

# Equality Impact Assessment [version 2.9]



Title: Budget Proposal – Maximise commercial opportunities for catering outlets within parks.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Budget Proposal GR022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Changing
Directorate: G&R	Lead Officer name: Sharon Radnedge
Service Area: Parks & Green Spaces	Lead Officer role: Commercial manager Parks & Green Spaces

## Step 1: What do we want to do?

The purpose of an Equality Impact Assessment is to assist decision makers in understanding the impact of proposals as part of their duties under the Equality Act 2010. Detailed guidance to support completion can be found here [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#).

This assessment should be started at the beginning of the process by someone with a good knowledge of the proposal and service area, and sufficient influence over the proposal. It is good practice to take a team approach to completing the equality impact assessment. Please contact the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) early for advice and feedback.

### 1.1 What are the aims and objectives/purpose of this proposal?

Briefly explain the purpose of the proposal and why it is needed. Describe who it is aimed at and the intended aims / outcomes. Where known also summarise the key actions you plan to undertake. Please use [plain English](#), avoiding jargon and acronyms. Equality Impact Assessments are viewed by a wide range of people including decision-makers and the wider public.

#### Budget context:

This budget proposal is for business development of the Parks Catering Services in order to generate additional income and sales revenue to maximise contribution to Bristol City Council.

To include the expansion and development of existing Cafes and Kiosks in the Parks, to add new outlets into appropriate areas of the Parks. To look at opportunities to rent space within the units for private hire during café closed hours. Increase the number of Park concession pitches.

Funding will be via invest to save, - all investment will be fully returned by additional future sales and cost savings.

### 1.2 Who will the proposal have the potential to affect?

<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol City Council workforce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Service users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The wider community
<input type="checkbox"/> Commissioned services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City partners / Stakeholder organisations	
Additional comments:		

### 1.3 Will the proposal have an equality impact?

Could the proposal affect access levels of representation or participation in a service, or does it have the potential to change e.g. quality of life: health, education, or standard of living etc.?

If 'No' explain why you are sure there will be no equality impact, then skip steps 2-4 and request review by Equality and Inclusion Team.

If 'Yes' complete the rest of this assessment, or if you plan to complete the assessment at a later stage please state this clearly here and request review by the Equality and Inclusion Team.

**Yes** **No**

[please select]

## Step 2: What information do we have?

### 2.1 What data or evidence is there which tells us who is, or could be affected?

Please use this section to demonstrate an understanding of who could be affected by the proposal. Include general population data where appropriate, and information about people who will be affected with particular reference to protected and other relevant characteristics: <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/measuring-equalities-success> .

Use one row for each evidence source and say which characteristic(s) it relates to. You can include a mix of qualitative and quantitative data e.g. from national or local research, available data or previous consultations and engagement activities.

Outline whether there is any over or under representation of equality groups within relevant services - don't forget to benchmark to the local population where appropriate. Links to available data and reports are here [Data, statistics and intelligence \(sharepoint.com\)](#). See also: [Bristol Open Data \(Quality of Life, Census etc.\)](#); [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\)](#); [Ward Statistical Profiles](#).

For workforce / management of change proposals you will need to look at the diversity of the affected teams using available evidence such as [HR Analytics: Power BI Reports \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which shows the diversity profile of council teams and service areas. Identify any over or under-representation compared with Bristol economically active citizens for different characteristics. Additional sources of useful workforce evidence include the [Employee Staff Survey Report](#) and [Stress Risk Assessment Form](#)

<b>Data / Evidence Source</b> [Include a reference where known]	<b>Summary of what this tells us</b>
<a href="#">Census 2011</a> and <a href="#">Census 2021</a>  <a href="#">2011 Census Key Statistics About Equalities Communities</a>	The Census details the demographic profile of Bristol. The first results of the 2021 census will not be available until Spring 2022, so demographic data is still informed by 2011 census and other population related documents (listed below)
<a href="#">Quality of Life 2020-21 — Open Data Bristol</a>	Community and Living  57.2% of citizens are satisfied with the range of quality of outdoor events.  38.1% of Disabled people and 39.1% of older people are less satisfied than the general population with the quality of outdoor events
<a href="#">Quality of Life 2020-21 — Open Data Bristol</a>	Sustainability and the Environment  79% of Bristol citizens satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces  68% of Bristol citizens who visit a park or green space at least once a week  78.8% of Bristol citizens are satisfied with green the quality of parks and green spaces

62% of Disabled people are less likely to be satisfied with parks and green spaces.

Wards such as Hartcliffe & Withywood, Hengrove & Withchurch, and Central Bristol are least satisfied with parks and Green spaces.

**Additional comments:**

## 2.2 Do you currently monitor relevant activity by the following protected characteristics?

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Age                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Reassignment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage and Civil Partnership | <input type="checkbox"/> Pregnancy/Maternity   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion or Belief  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sexual Orientation  |

## 2.3 Are there any gaps in the evidence base?

Where there are gaps in the evidence, or you don't have enough information about some equality groups, include an equality action to find out in section 4.2 below. This doesn't mean that you can't complete the assessment without the information, but you need to follow up the action and if necessary, review the assessment later. If you are unable to fill in the gaps, then state this clearly with a justification.

For workforce related proposals all relevant characteristics may not be included in HR diversity reporting (e.g. pregnancy/maternity). For smaller teams diversity data may be redacted. A high proportion of not known/not disclosed may require an action to address under-reporting.

Although our corporate approach is to collect diversity monitoring for all relevant characteristics, there are gaps in the available local diversity data for some characteristics, especially where this has not always historically been included in census and statutory reporting e.g. Gender reassignment.

Catering services in the Parks are available and open to everyone, no data is collected at service delivery customer till points, although customer surveys are regularly undertaken and voluntary information regarding this is included but not always completed by the customers. We endeavour to include diversity monitoring forms at these locations to getting a better understanding of who uses these facilities.

## 2.4 How have you involved communities and groups that could be affected?

You will nearly always need to involve and consult with internal and external stakeholders during your assessment. The extent of the engagement will depend on the nature of the proposal or change. This should usually include individuals and groups representing different relevant protected characteristics. Please include details of any completed engagement and consultation and how representative this had been of Bristol's diverse communities. See <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/people-communities/equalities-groups>.

Include the main findings of any engagement and consultation in Section 2.1 above.

If you are managing a workforce change process or restructure please refer to [Managing change or restructure \(sharepoint.com\)](#) for advice on consulting with employees etc. Relevant stakeholders for engagement about workforce changes may include e.g. staff-led groups and trades unions as well as affected staff.

## 2.5 How will engagement with stakeholders continue?

Explain how you will continue to engage with stakeholders throughout the course of planning and delivery. Please describe where more engagement and consultation is required and set out how you intend to undertake it. Include any targeted work to seek the views of under-represented groups. If you do not intend to undertake it, please set out your justification. You can ask the Equality and Inclusion Team for help in targeting particular groups.

Engagement with Friends of Parks groups and local community park users are in place and on-going. These include Friends of Blaise Park, Lawrence Weston Community group , Hengrove community and Friends of Castle Park. For any new sites developed we will ensure that we connect with the groups within the local area by , consulting with colleagues in Community Development Team to identify ‘hard to reach’ groups

Where groups are overrepresented using parks/ satisfied with parks and green spaces as illustrated below, they will need to be engaged with. Views should be sought on how the catering needs of each of these groups with respect to religion, and cultural aspects of the offer, and specifically affordability of the catering services in areas of high deprivation, and wards where they are least satisfied with parks and green spaces currently.

- Bristol average 78.8%
- 79.3% Females
- 78.6% Male,
- 75.1% Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic
- 79.3 % White
- 77.1% Christians
- 70.4% other religions
- 80.9% No religions or faith
- 77.2% 16-24 years
- 76.3% 65 years and older
- 62.% Disabled
- 74.3% Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual

### Step 3: Who might the proposal impact?

Analysis of impacts must be rigorous. Please demonstrate your analysis of any impacts of the proposal in this section, referring to evidence you have gathered above, and the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Also include details of existing issues for particular groups that you are aware of and are seeking to address or mitigate through this proposal. See detailed guidance documents for advice on identifying potential impacts etc. [Equality Impact Assessments \(EqIA\) \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

#### 3.1 Does the proposal have any potentially adverse impacts on people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Consider sub-categories (different kinds of disability, ethnic background etc.) and how people with combined characteristics (e.g. young women) might have particular needs or experience particular kinds of disadvantage.

Where mitigations indicate a follow-on action, include this in the ‘Action Plan’ Section 4.2 below.

<b>GENERAL COMMENTS</b> (highlight any potential issues that might impact all or many groups)	
We know that Disabled people and older people are less likely to be satisfied with what parks and green spaces have to offer, this proposal could improve the offer available to these groups, and to the users that currently use parks and green spaces. The use of parks and green spaces has increased by 7% between 2019 and 2020 so there will be interest from all equality groups with plans on how the parks plan to generate income.	
<b>PROTECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
<b>Age: Young People</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	16–24-year-olds are 77.2% are satisfied with parks and green spaces so will be impacted by any changes We know that children use parks and green spaces during opening hours, they are likely to be impacted by any changes
Mitigations:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, older people are likely to be impacted

<b>Age: Older People</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Older people in Bristol are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Less likely to be comfortable using digital services</li> <li>○ more reliant on public and community transport</li> <li>○ more likely to be an unpaid carer</li> <li>○ more likely to help out or volunteer in their community</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bristol Ageing Better says at least 11,000 older people are experiencing isolation in the city.</li> <li>• We must factor aging and the needs of older people into long term budgeting and service design</li> </ul>
Mitigations:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, disabled people are likely to be impacted
<b>Disability</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 17% of Bristol’s population are disabled. There are more disabled women than men living in Bristol.</li> <li>• The UK Disability pay gap is 20% (2020)</li> <li>• There is a disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on disabled people <u><a href="#">The lived experience of disabled people during the COVID-19 pandemic - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</a></u></li> <li>• Disabled people are less likely to be employed in a managerial or professional occupation</li> <li>• 22% of disabled people aged over 16 are economically active in Bristol compared with 70% of the general population, and are more likely to work part time.</li> <li>• Disability increases with age: 4.1% of all children, for the working age population it increases to 12.3% and for people aged 65 and over it increases to 55.9%.</li> <li>• Disabled people on average have lower qualification levels than the population as a whole.</li> <li>• A higher proportion of disabled people rent from a social provider (local authority or housing association)</li> <li>• Disabled people have lower car ownership levels</li> <li>• Disabled people experience higher rates of hate crime and domestic abuse compared to the general population</li> <li>• Disabled people should be empowered to make independent living choices and a have a say in access to service provision.</li> <li>• Budget setting needs to provide sufficient resource and flexibility to meet our legal duty to make anticipatory and responsive reasonable adjustments for disabled people including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ changing the way things are done e.g. opening / working times;</li> <li>○ changes to overcome barriers created by the physical features of premises.</li> <li>○ providing auxiliary aids e.g. extra equipment or a different or additional service.</li> <li>○ is ‘anticipatory’ so we must think in advance and ongoing about what disabled people might reasonably need.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disabled people must not be charged for their reasonable adjustments, accessible formats or other adaptations. It is a legal requirement under the Equalities Act to ensure information is accessible to disabled employees and service users.</li> </ul>
Mitigations:	See general comments above
<b>Sex</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, older people are likely to be impacted however we know parents whether that be men women, and children who use parks and green spaces

Mitigations:	
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted
Mitigations:	
<b>Pregnancy / Maternity</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted
Mitigations:	
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted
Mitigations:	
<b>Race</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<p>Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The top three countries of birth outside UK for Bristol residents are Poland, Somalia and India.</li> <li>• Although the race or ethnicity pay gap has narrowed in recent years there are still wide pay differences between particular ethnic groups and most minority ethnic groups earn less on average than White British people.</li> <li>• Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Black ethnic groups are more likely to live in deprived neighbourhoods; and the same groups and Chinese ethnicities are about twice as likely to live on a low income and experience child poverty compared to White groups</li> <li>• Black Asian and minority ethnic groups in Bristol are more likely to find inaccessible public transport prevents them from leaving their home when they want to</li> <li>• People from Black African, Other, and Black Caribbean groups have persistently high levels of unemployment and almost all ethnic minority groups in Bristol experience employment inequality when compared to White British people.</li> <li>• Black Asian and minority ethnic groups are more likely to be self-employed than the Bristol average and over-represented in low income self-employment including taxis, takeaway restaurants</li> <li>• People who do not speak English as a main language may require information in plain English and community language translations or videos etc.</li> </ul>
Mitigations:	
<b>Religion or Belief</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	<p>Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted.</p> <p>However, certain food groups such as halal for citizens who are Muslim and citizens unable to eat certain foods due to their cultural beliefs should be taken into account.</p>
Mitigations:	
<b>Marriage &amp; civil partnership</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted
Mitigations:	
<b>OTHER RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
<b>Socio-Economic (deprivation)</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted due to their income bracket.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bristol has 41 areas in the most deprived 10% in England, including 3 in the most deprived 1%. The greatest levels of deprivation are in Hartcliffe &amp; Withywood, Filwood and Lawrence Hill.</li> <li>• In Bristol 15% of residents - 70,800 people - live in the 10% most deprived areas in England, including 19,000 children and 7,800 older people.</li> <li>• The inequalities gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol is 9.6 years for men and 7.2 years for women.</li> </ul>
Mitigations:	See general comments above
<b>Carers</b>	Does your analysis indicate a disproportionate impact? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted however, 81.5% of carers use parks and green spaces are carers
Mitigations:	
<b>Other groups</b> [Please add additional rows below to detail the impact for other relevant groups as appropriate e.g. Asylums and Refugees; Looked after Children / Care Leavers; Homelessness]	
Potential impacts:	Proposals are not at a stage where we can detail impacts/ mitigations however, this cohort of people are likely to be impacted however
Mitigations:	

### 3.2 Does the proposal create any benefits for people based on their protected or other relevant characteristics?

Outline any potential benefits of the proposal and how they can be maximised. Identify how the proposal will support our Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- ✓ Eliminate unlawful discrimination for a protected group
- ✓ Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't
- ✓ Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't

The parks catering service will continue largely as normal – there may be some advantages to people with protected characteristics as the additional catering services may add to the cultural experience and enjoyment of using the parks.

It will be important to ensure that any new catering services and events are in keeping with the local context and demographical needs, whilst also delivering a relevant catering offer in the Parks

#### Step 4: Impact

### 4.1 How has the equality impact assessment informed or changed the proposal?

What are the main conclusions of this assessment? Use this section to provide an overview of your findings. This summary can be included in decision pathway reports etc.

If you have identified any significant negative impacts which cannot be mitigated, provide a justification showing how the proposal is proportionate, necessary, and appropriate despite this.

#### Summary of significant negative impacts and how they can be mitigated or justified:



Accessibility to the parks may have impact, but consultation will be undertaken. Commercial catering activity may have impact on low-income groups, but price points and the offer will be carefully considered.

**Summary of positive impacts / opportunities to promote the Public Sector Equality Duty:**

Additional catering services, events and facilities in the Parks will attract more footfall from all demographics. Extension of the services will provide additional jobs for a wide range of local people.

## 4.2 Action Plan

Use this section to set out any actions you have identified to improve data, mitigate issues, or maximise opportunities etc. If an action is to meet the needs of a particular protected group please specify this.

Improvement / action required	Responsible Officer	Timescale
Ensure consultation for each area of business development relevant to the Park and services being expanded.	Sharon Radnedge	2022/23


## 4.3 How will the impact of your proposal and actions be measured?

How will you know if you have been successful? Once the activity has been implemented this equality impact assessment should be periodically reviewed to make sure your changes have been effective your approach is still appropriate.

Customer feedback, Surveys, and the financial results of each individual outlet.

## Step 5: Review

The Equality and Inclusion Team need at least five working days to comment and feedback on your EqIA. EqIAs should only be marked as reviewed when they provide sufficient information for decision-makers on the equalities impact of the proposal. Please seek feedback and review from the [Equality and Inclusion Team](#) before requesting sign off from your Director<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Equality and Inclusion Team Review:</b> Reviewed by the Equality and Inclusion Team	<b>Director Sign-Off:</b> 
Date: 6 January 2022	Date: 6 January 2022

<sup>1</sup> Review by the Equality and Inclusion Team confirms there is sufficient analysis for decision makers to consider the likely equality impacts at this stage. This is not an endorsement or approval of the proposal.