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# NOTICE OF MEETING

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## CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT & COMMUNITY SAFETY

THURSDAY, 28 FEBRUARY 2019 AT 10.00 AM

### THE EXECUTIVE MEETING ROOM - THIRD FLOOR, THE GUILDHALL

Telephone enquiries to Jane Di Dino 023 9283 4060

Email: jane.didino@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

If any member of the public wishing to attend the meeting has access requirements, please notify the contact named above.

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## CABINET MEMBER FOR ENVIRONMENT & COMMUNITY SAFETY

Councillor Dave Ashmore (Liberal Democrat)

### Group Spokespersons

Councillor George Fielding, Labour

Councillor Gemma New, Conservative

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(NB This agenda should be retained for future reference with the minutes of this meeting).

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## AGENDA

**1 Apologies for Absence**

To note Apologies for Absence.

**2 Declaration of Members' Interests**

To receive and Declarations of Interests.

**3 Separate Food Waste Collection Trial (Pages 3 - 18)**

**Purpose**

To propose a separate food waste collection trial across the City.

**Recommendation**

**That the Cabinet Member approves the proposal for a food waste collection trial.**

**4 Illicit tobacco and alcohol harm reduction (Pages 19 - 30)**

**Purpose**

To apprise the Cabinet Member of the partnership between Regulatory Services Trading Standards and Public Health in regard to tackling the harm caused by illicit alcohol and tobacco, and to seek approval in respect to the proposed enforcement objectives for 2019/2020.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

**that the Cabinet Member;**

**a) acknowledges that the trade in illicit tobacco and alcohol has serious consequences for health, crime and community cohesion and as such remains a priority.**

**b) approves the disruption program as set out within Section 8.**

**5 Community crime reduction grant (Pages 31 - 40)**

**Purpose**

To set out the process for establishing and managing a three year community crime reduction fund.

**Recommendations**

**It is recommended that the Cabinet Member approves:**

**a) The establishment of a £90,000 community crime reduction fund for three years, funded from the Environment and Community Safety Portfolio Reserve.**

**b) The application of the appropriate process - either application and assessment or locality workshops.**

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# Agenda Item 3



Portsmouth  
CITY COUNCIL

**Title of meeting:** Environment and Community Safety Cabinet

**Date of meeting:** 28 February 2019

**Subject:** Separate food waste collection trial

**Report by:** Director of Housing, Neighbourhoods and Building Services

**Wards affected:** All

**Key decision:** No

**Full Council decision:** No

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**1. Purpose of report**

1.1. To propose a separate food waste collection trial across the City.

**2. Recommendations**

2.1. That the Cabinet Member approves the proposal for food waste collection trial.

**3. Background**

3.1. Under the terms of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990, Portsmouth City Council (the 'Council') is classed as a Waste Collection and Disposal Authority, and as such, under section 45 (1), has a statutory duty to collect household waste from all domestic properties in the city. Under Section 46(4) of the Act, the Council has specific powers to stipulate:

- The size and type of the collection receptacle(s)
- Where the receptacle(s) must be placed for the purpose of collecting and emptying
- The materials or items which may or may not be placed within the receptacle(s)

3.2. Currently rubbish is collected weekly and recycling is collected fortnightly.

3.3. Supporting this is a network of bring banks for glass, textiles and cartons.

3.4. Portsmouth has a recycling rate of 24.8% although recent changes to the waste collection system should deliver an improvement to this as the amount of waste produced reduces and the amount of recycling increases.

3.5. Food waste is currently collected as part of the black bag collection and is disposed of at the Energy Recovery Facility. A recent waste composition analysis (Autumn 2018) showed that just under 40% of black bag waste is food waste - 10% unavoidable - vegetable peelings, chicken carcasses, etc. 30% avoidable - excess food that is not eaten.

- 3.6. The government has recently published a Resources and Waste Strategy which indicates the Government will introduce mandatory separate food waste collection services by 2023 although this is subject to consultation.
- 3.7. The administration is keen to introduce a separate food waste collection service to residents - industry estimates that a separate food waste collection could improve the recycling rate by approx. 4-8%.

#### **4. Proposal**

- 4.1. The proposal is to carry out the trial of a separate food waste collection in 5 different areas of the City.
- 4.2. Food waste containers would be distributed to those households in the trials and food waste would be collected weekly. This would be in addition to the existing collection frequency of refuse and recycling.
- 4.3. This trial would be for 6 months, the first 3 months would be the main part of the trial, followed by a period of evaluation after which a decision would be made about a wider roll out of a food waste collection scheme.
- 4.4. Evaluation will include monitoring of refuse and food waste tonnage along with 'put out' rates and incorporate feedback from residents participating in the trial
- 4.5. Trials would be carried out in part of Drayton, Somerstown, Old Portsmouth, Portsea, Southsea, Eastney and Baffins (for a full list of the proposed roads in the trial see appendix1).

#### **5. Reasons for recommendations**

- 5.1. The administration is keen to provide additional opportunities for residents to recycle their waste.
- 5.2. The trial will provide useful information that would help us understand the viability of a City wide roll out. This is especially important in light of the proposal by the Government to introduce mandatory separate food waste collections by 2023 (subject to consultation).
- 5.3. A move to wider food waste collection would potentially achieve significant improvements in the overall recycling rate.

#### **6. Equality impact assessment**

- 6.1. There is a full EIA for the current waste collection service. This has been amended to reflect separate food waste collection trials. Whilst it does highlight that some equality groups may be impacted, there are provisions in place to ensure that these impacts are mitigated. (appendix 2)

#### **7. Legal implications**

- 7.1. As stated in 3.1. 'Under the terms of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990, Portsmouth City Council (the 'Council') is classed as a Waste Collection and Disposal Authority, and as such, under section 45 (1), has a statutory duty to collect household waste from all domestic properties in the city. Under Section 46(4) of the Act, the Council has specific powers to stipulate:

- The size and type of the collection receptacle(s)
- Where the receptacle(s) must be placed for the purpose of collecting and emptying
- The materials or items which may or may not be placed within the receptacle(s)

7.2 In addition the proposed policy does outline the basis upon which enforcement of the PCC imposed obligations can be dealt with. The obligations set out above are reasonable and unlikely to be challengeable or reviewable in a legal sense.

7.3 The policy outlines what steps can be taken to assist those who have a protected characteristic (principally a disability) to comply by way of seeking to register with PCC for assisted collection.

## **8. Director of Finance's comments**

8.1. The cost of this six month trial is estimated to be £189,000 and will be funded from the Environment and Community Safety Portfolio Reserve.

8.2 There is an initial capital cost of £44,000 to supply up to 10,000 households with a small caddy to be placed in their kitchen and a larger bin that is used to collect the food waste.

8.3 The cost of the pilot also includes the cost of employing an additional crew and hire a specialist vehicle at a cost of £63,000 for the six month trial. If we wanted to continue beyond the trial this could not be funded from the current waste collection cash limit.

8.4 A further £71,000 is required to employ a project manager and waste officers to evaluate the scheme along with promotional material to launch the scheme and to educate residents participating in the trial.

8.5 Currently the nearest anaerobic digestive plant that can be used to dispose of this food waste is based in Dorset. The additional disposal costs are estimated to be £11,000 during the trial period. If we wanted to continue beyond the trial period, we would need to identify an additional funding source.

8.6 If the scheme were to be rolled out the Council would need to find alternative budget savings elsewhere to fund this on a citywide ongoing basis.

.....  
Signed by:  
James Hill - Director of Housing, Neighbourhood and Building Services

**Appendices:**

- 1 List of roads in proposed trials
- 2 Equality Impact Assessment

**Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972**

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by ..... on .....

.....  
Signed by:

# Equality Impact Assessment

Full assessment form 2018

[www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk](http://www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk)

[www.portsmouth.gov.uk](http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk)

**Directorate:**

Housing, Neighbourhood & building services

**Service, function:**

Waste collection

**Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy (new or old):**

Waste Collection policy - this EIA includes amendments to reflect separate food waste collection trials

**Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy:**

- Existing
- New / proposed
- Changed

**Lead officer**

Colette Hill

**People involved with completing the EIA:**

Gina Perryman, Vince Venus

## Introductory information (Optional)

As a unitary authority, Portsmouth City Council (PCC) is responsible for both the waste collection and the waste disposal services. Waste Management services are provided to every domestic household in the City and this is a statutory function.

Currently, Portsmouth residents are not limited on the amount of refuse they can present for collection. In order to introduce a limited capacity refuse collection, 8 trials were conducted in Highbury, Hilsea, North End, Southsea, and Milton and Fratton (2 trials). There are 11,693 households in these areas of which 9844 were given 140l refuse bins to present their weekly waste for collection - with no side waste, and 734 were given a 140l reusable sack, and 1115 were given a 3 standard bin bag allowance.

Households were consulted with prior to the trials beginning. Waste officers started the communications of each trial by door knocking and delivering a letter to all the households in the trial area. Through this communication, approx. 25% households were engaged with on the door and the remaining households received a letter (trials 1-5). Evening drop-in sessions were also held for the first 5 of the trial areas at local community centres (these were not well attended, 9 at the wheelie bin trials, 20 at the Fratton trial event) and were discontinued for the remaining wheelie bin trials). Second communications comprised of leaflets delivered to the residents detailing what to expect when the bin arrived. Final communications occurred alongside the delivery of the refuse wheelie bins preparing residents for the the start of wheelie bin collections for refuse.

The first trial of wheelie bins was 23rd September 2016 and the last trial began on 8th June 2018. Waste officers worked along side the collection crew to provide feedback to residents who had either: placed out side waste, had an overflowing bin or placed black sacks out for collection instead of bin. This exercise was conducted for four - six consecutive collections (depending on what was needed) in order to ensure residents were aware that any extra waste, not in the bin, would be left. After approx. 5 collections in the Fratton bag waste trial, all side waste was removed and noted and letters/visits made to those addresses producing more waste - this was so that the team could deal with those who were not complying with the system without impacting on the streetscene.

During the trial period, households had the opportunity to contact us if they believed they needed a bigger bin for refuse. Larger capacity bins were available (180l and 240l) and additional sacks and bags issued in those trials. The additional capacity was issued after an assessment by Waste Officers. Households qualified for a larger bin if they could show that they are diverting all their recycling out of the refuse and generate more waste than would fit into a 140l bin. Exceptions were made where residents were unable to access on street recycling facilities due to a disability or infirmity. Out of 814 households contacting us for an assessment, 30% households qualified for a larger bin/additional capacity. Of these applicants, 14 had a medical need.

Additionally, the Council is keen to improve opportunities for residents to recycle and as such is trialling separate food waste collections. Food waste will be collected weekly in a 23litre caddy. This will be in addition to existing services.

## Step 1 - Make sure you have clear aims and objectives

### What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

The aim of the policy change is to provide 140l (standard) refuse bins for weekly kerbside collections where residents can store a bin off the highway. For properties where storage could be an issue, residents will be able to place up to 3 standard bin bags weekly out for collection. No side waste will be collected - although residents with greater waste needs can apply for a larger bin or bag allowance.



The aim is to encourage all residents to participate in the recycling scheme provided by PCC. This includes kerbside collection of paper/card, tins/cans, aerosols, and plastic bottles. On street bring banks are also provided for glass and textiles. Greater participation should reduce the amount of waste collected and increase the amount of recycling collected.

As well as reducing waste and increasing recycling, street cleanliness should also be improved. The aim of the food waste collection is to separate out food waste for recycling, which should also make residents aware of how much food waste they are disposing of. A waste composition analysis carried out in late 2018 found that 40% of black bag waste is food waste (10% unavoidable, vegetable peelings, chicken caracas etc, and 30% avoidable)

### **Who is the policy, service, function, project or strategy going to benefit or have a detrimental effect on and how?**

This policy will impact on all domestic collections including some HMOs, but except for communal collections for blocks of flats. This will affect approx. 66,500 households. Where properties can store a wheelie bin this will be issued, houses where storage is an issue (primarily flat fronted properties) will move to 3 standard bin bag scheme.

The trial for separate food waste collections will affect approx. 8500 households. The caddy is 23 litres and can be carried by the handle so will be provided to all properties in the trials areas except for large blocks of flats.

Residents who are elderly, infirm or disabled or have a medical need could suffer a detrimental impact from this change.

There should be benefits in terms of street cleanliness.

### **What outcomes do you want to achieve?**

Reduce rubbish and increase recycling through use of wheeled bins and introduction of 3 standard bin bag limit, and by trialling a separate food waste collection.

Ensure that the introduction meet the needs and reflected needs of all the residents.

That we comply with the equalities act 2010

A fair and reasonable outcome is achieved for all residents affected by the permanent change in service.

### **What barriers are there to achieving these outcomes?**

Residents may object to having a wheeled bin over the current system, or an additional food waste container.

Residents understanding what to do with their rubbish and recycling and food waste bins/containers

Storage

Residents identifying to us that they need a larger bin

Language - comprehension of the scheme

## **Step 2 - Collecting your information**

**What existing information / data do you have? (Local or national data)** look at population profiles, JSNA data, surveys and patient and customer public engagement activity locally that will inform your project, national studies and public engagement.

From the trials, we gathered tonnage data of both refuse and recycling in the trial areas to see if the changes had an impact.

We conducted a residents satisfaction survey after each trial.

Background information was gathered from the **Page 9** equality and diversity strategy 2014-17 (and Draft Equality and Diversity Strategy 2019-21 and the Joint Needs assessment (JSNA).

## Using your existing data, what does it tell you?

Refuse tonnage reduced by up to 20% and recycling tonnage increased by up to 6% in all of the trial areas. This indicates that the introduction of wheelie bins and 3 standard bin bag allowance has impacted on how residents manage their waste.

16% of City's population are not of White British ethnicity. Over the next 20 years, the population is projected to increase to about 238,000 persons (11% increase). The greatest proportionate increase (49% increase) will be in the population aged 65+ years which will increase from 14% to comprise 19% of the total population. The proportion of the total population aged 0-19 years will slightly decline from 24.3% to 23.6%. This tells us that in the future there may be greater demand for assisted collections.

Wheelie bin - 498 respondents - 76.1% were satisfied or very satisfied with new collection method, 93.1% thought street cleanliness had improved or stayed the same, 82.7% were satisfied or very satisfied that their bins were placed back neatly, 72.3% were able to dispose of their weekly waste. Fratton trials - 364 respondents - 37.1% were satisfied or very satisfied with new collection method - this was largely related to waste left behind uncollected which was changed halfway through the trial. 23% felt that street cleanliness improved or stayed the same. This was where side waste was left in the early stages of the trial. 57% were able to dispose of their weekly waste.

Data from the recent food waste composition analysis evidenced that 40% of the black bag waste is food waste (10% unavoidable, 30% avoidable) If a large percentage of this can be moved into the food waste collection service then we will be able to improve our recycling rate, and hopefully reduce overall waste tonnages by raising awareness of how much food waste is produced.

## Step 3 - Now you need to consult!

### Who have you consulted with?

We have consulted with residents of all of the trial areas in Highbury, Hilsea, North End, Southsea, Fratton and Milton. We did this by door knocking, engagement around assessments and via a survey once each trial was embedded.

### If you haven't consulted yet please list who you are going to consult with

Re: the food waste trial, we will consult with participating residents before any decision to make a permanent change is made

### Please give examples of how you have or are going to consult with specific groups or communities e.g. meetings, surveys

Before the trials started, we door knocked properties who would be affected by the trial (first 5 trials) and engaged with approx.25% of households. We did also hold 4 drop in sessions which were held in local (to the trial) accessible community centres.

Once the trials were embedded, we did a leaflet drop to invite residents to take part in a satisfactions survey which was both online and a paper copy. Out of 11693 households, 862 responded (7.37%) With regard to the food waste trial, we will carry out a survey after 3 months and also incorporate any feedback we get from residents.

## Step 4 - What's the impact?

**Is there an impact on some groups in the community? (think about race, gender, disability, age, gender reassignment, religion or belief, sexual orientation, sex, pregnancy and maternity, marriage or civil partnerships and other socially excluded communities or groups)**

### **Generic information that covers all equality strands (Optional)**

The general impact on residents will be having to place their wheelie bin for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags out for collection each week. Residents in the trial area will also have to place out a food waste container.

The bins may obstruct pavements for wheelchair users, parents with buggies, and people who are visually impaired. The impact would be greater on recycling week when both bins and a food waste container will be placed out. To mitigate this, crews have been instructed to ensure that they return bins neatly to ensure minimum obstruction of the pavement.

### **Ethnicity or race**

In the wheelie bin trials, of the 498 respondents, 7 indicated that they had an ethnic group of Asian or Asian British, or mixed or multiple ethnic groups, 1 indicated that they were either Black, African, Caribbean or Black British and 1 as any other ethnic group.

In the Fratton trials, 4 respondents identified themselves as Asian and British Asian, no other groups were identified with other than White (British).

Feedback from the Highbury trial from a resident of a mixed or mixed ethnic group was that they 'want to recycle more' but knowing 'what to recycle is complicated'. The subsequent communications were made more pictorial and with ticks and crosses to indicate what can go in the recycling bin.

Communications for the food waste trial will follow this method.

### **Gender reassignment**

There was no specific data collected on gender reassignment but we would not envisage this would cause a negative impact on this protected characteristic.

### **Age**

The change to wheeled bins for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags may have an impact on residents who struggle to wheel the bin to the collection point, or who struggle to lift a full standard bin bag. In the wheeled bin trial areas 90.9% residents over 65 who responded (n.121) were satisfied or very satisfied with the change to wheeled bins. In the Fratton trials, this number (n. 34) was 53% of residents over 65 who were satisfied or very satisfied.

The food waste container is 23 litres and has a handle and this may prove difficult for some residents to carry.

It is recognised some older people with a medical conditions may have extra waste to be removed, in these cases there would be an exception and more bags of rubbish would be allowed, also it may not be easy for them to take it to the HWRC. The limited size of wheelie bin may have had an impact on residents with medical needs whereby they need to dispose of medical waste into their refuse. Larger bins can also be provided if required or as mentioned extra bin bags would be allowed.

## Disability

The change to wheeled bins for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags may have an impact on residents who struggle to wheel the bin to the collection point, or who struggle to lift a full standard bin bag due to a disability. In the wheeled bin trial areas 84.21% residents with a disability who responded (n. 38) were satisfied or very satisfied with the change to wheeled bins. In the Fratton trials, this number ( n.17 )was 23% of residents who responded with a disability were satisfied or very satisfied.

Some people including children with a disability may have extra medical waste so a larger bin can be provided if needed or extra bin bags will be allowed.

There is the possibility that residents with a disability may struggle to manoeuvre the wheelie bin, as with an older person, an assisted collection can be set up. Assisted collections enable the crew to collect refuse/recycling from an agreed point and place back the container after it has been emptied. However, the crew are unable to go inside the property of the resident to collect domestic waste. The food waste container is 23 litres and has a handle and this may prove difficult for some residents to carry.

## Religion or belief

The change to wheeled bins for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags would not have an impact on residents of certain religions of beliefs. Residents already use wheelie bins for recycling. However, we did not collect this equality data.

## Sexual orientation

The change to wheeled bins for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags would not have an impact on sexual orientation. Residents already use wheelie bins for recycling. However, we did not collect this equality data.

## Sex

The change to wheeled bins for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags would not have an impact on sex. Residents already use wheelie bins for recycling. However, we did not collect this equality data.

## Marriage or civil partnerships

The change to wheeled bins for refuse or up to 3 standard bin bags would not have an impact on marriage or civil partnerships. Residents already use wheelie bins for recycling. However, we did not collect this equality data.

## Pregnancy & maternity

Families with babies/children in nappies may be impacted due to the size of the bin. Residents who are participating in the recycling scheme who need additional rubbish capacity will be issued either a larger bin or if they are in the 3 standard bin bag scheme, additional allowance. In the wheelie bin trials 53%

of households with children under 5 who responded were either satisfied or very satisfied. In the Fratton trials 26% of households with children under 5 who responded were either satisfied or very satisfied. The main reason for dissatisfaction is the bin not being big enough to accommodate their waste.

Within the refuse collection families with babies or young children in nappies can contact the waste officer for them to be allowed a larger bin or bag allowance through this period or disposing of nappies.

### Other socially excluded groups or communities

The rollout of wheelie bins and the 3 standard bin bag should not effect socially excluded groups. However, we did not collect this data.

Literacy - those with low literacy skill might not understand the literature that accompanies the scheme - subsequent communications have taken this into account and are more pictorial.

**Note:**Other sociallyexcluded groups, examples includes,Homeless, rough sleeper and unpaid carers. Many forms of exclusion are linked to financial disadvantage. How will this change affect people on low incomes, in financial crisis or living in areas of greater deprivation?

## Health Impact

Have you referred to the Joint Needs Assessment ([www.jsna.portsmouth.gov.uk](http://www.jsna.portsmouth.gov.uk)) to identify any associated health and well-being needs?

Yes  No

**What are the health impacts, positive and / or negative? For example, is there a positive impact on enabling healthier lifestyles or promoting positive mental health? Could it prevent spread of infection or disease? Will it reduce any inequalities in health and well-being experienced by some localities, groups, ages etc? On the other hand, could it restrict opportunities for health and well-being?**

The use of wheelie bins has enabled people to secure their waste thus mitigating the issue of street litter and attraction to pests. From the satisfaction survey, 93.1% (wheelie bin) of residents felt that street cleanliness had improved since the trials began and 23% (3 standard bin bag) of residents felt that street cleanliness had improved since the trials began. We have made a change in that we will remove all excess waste in the 3 standard bin bag areas. Also residents in these areas can opt in and have a wheeled bin if they are able to store it off the highway. Residents who participate in the food waste trial may be surprised by how much food waste they produce and make changes to their lifestyle that may mean they spend less on food that was ending up in the bin.

Health inequalities are strongly associated with deprivation and income inequalities in the city. Have you referred to Portsmouth's Tackling Poverty Needs Assessment and strategy (available on the JSNA website above), which identifies those groups or geographical areas that are vulnerable to poverty? Does this have a disproportionately negative impact, on any of these groups and if so how? Are there any positive impacts?, if so what are they?

For more help on this element of tackling poverty and needs assessment contact Mark Sage: email:mark.sage@portsmouthcc.gov.uk

n/a

## Step 5 - What are the differences?

Are any groups affected in a different way to others as a result of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

Please summarise any potential impacts this will have on specific protected characteristics

Under the Equalities Act 2010, the Council has a duty to ensure that they eliminate unlawful discrimination and to advance the equality of opportunity for those residents who share a protected characteristic. This may mean that people with disabilities are treated more favourably than those who do not. Residents with disabilities who would struggle to place a bin out for collection would be given an assisted collection. whereby the bin would be collected and placed back by the crew. Whereas, able bodied residents would need to put out and collect the bin themselves from the boundary with the pavement.

Residents who produce more waste than fits in the bin or bag allowance can apply for a larger bin or more allowance. This is applicable to large families, families with young children/pets etc. as long as they are recycling. There are exemptions to the recycling rule where a resident is unable to use the bring banks due to a disability, age or infirmity. Residents who produce non-clinical medical waste can also have a larger bin or bag allowance if needed.

Residents who struggle to use the separate food waste caddy due to disability, age or infirmity will be able to continue to place food waste into their black bag collection.

Does your policy, service, function, project or strategy either directly or indirectly discriminate?

Yes  No

If you are either directly or indirectly discriminating, how are you going to change this or mitigate the negative impact?

Residents who need more capacity can apply for a larger bin or additional bag allowance. This includes all households and will be given where households have young children in nappies, etc.

Communications are more pictorial and residents can request information in different languages and braille.

Disabled, elderly and infirm residents can apply for an assisted collection service and size of bags/bins can be agreed to suit the residents. They may also be excluded from utilising the food waste caddy and may continue to use the black bags/wheeled bins for the food waste.

Residents who produce more non-clinical waste due to illness or medical condition can have a larger

bin or additional allowance - exemptions to full participation in the recycling scheme may also apply eg, use of bring banks.

It is possible that able bodied residents are being discriminated against, due to assisted collections and exemptions being available to disabled, elderly or infirm residents. However, this is allowed under the Equalities act 2010 as it achieves the same outcome for all residents through enabling waste to be removed from all households.

## Step 6 - Make a recommendation based on steps 2 - 5

**If you are in a position to make a recommendation to change or introduce the policy, service, project or strategy clearly show how it was decided on and how any engagement shapes your recommendations.**

The recommendation is to permanently install 140l wheelie bins for refuse where appropriate across the City thus limiting refuse capacity. This has been led by the refuse tonnages decreasing, on an average of up to 20% per week, and the quantity of recycling increasing up to 6% per week in the trial areas.

From the satisfaction surveys 73% (n.522) of residents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the introduction of wheelie bins for refuse. One resident emailed to convey their satisfaction detailing that "I want to thank all of you for implementing the black wheelie bins in our area.

What a great improvement - in environment, with regard to split black bags, smells, vermin and marauding cats (through the night targeting the black bags on peoples' drives, a real nuisance). Also black bags being blown around the streets in high winds, ending up all over the place and being split. Also people putting out rubbish too early, the day before collection, sometimes in the mornings, leaving bags around too long before collection.

For the above reasons if not more, thank you again for the black bins PLEASE DON'T TAKE THEM AWAY, make them a permanent fixture, as they are in numerous other council areas. I really don't want to have that loose rubbish bag problem again.

We have had wheelie bins before where we lived and it is so much more preferable to the black bags dumped on the driveways, often ending up causing a nuisance on the pavement or road."

With regard to the Fratton trials 37% were satisfied or very satisfied with the changes to waste collection. Whilst this is a lower satisfaction figure we have made adjustments to reduce the amount of bags left out and also will offer the choice to opt in to the wheeled bin scheme.

The recommendation is to permanently change to a 140l wheeled bin or 3 standard bin bag weekly collection service

### **What changes or benefits have been highlighted as a result of your consultation?**

Throughout the trials, residents have contacted us regarding the size of the bin/bag allowance. As there are households varying in size throughout the trial areas, we quickly learnt that a 140l bin/3 standard bin bag allowance may not be adequate for a larger family or households with specific needs.

One of the changes introduced during the trials was providing residents with a larger capacity bin (180L or 240L) if a household was unable to fit all their weekly waste in the 140L wheelie bin, an assessment was conducted by a Waste Officer. This is to ensure that the resident is recycling all that they can (i.e. no recycling found in their refuse) and their weekly refuse does not fit in the 140L bin. These assessments are given a review timescale. This will be an area which will may change or continue once the wheelie bins become permanent as households can change in size. It may however, mean some form of review/audit on these properties once agreed initially.

### **Page 15**

Of the 814 residents who requested a larger bin or more capacity, 30% actually qualified for a larger bin

with many residents requesting a bin and then finding they could manage with the 140l bin (the bin capacity is more generous than most local authorities who provide 240l fortnightly)

**If you are not in a position to go ahead what actions are you going to take?**

(Please complete the fields below)

**Action**

**Timescale**

**Responsible officer**

**How are you going to review the policy, service, project or strategy, how often and who will be responsible?**

We will continue to monitor the tonnage, review capacity, carry out assessments and make changes in line with any legislative changes.

The Head of Waste Management will be responsible and will review on an annual basis or as necessary.

The food waste trial will be evaluated after 3 months, and a decision made about a city wide roll out or cessation of the trial.

## Step 7 - Now just publish your results

**This EIA has been approved by:** James Hill

**Contact number:** 4872

**Date:** 24/01/18

**PCC staff**-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality and diversity team. We will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary EIA.

Telephone: 023 9283 4789, Email: [equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk)

**CCG staff**-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality lead who will contact you with any comments or queries about your full EIA. Email: [sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net](mailto:sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net)



Monday REF8		Tuesday Ref 6		Wednesday Ref 4		Thursday Ref 6		Friday Ref 3	
Address	No.	Address	No.	Address	No.	Address	No.	Address	No.
Aldsworth Close	11	A'becket Court	12	Albert Grove	51	Aston Road	39	Ascot Road	18
Aldsworth Gardens	14	Armory Lane	71	Albert Road	204	Canterbury Road	48	Cedar Grove	58
Beaconsfield Avenue	95	Bath Square	19	Beatrice Road	40	Clegg Road	26	Chasewater Avenue	80
Braemar Avenue	15	Bathing Lane	1	Boulton Road	128	Devonshire Avenue	196	Chilcote Road	46
Central Road	67	Battery Row	5	Campbell Road	15	Devonshire Avenue	77	East Shore Way	55
Chilgrove Road	27	Beck Street	7	Campbell Road	118	Eastfield Road	122	Ebery Grove	96
Court Close	25	Beehive Walk	41	Chelsea Road	76	Eastfield Road	106	Hayling Avenue	272
Court Lane	30	Bellevue Terrace	8	Fawcett Road	170	Hatfield Road	38	Jenkins Grove	83
Court Lane	55	Bishop Street	23	Goodwood Road	101	Hellyer Road	36	Kimbolton Road	126
Court Mead	19	Blackfriars Road	15	Havelock Road	40	Highland Terrace	19	Lakeside Avenue	23
Dysart Avenue	53	Blossom Square	18	Havelock Road,	3	Hunter Road	75	Lichfield Road	103
East Court	11	Blount Road	18	Inglis Road	42	Landguard Road	89	Marina Groe	24
Edison Spur	4	Britain Street	7	Lawrence Road	139	Mafeking Road	106	Maydman Square	26
Faraday Road	26	Broad Street	60	Leopold Street	51	Maxwell Road	46	Myrtle Grove	44
Franklin Close	4	Camber Place	11	Livingstone Road	44	Oliver Road	50	Neville Road	19
Gofton Avenue	31	Captains Row	18	Lorne Road	20	Pretoria Road	102	St Pirans Avenue	70
Grove Road	56	Chadderton Gardens	13	Outram Road	36	Rochester Road	40	Stride Avenue	155
Hilary Avenue	55	Chatham Drive	22	Outram Road	79	St Albans Road	23	Sunningdale Road	55
Hirst Road	25	Clock Street	2	Oxford Road	117	St Anns Road	22	Tamworth Road	22
Homefield Road	27	College Street	1	Victoria Grove	49	Tower Road	8	Wallisdean Avenue	47
Invergordon Avenue	40	Cumberland Street	26	Wilson Grove	29	Tredegar Road	70	Whitecliffe Avenue	65
Karen Avenue	22	Curzon Howe Road	50	Wish Place	6	Westfield Road	132		
Kinross Crescent	107	Dean Street	8			Westfield Road	107		
Kirton Road	14	East Street	2			White Cloud Park	15		
Laburnum Avenue	33	Farthing Lane	5			White Cloud Place	1		
Langdale Avenue	22	French Street	15						
Lonsdale Avenue	83	Froddington Road	30						
Lordington Close	16	Grand Parade	12						
Lower Drayton Lane	153	Grays Court	18						
Manor Crescent	28	Greetham Street	31						
Mansvid Avenue	32	Guildhall Walk	9						
Merz Close	6	Halfpenny Lane	5						
Northern Road	5	Hampshire Terrace	14						
Old Manor Way	99	Havant Street	3						
Orsted Drive	17	High Street East	70						
Pangbourne Avenue	23	High Street West	52						
Racton Avenue	27	Highbury Street	16						
Rosebery Avenue	88	Hyde Park Road	1						
Scholars Walk	1	Jubilee Terrace	12						
Southbourne Avenue	60	Kent Street	19						
Tesla Drive	19	King Charles Street	6						
Tregaron Avenue	53	King Henry I Street	1						
Wainwright Close	12	King William Street	27						
Waverley Road	40	Kings Terrace	26						
		Landport Street	3						
		Landport Terrace	23						
		Lansdowne Street	7						
		Lombard Street	20						
		Nobbs Lane	7						
		Omega Street	2						
		Ordnance Row	14						
		Oyster Street	9						
		Peacock Lane	21						
		Pembroke Close	3						
		Pembroke Road	27						
		Penny Street	56						
		Plymouth Street	7						
		Poynings Place	15						
		Queen Street	37						
		Raglan Street	8						
		Rosemary Lane	1						
		Sea Mill Gardens	23						
		Slingsby Close	9						
		Somers Road	2						
		South Normandy	10						
		Southsea Terrace	5						
		St Georges Road	10						
		St Georges Square	9						
		St Georges Way	15						
		St James's Street	5						
		St Nicholas Street	20						
		St Thomas's Court	12						
		St Thomas's Street	61						
		Sun Street	7						
		The Hard	22						
		Three Tun Close	9						
		Tower Street	5						
		Union Street	1						
		Victory Road	12						
		Warblington Street	33						
		West Street	7						
		White Hart Road	25						
		Wickham Street	2						
		Woodville Drive	73						
		Wyndham Mews	8						
<b>Total</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>1475</b>		<b>1558</b>		<b>1593</b>		<b>1487</b>	

Total	
Mon	1650
Tue	1475
Wed	1558
Thur	1593
Fri	1487

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# Agenda Item 4



Portsmouth  
CITY COUNCIL

**Title of meeting:** Environment and Community Safety Decision Meeting

**Date of meeting:** 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019

**Subject:** Illicit tobacco and alcohol harm reduction

**Report by:** Director of Culture, Leisure and Regulatory Services

**Wards affected:** All

**Key decision:** No

**Full Council decision:** No

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## 1. Purpose of the report

- 1.1. To appraise Members of the partnership between Regulatory Services Trading Standards and Public Health in regard to tackling the harm caused by illicit alcohol and tobacco, and to seek Members approval in respect to the proposed enforcement objectives for 2019 / 2020.

## 2. The recommendation:

- 2.1. RECOMMENDED that the Cabinet Member for Environment and Community Safety:
- i. acknowledges that the trade in illicit tobacco and alcohol has serious consequences for health, crime and community cohesion and as such remains a priority.
  - ii. approves the disruption programme as set out within Section 8.

## 3. Why is the trade in illicit tobacco and alcohol a priority for Public Health and Trading Standards?

- 3.1 The trade in illicit tobacco and alcohol is a priority for Public Health and Trading Standards because:
- based on survey findings showing a high percentage of smokers using illicit tobacco there is a need for this type of work in Portsmouth
  - our regulatory alcohol and tobacco harm reduction work is demonstrating tangible results, however, this work cannot tackle the scale of the problem or the root causes on its own



- a regulatory approach requires co-ordinated multi-agency working as part of an comprehensive overall strategy to tobacco control and minimising the harms of alcohol
- illicit tobacco causes significantly more harm than illicit drugs because it discourages smokers from quitting (undermining smoking cessation efforts of Portsmouth's Wellbeing Service) and encourages users to smoke more
- counterfeit products are frequently made without any control over what is going into them, making them potentially far more harmful than legitimate, regulated products
- lower pricing and lack of responsibility by sellers of illicit products makes it easier for children to smoke and drink alcohol
- the sale of such products are linked to low level and large scale organised crime, nationally and internationally
- the trade in such products goes hand in hand with organised crime and illicit markets such as: drugs, people trafficking, child exploitation, money laundering and even terrorism
- these products target poor and disadvantaged communities
- harms local community/other legitimate retailers and the wider economy as duty/taxes revenues are not collected.

#### 4. **Background**

4.1. Illegal tobacco can take many different forms. The definitions that are generally understood are:

- illicit white cigarettes which have no legal market in the UK
- counterfeit cigarettes which are illegally manufactured and sold
- genuine cigarettes which are smuggled into the UK without duty paid.

4.2 Fake or illegally produced alcohol is usually defined as:

- alcohol that is produced in unlicensed distilleries or people's homes and intended for sale.

4.3 Age restrictions for alcohol and tobacco products are prescribed by law with the aim of tackling underage sales. The impact of underage drinking and smoking can be devastating on the health and development of the individual.

#### 5 **Connections with Organised crime**

5.1 Tobacco fraud remains one of the main pillars of organised criminal activity in the UK. Tobacco smuggling is associated with various organised crime. The sale of illegal alcohol costs the UK around £1.2 billion per year. The level of organised crime related to illicit products clearly demonstrates that the illicit product market is not a victimless activity.

5.2 As a consequence of this illegal activity there is an immediate need to protect the security of our communities, and change perceptions by raising public



awareness of the links between illicit products and organised criminality to reduce local tolerance of such practices.

## **6 Local evidence**

6.1 Early in 2016, the South East Association of Director of Public Health Network agreed, with Public Health England South East supported research recently undertaken to understand the illicit tobacco market and with the aim of a greater understanding of what future action is needed in this area, and what this means for Local Authority areas like Portsmouth.

6.2 Findings of the research, specific for Portsmouth are:

- 27% of smokers buy illicit tobacco, South East average is 14% (Portsmouth has the second highest % of local authorities in the South East)
- Those more likely to be illicit buyers are men, younger smokers, aged 16-54
- Those more likely to be illicit buyers are from lower social grades struggling financially
- Smokers in Portsmouth are more likely to be offered illicit tobacco than most other areas in the South East.

6.3 The above figures correlate with smoking prevalence adults in routine and manual occupations. 2017 Public Health England data highlighted that overall smoking prevalence for adults in Portsmouth is 15.2%; in relation to smoking prevalence in adults in routine and manual occupations which is 27%.

## **7. Partnership aims**

7.1 The aim of the partnership between Public Health and Trading Standards is to:

- ensure coherence and to maximise the combined impacts of our work
- provide funding and regulatory expertise to support both forced and educational tobacco and alcohol reduction strategies
- provide advice and guidance to local retailers in respect to the legal trading of alcohol and tobacco related products
- provide a deterrent in respect to illegal activities.
- disrupt the trade of illicit tobacco and alcohol.
- gather local intelligence in respect to the trade and impact in such products.
- reduce underage sales activity.
- appropriately undertake prosecutions / licence reviews relating to criminality and breaches of licensing activity and to investigate and prosecute any person concerned in the sale or supply of tobacco products and alcohol to any child.

## **8 Disruption program during 2019 / 2020**

8.1 The programme for the financial year 2019 / 2020 includes:

- the use of local, regional and national intelligence to ensure we target our interventions and resources appropriately by exploring ways to improve



intelligence sharing between relevant partners; upgrading intelligence from all viable sources and exploring alternative means of detecting sales (other than by test purchases).

- the focused use of complaints to provide enforcement intelligence to target disruptive resources to ensure that the impact of such can be maximised
- to appropriately carry out enforcement activities which include the use of tobacco detection dogs.
- to create uncertainty in the mind-set of those involved with criminal behaviours and the likelihood of detection and prosecution
- a wide use of resources across a number of enforcement agencies and expert consultants to seek appropriate regulation and penalties for criminality / non-compliance.
- to disrupt supply by developing a more systematic approach to ensuring all information is channelled to enable more coordinated Trading Standards response.
- deliver awareness to enable the delivery of targeted messages in a coordinated and consistent way to increase awareness and build on the proportion of people that are uncomfortable with the supply of illicit products , to drive up reporting of such
- utilise guidance, such as that contained in 'challenge 25' scheme, combined with in-shop training to improve proactive compliance measures
- ensure that statutory warning notices are displayed in premises where tobacco and alcohol is sold and advise traders about the requirements of legislation
- ensure that tobacco packaging is compliant
- seek licence reviews when appropriate
- continue to ensure that the restrictions of both price marking and visual display requirements of tobacco products in retail premises are adhered to ensure regular ongoing sharing of intelligence profiles with key agencies through the Government Agency Intelligence Network.
- Ensure up to date knowledge and expertise regarding trends in the use of tobacco products; in particular emerging products such as electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco, and the mainstreaming use of 'Shisha' products and seek to develop compliance projects in respect to such.

## **9 Equality / Community Impact Assessments**

9.1 Tobacco and alcohol consumption is disproportionately prevalent in particular social economic groups; tackling tobacco and alcohol consumption is likely to have a positive impact in helping tackle health inequalities. There is no likely negative disproportionate impact arising from the work described in this report on people with protected characteristics.

9.2 The overall impact of our actions will be positive in seeking to improve health outcomes and disrupting illegal activities. We do not seek to prohibit smoking or the drinking of alcohol but to provide people with information to make informed decisions about these activities and to ensure compliance with the necessary regulations.



## 10 Legal implications

10.1 Trading Standards enforce numerous laws and regulations concerning consumers, goods and services. As such they have significant experience with regulating: 'Age Restricted Products', 'Product Safety' and Intellectual Property (counterfeit goods). Although not a statutory function the aims and objectives around illicit tobacco and alcohol harm reduction have a natural affinity with and cut across the above mentioned functions.

## 11 Financial comments

11.1 Since 2014, Public Health have agreed to fund a specific full time post to work more proactively within Trading Standards to tackle the growing issue of illicit alcohol, tobacco and related products. This funding contribution has been confirmed for 2019 / 2020 but not beyond. The relationship between Public Health and Trading Standards presents financial advantages for Trading Standards to be engaged with this work.

## 12 Comments from the Director

12.1 Portsmouth City Council recognises that illicit tobacco and alcohol and the sales of such products has tangible detrimental impacts over a wide range of factors.

12.2 To build upon successes and progress in Portsmouth since 2014 we have reviewed our intervention programme setting out how we will continue to educate, discourage, catch, and punish those in the illicit tobacco and alcohol trade and the inappropriate and unlawful sales of alcohol and tobacco products.

12.3 Broadening the knowledge and awareness of impacts and enforcement action will, we hope, increase their deterrent impact however; it is recognised that regulation in respect to such matters, whilst important, will not eliminate these practices.

12.4 In partnership Public Health and Trading Standards will therefore continue to work hard to raise awareness and understanding of the dangers of illicit products in order to change behaviour and encourage compliance in the hope that the public may pass on information and intelligence on illicit markets and illegal practices.

.....  
Signed by:

**Stephen Baily**

**Director of Culture, Leisure and Regulatory Services**

**Appendix 1: Equality Impact Assessment**

**Background list of documents:** The following list of documents discloses facts or matters, which have relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

<b>Title of Document</b>	<b>Location</b>
1. Trading Standards ASH News	<a href="http://ash.org.uk/tag/trading-standards/">http://ash.org.uk/tag/trading-standards/</a>
2. Gov.uk Smoke-free generation: tobacco control plan for England	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-smoke-free-generation-tobacco-control-plan-for-england">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-smoke-free-generation-tobacco-control-plan-for-england</a>
3. HMPC Tackling illicit tobacco: from leaf to light	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/418732/Tackling_illicit_tobacco_-_From_leaf_to_light_2015_.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/418732/Tackling_illicit_tobacco - _From leaf to light_ 2015 .pdf</a>
4. PHE Local Tobacco Control Profiles	<a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/tobacco-control</a>

The recommendations set out above in 2.1 above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by the Cabinet Member for Environment and Community Safety on the 28<sup>th</sup> February 2019 :

.....  
Signed by:

**Councillor Dave Ashmore**

**Cabinet Member for Environment and Community Safety**





Portsmouth

Clinical Commissioning Group

# Equality Impact Assessment

Preliminary assessment form 2018

[www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk](http://www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk)

[www.portsmouth.gov.uk](http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk)

The preliminary impact assessment is a quick and easy screening process. It should:

- identify those policies, projects, services, functions or strategies which require a full EIA by looking at:
  - negative, positive or no impact on any of the equality groups
  - How are going to mitigate or remove any potential negative impacts
  - opportunity to promote equality for the equality groups
  - data / feedback
- prioritise if and when a full EIA should be completed
- justify reasons for why a full EIA is not going to be completed

**Directorate:**

Culture, Leisure and Regulatory Services

**Service, function:**

Regulatory Services, Trading Standards

**Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy (new or old) :**

Illicit tobacco and alcohol harm reduction

**Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy:**

- Existing
- New / proposed
- Changed

### Q1 - What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?

To appraise Members of the partnership between Regulatory Services Trading Standards and Public Health in regard to tackling the harm caused by illicit alcohol and tobacco, and to seek Members approval in respect to the proposed enforcement objectives for 2019 / 2020.

### Q2 - Who is this policy, service, function, project or strategy going to benefit or have a detrimental effect on and how?

Tackling illicit tobacco and alcohol consumption is likely to have a positive impact for on in helping tackle health inequalities.

### Q3 - Thinking about each group below, does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy have a negative impact on members of the equality groups below?

Group	Negative	Positive / no impact	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Note:** Other excluded groups examples includes, Homeless, rough sleeper and unpaid carers. Many forms of exclusion are linked to financial disadvantage. How will this change affect people on low incomes, in financial crisis or living in areas of greater deprivation?

**If the answer is "negative" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA**

**If there are any potential negative impacts on any of the protected characteristics, What have you put in place to mitigate or remove the negative impacts/barriers?**

None envisaged.

**Q4 - Does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy help to promote equality for members of the equality groups? e.g. A new service has been created for people with a disability to help them gain employment this would mean that this helps promote equality for the protected characteristic of disability only.**

Group	Yes	No	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy or maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**If the answer is "no" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA**

**Q5 - Do you have any feedback data from the equality groups that influences, affects or shapes this policy, service, function, project or strategy?**

Please add in the text boxes below what feedback / meetings you have attended for each specific protected characteristic

Group	Positive or negative feedback
Age	N/A
Disability	N/A

Race	N/A
Sex	N/A
Gender reassignment	N/A
Sexual orientation	N/A
Religion or belief	N/A
Pregnancy and maternity	N/A
Marriage & civil partnership	N/A
Other excluded groups	N/A

**Q6 - Using the assessments in questions 3, 4 and 5 should a full assessment be carried out on this policy, service, function or strategy?**

yes  No

**PCC staff**-If you have to complete a full EIA please contact the Equalities and diversity team if you require help Tel: 023 9283 4789 or email:[equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk)

**CCG staff**-If you have to complete a full EIA please email: [sehccg.equalityanddiveristy@nhs.net](mailto:sehccg.equalityanddiveristy@nhs.net) if you require help

**Q7 - How have you come to this decision? Summarise your findings and conclusion below**

Tobacco and alcohol consumption is disproportionately prevalent in particular social economic groups; tackling tobacco and alcohol consumption is likely to have a positive impact in helping tackle health inequalities. There is no likely negative disproportionate impact arising from the work described in the report on people with protected characteristics. The overall impact of our actions will be positive in seeking to improve health outcomes and disrupting illegal activities. We do not seek to prohibit smoking or the drinking of alcohol but to provide people with information to make informed decisions about these activities and to ensure compliance with the necessary regulations.

**Q8 - Who was involved in the EIA?**

Edward Skinner, Richard Lee

**This EIA has been approved by:** Richard Lee

**Contact number:** 02392 853487

**Date:** 19th February 2019 **Page 28**

**PCC staff**-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality and diversity team. We will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary EIA.

Telephone: 023 9283 4789, Email: [equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk)

**CCG staff**-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality lead who will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary . Email: [sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net](mailto:sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net)

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<b>Title of meeting:</b>	Environment and Community Safety Executive
<b>Date of meeting:</b>	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2019
<b>Subject:</b>	Community Crime Reduction Fund
<b>Report by:</b>	Partnership Support Manager, Strategy Unit
<b>Wards affected:</b>	All wards
<b>Key decision:</b>	No
<b>Full Council decision:</b>	No

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## **1. Purpose of report**

To set out the process for establishing and managing a three year community crime reduction fund.

## **2. Recommendations**

That the Cabinet Member for Environment and Community Safety decides:

- I To establish a £90,000k community crime reduction fund for three years, funded from the Environment and Community Safety Portfolio Reserve
- II Which process to apply - application and assessment or locality workshops

## **3. Background**

3.1 Councillors have requested a report setting out a process for managing the new Community Crime Reduction Fund. The purpose of the fund is to provide an opportunity to engage with residents so that they can become involved in crime reduction in their area of the city.

## **4. Reasons for recommendations**

4.1 The fund will have limited resources so working with the community to target this grant funding to support local priorities is important to achieve the best positive outcomes for the city.

4.2 Members will be aware that the council is required by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to work with partners - police, fire, health and probation - to identify local community safety priorities for action. It is recommended that the new process takes account of current priorities set out in the Community Safety Plan for Portsmouth 2018-20 (endorsed by full council on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018) which is based on local evidence, including the findings from a bi-annual community safety survey of resident's views.

## 5. Process options

Suggested below are two alternative methods of identifying where and how this money is spent.

### 5.1 *Application and assessment process*

5.1.1 A press release announcing the fund is issued and information about how to apply and timescales would be placed on the council's website. Social media can be used to publicise and encourage applications.

5.1.2 It is suggested that applications are encouraged from community groups rather than individuals in the North, South and Central areas of the city. The following questions could be included:

- Who is applying for this grant?
- Which priority will the project focus on? (young people at risk, anti-social behaviour, substance misuse (drugs or alcohol), violence crime (domestic abuse).
- Describe the project in 100 words
- Are you aware of other projects like this that have been successful?
- What are you aiming to achieve?
- How will you know if you have achieved your aim?
- Evidence of discussion with residents and local organisations?
- How much will the project cost?
- Are you applying for any other funding if so, from whom?

5.1.3 The application form would include data/information about three areas extracted from the Community Safety Strategic Assessment (2016/17) and Community Safety Residents Survey so that resident groups are aware of the information we hold on local issues. The most recent survey was undertaken in January 2018 and findings can be broken down into three 'localities' across the city. It is proposed that these findings are combined with relevant analytical data and set out clearly for residents who are interested in applying for grant funding. See draft example at appendix 1.

5.1.4 Applications received are assessed by a panel of Councillors including the Cabinet Member for Environment and Community Safety. The panel should be cross party and/or include other residents.

5.1.5 Simple criteria below are suggested for applications:

- Funding must not incur on-going financial commitment (see comments from Director of Finance at 7.2)
- Project should address local priorities or, if not, provide evidence of need
- Max £10,000 per locality

5.1.5 Decisions and reasons for decisions publicised and delivery of projects monitored.



## 5.2 *Locality workshops*

5.2.1 Similar publicity in relation to the fund and process would need to be placed on the website, but the decision making process would be different.

5.2.2 Working with colleagues and partners from across the city, community groups in each area would be identified and dates arranged for these groups to be supported to host a workshop (including nominated elected members - which could be cross party) to explore community priorities and agree the most appropriate response/project for the area.

5.2.3 It is suggest each locality (North, South and Central) is allocated £10,000 in order to realise economies of scale and encourage local collaboration.

5.2.3 Support could be provided by external facilitators in order to ensure transparency. Outputs from the workshop along with decisions about spending £10,000 would be circulated to all participants.

## 5. **Equality impact assessment**

A preliminary EIA has been undertaken.

## 6. **Legal implications**

6.1 The legal basis for the recommendations are contained within the report (paragraph 4.2) - any allocation would rightly be based upon such payment / grant not leading to an ongoing legal/contractual obligation. Assuming that the accessing arrangement is transparent and clearly advertised then any risk of challenge based upon unfairness is mitigated. The decision making board should be constitutionally made up with balanced Member representation.

## 7. **Director of Finance's comments**

7.1 The £90,000 fund will be funded from the Environment and Community Safety Reserve. The fund will remain open for three years and at the end of the three years any of the fund that remains will be remitted back to the Environment and Community Safety Reserve.

7.2 The fund could be used for both revenue and capital initiatives however as part of the application process if there is an ongoing revenue implication the application must set out how these will be met before an application can be approved for support.

.....  
Signed by:

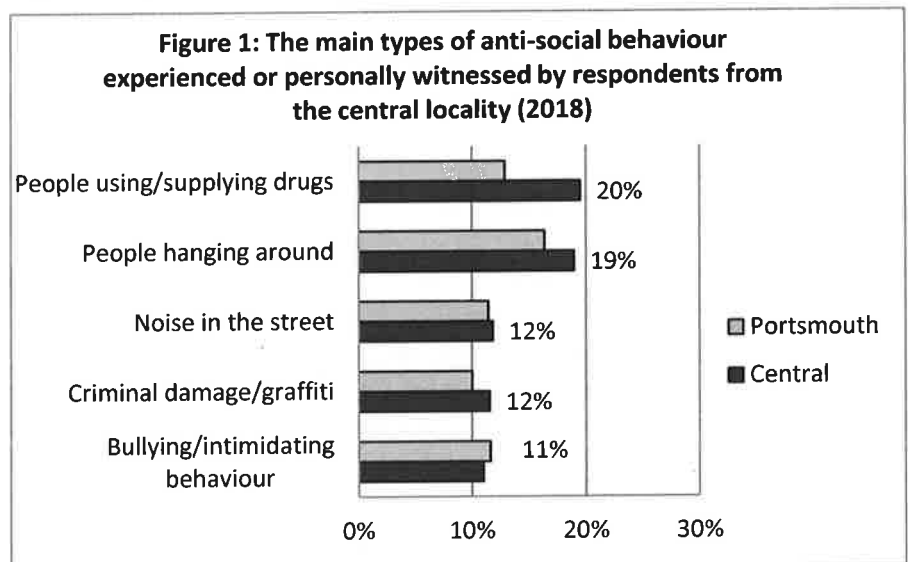
Appendices: Appendix 1 - Draft information for application process



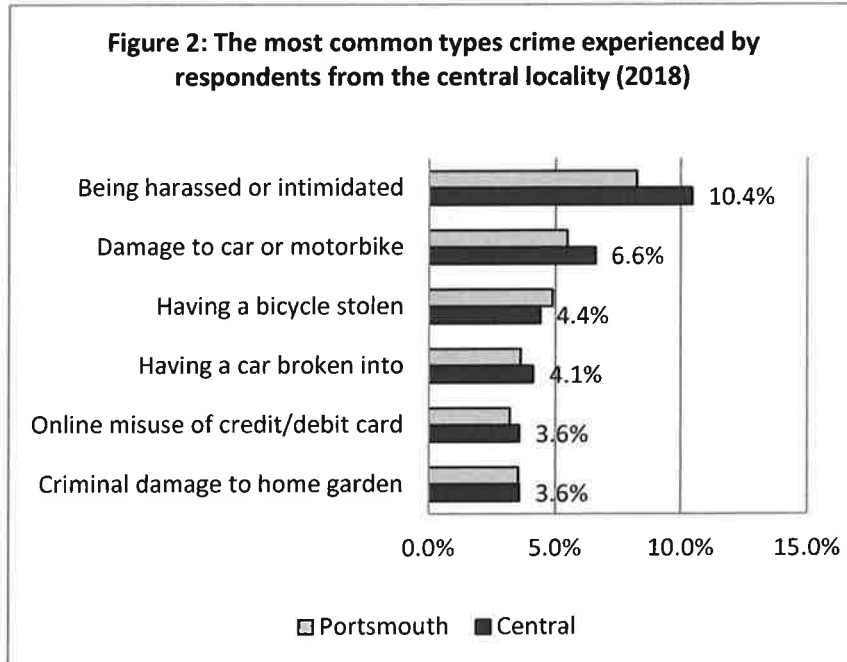
## Community Safety Survey 2018: Residents Feedback on the Central Locality - DRAFT

The central locality consists of the Baffins, Charles Dickens, Fratton and Nelson wards. It contains over half the city's social housing, the largest retail area and the most concentrated night-time economy area and all of these contribute to the central area having the highest rates of crime and anti-social behaviour of the three localities.<sup>1</sup> 30% (n364) of respondents completing the Community Safety Survey 2018 lived in wards in the central locality.

**1 in 5 people in the central locality reported witnessing people using or supplying drugs, and almost the same number reported people hanging around - both of which are higher proportions than for Portsmouth overall (see Figure 1). Other commonly reported anti-social behaviour in the area included noise in the street, criminal damage/graffiti and bullying/intimidating behaviour.**



<sup>1</sup> <http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Strategic-Assessment-2016-17-web-version.pdf>



**Being harassed or intimidated was also the most common crime reported by residents living in the area (Figure 2).** All participants completing the survey were asked about **areas they would avoid**, and **Buckland** has been consistently voted the second most commonly avoided area due to its **bad reputation, a fear of violence and people hanging around. Commercial Road** ranked third rising from 9<sup>th</sup> in 2014, largely due to **homelessness and begging**, but also **alcohol related nuisance. Fratton** ranked fourth due to a **bad reputation, fear of violence and drug misuse.**

### About the Community Safety Survey (CSS 2018)

The Safer Portsmouth Partnership conducts a Community Safety Survey every couple of years to find out what the main crime and anti-social behaviour issues are for Portsmouth residents. In 2018, we spoke to 1200 residents from various locations across Portsmouth and to steps to try to ensure that the people we spoke to were representative of the population in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, ward of residence, employment status and disability. The full survey report can be found at:

<http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/CSS-2018-report-FINAL-140618-1.pdf>

### More information about localities

Measure	Locality			Portsmouth	Direction of travel from 2015/16
	North	Central	South		
<b>Population (2017)</b>	33% (68,450)	31% (65,644)	36% (74,915)	209,009	↑
<b>Good quality of life</b> (CS S 2018: 1 disagree to 5 agree, 2018)	4.08	3.97	4.03	4.01	↑
<b>All crime (2017/18)</b>	5,082	8,926	6,655	27,941	↑
<b>Violent crime</b> (excluding sexual offences, robbery and public order, 2017/18)	1,829	3,268	2,211	9,234	↑
<b>Burglary in a dwelling (2017/18)</b>	182	349	388	997	↑

Crimes flagged as race / religious hate crime (2017/18)	46	168	94	442	↔
Crimes flagged as affected by alcohol or drugs (2017/18)	417	1,033	771	2,851	↑
Anti-social behaviour incidents (2016/17)	20.9 per 1,000 (n1,429)	47.5 per 1,000 (n3,107)	28.5 per 1,000 (n2,128)	41.5 per 1,000 (n8,645)	↑
Noise complaints (2017/18)	390 (5.7 per 1,000)	741 (11.3 per 1,000)	881 (11.7 per 1,000)	2190 (9.6 per 1,000)	↓
Is ASB causing problems in your area? (CSS 2018, 1-disagree, 5 agree)	2.58	3.12	2.78	2.86	↑

### Background list of documents: Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972

The following documents disclose facts or matters, which have been relied upon to a material extent by the author in preparing this report:

Title of document	Location
Safer Portsmouth Partnership Plan 2018-202	<a href="http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/our-plans/">http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/our-plans/</a>
Findings from the Community Safety Survey 2018	<a href="http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/community-safety-survey/">http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/community-safety-survey/</a>
SPP Strategic Assessment 2016/17	<a href="http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/strategic-assessments/">http://www.saferportsmouth.org.uk/strategic-assessments/</a>

The recommendation(s) set out above were approved/ approved as amended/ deferred/ rejected by ..... on .....

.....  
 Signed by:

# Equality Impact Assessment

Preliminary assessment form 2018

[www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk](http://www.portsmouthccg.nhs.uk)

[www.portsmouth.gov.uk](http://www.portsmouth.gov.uk)

The preliminary impact assessment is a quick and easy screening process. It should:

- identify those policies, projects, services, functions or strategies which require a full EIA by looking at:
  - negative, positive or no impact on any of the equality groups
  - How are going to mitigate or remove any potential negative impacts
  - opportunity to promote equality for the equality groups
  - data / feedback
- prioritise if and when a full EIA should be completed
- justify reasons for why a full EIA is not going to be completed

Directorate:

HR, legal and performance

Service, function:

project

Title of policy, service, function, project or strategy (new or old) :

Community Crime Reduction Fund

Type of policy, service, function, project or strategy:

- Existing
- New / proposed
- Changed

**Q1 - What is the aim of your policy, service, function, project or strategy?**

To encourage collaborative community involvement in delivering against crime reduction priorities for Portsmouth

**Q2 - Who is this policy, service, function, project or strategy going to benefit or have a detrimental effect on and how?**

All residents, victims of crime, perpetrators of crime, partner agencies

**Q3 - Thinking about each group below, does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy have a negative impact on members of the equality groups below?**

Group	Negative	Positive / no impact	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy and maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Note:** Other excluded groups examples includes, Homeless, rough sleeper and unpaid carers. Many forms of exclusion are linked to financial disadvantage. How will this change affect people on low incomes, in financial crisis or living in areas of greater deprivation?

**If the answer is "negative" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA**

**If there are any potential negative impacts on any of the protected characteristics, What have you put in place to mitigate or remove the negative impacts/barriers?**

In 2018, we spoke to 1200 residents from various locations across Portsmouth to ensure that the people we spoke to were representative of the population in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, ward of residence, employment status and disability.

**Q4 - Does, or could the policy, service, function, project or strategy help to promote equality for members of the equality groups?** e.g. A new service has been created for people with a disability to help them gain employment this would mean that this helps promote equality for the protected characteristic of disability only.

Group	Yes	No	Unclear
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Race	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sex	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender reassignment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Religion or belief	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pregnancy or maternity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marriage & civil partnership	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other excluded groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**If the answer is "no" or "unclear" consider doing a full EIA**

**Q5 - Do you have any feedback data from the equality groups that influences, affects or shapes this policy, service, function, project or strategy?**

Please add in the text boxes below what feedback / meetings you have attended for each specific protected characteristic

Group	Positive or negative feedback
Age	Representative community safety survey 2018
Disability	Representative community safety survey 2018
Race	Representative community safety survey 2018
Sex	Representative community safety survey 2018

Gender reassignment	Possibly
Sexual orientation	Possibly
Religion or belief	Possibly
Pregnancy and maternity	Possibly
Marriage & civil partnership	Possibly
Other excluded groups	Not known

**Q6 - Using the assessments in questions 3, 4 and 5 should a full assessment be carried out on this policy, service, function or strategy?**

yes     No

**PCC staff**-If you have to complete a full EIA please contact the Equalities and diversity team if you require help Tel: 023 9283 4789 or email: [equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk)

**CCG staff**-If you have to complete a full EIA please email: [sehccg.equalityanddiveristy@nhs.net](mailto:sehccg.equalityanddiveristy@nhs.net) if you require help

**Q7 - How have you come to this decision?** Summarise your findings and conclusion below

The new Community Crime Reduction Fund will support residents to be involved in crime reduction for the next three years. However, the way the fund works is yet to be decided. Once this is decided, a full EIA will be undertaken with partners and members of the community.

**Q8 - Who was involved in the EIA?**

Lisa Wills

This EIA has been approved by:

**Contact number:**

023 9283 4020

**Date:**

20/2/14

**PCC staff**-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality and diversity team. We will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary EIA.

Telephone: 023 9283 4789, Email: [equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@portsmouthcc.gov.uk)

**CCG staff**-Please email a copy of your completed EIA to the Equality lead who will contact you with any comments or queries about your preliminary . Email: [sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net](mailto:sehccg.equalityanddiversity@nhs.net)