty, illness, disability or mental capacity)
- is an expectant or nursing mothers living in residential care
- is receiving direct payments from a local authority/HSS body in lieu of social care services;
- requires assistance in the conduct of his or her own affairs

Whilst the majority of adult domestic abuse victims are women, men are also subject to domestic abuse in both same sex and different sex relationships. The government defines domestic violence as: 'any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 18 and over, who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality.'

Family members are defined as: mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister or grandparents. These may be direct relatives, in-laws or step-family.

This definition is also used by the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Crown Prosecution Service. Where the victim of the abuse is less than 18 years of age the abuse will normally be treated as child abuse.