

Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee

Agenda

Members of the Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee:

Cllr Y Bendle (Chairman)
Cllr D Burrill
Cllr L Glover
Cllr P Hardy
Cllr J Hornby
Cllr J Rowe
Cllr T Spruce
Cllr J Worley

Cllr W Kemp (Vice Chairman)
Cllr J Easter
Cllr J Halls
Cllr T Holden
Cllr N Legg
Cllr J Savage
Cllr J Wilby

Date & Time:

Tuesday 20 September 2022
10.30am

Place:

Council Chamber, South Norfolk House, Cygnet Court, Long Stratton, Norwich, NR15 2XE

Contact:

Jessica Hammond tel (01508) 505298
Email: committee.snc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk
Website: www.southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk

PUBLIC ATTENDANCE:

If a member of the public would like to attend to speak on an agenda item, please email your request to committee.snc@southnorfolkandbroadland.gov.uk, no later than 5.00pm on Thursday 15 September 2022.

Large print version can be made available

If you have any special requirements in order to attend this meeting, please let us know in advance.

AGENDA

1. To report apologies for absence and to identify substitute members;
2. Any items of business which the Chairman decides should be considered as a matter of urgency pursuant to Section 100B(4)(b) of the Local Government Act, 1972. Urgent business may only be taken if, “by reason of special circumstances” (which will be recorded in the minutes), the Chairman of the meeting is of the opinion that the item should be considered as a matter of urgency;
3. To receive Declarations of interest from Members;
(Please see guidance form and flow chart attached – page 3)
4. To confirm the minutes from the meeting of the Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee held on 24 November 2021;
(attached – page 5)
5. The adoption of updated and consolidated Model Byelaws for the purposes of registration of a range of skin piercing treatments under relevant legislation;
(report attached - page 7)

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST AT MEETINGS

When declaring an interest at a meeting Members are asked to indicate whether their interest in the matter is pecuniary, or if the matter relates to, or affects a pecuniary interest they have, or if it is another type of interest. Members are required to identify the nature of the interest and the agenda item to which it relates. In the case of other interests, the member may speak and vote. If it is a pecuniary interest, the member must withdraw from the meeting when it is discussed. If it affects or relates to a pecuniary interest the member has, they have the right to make representations to the meeting as a member of the public but must then withdraw from the meeting. Members are also requested when appropriate to make any declarations under the Code of Practice on Planning and Judicial matters.

<p>Have you declared the interest in the register of interests as a pecuniary interest? If Yes, you will need to withdraw from the room when it is discussed.</p>
<p>Does the interest directly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. affect yours, or your spouse / partner's financial position? 2. relate to the determining of any approval, consent, licence, permission or registration in relation to you or your spouse / partner? 3. Relate to a contract you, or your spouse / partner have with the Council 4. Affect land you or your spouse / partner own 5. Affect a company that you or your partner own, or have a shareholding in <p>If the answer is "yes" to any of the above, it is likely to be pecuniary.</p> <p>Please refer to the guidance given on declaring pecuniary interests in the register of interest forms. If you have a pecuniary interest, you will need to inform the meeting and then withdraw from the room when it is discussed. If it has not been previously declared, you will also need to notify the Monitoring Officer within 28 days.</p>
<p>Does the interest indirectly affect or relate any pecuniary interest you have already declared, or an interest you have identified at 1-5 above?</p> <p>If yes, you need to inform the meeting. When it is discussed, you will have the right to make representations to the meeting as a member of the public, but you should not partake in general discussion or vote.</p>
<p>Is the interest not related to any of the above? If so, it is likely to be an other interest. You will need to declare the interest, but may participate in discussion and voting on the item.</p>
<p>Have you made any statements or undertaken any actions that would indicate that you have a closed mind on a matter under discussion? If so, you may be predetermined on the issue; you will need to inform the meeting, and when it is discussed, you will have the right to make representations to the meeting as a member of the public, but must then withdraw from the meeting.</p>

**FOR GUIDANCE REFER TO THE FLOWCHART OVERLEAF.
PLEASE REFER ANY QUERIES TO THE MONITORING OFFICER IN THE FIRST
INSTANCE**

DECLARING INTERESTS FLOWCHART – QUESTIONS TO ASK YOURSELF



Agenda Item: 4

LICENSING AND GAMBLING ACTS COMMITTEE

Minutes of a meeting of the Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee of South Norfolk District Council held on 24 November 2021 at 10:40am.

Committee Members Present:	Councillors: W Kemp (Vice Chairman, Chairing the meeting), J Easter, J Halls, T Holden, N Legg and J Savage
Apologies:	Y Bendle, L Glover, P Hardy and J Wilby
Officers in Attendance:	The Assistant Director for Regulatory (N Howard), the Licensing and Enforcement Team Leader (S Harris) and the Licensing and Enforcement Officer (R Setford)
Also in Attendance:	The Legal Adviser to the Committee (J Gowland) and 2 additional officers from Birketts

6 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Cllr W Kemp declared that he worked for Birketts, the provider of the Council's legal services who were providing legal advice at the meeting. He had not discussed the item with them.

7 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of the Licensing and Gambling Acts Committee held on 25 August 2021 were confirmed as a correct record.

8 REVIEW OF GAMBLING STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES (POLICY STATEMENT)

Members considered the report of the Licensing and Enforcement Team Leader which detailed the outcome of the consultation process in respect of the review of South Norfolk Council's Gambling Act Statement of Principles (Policy Statement).

One member noted that the population and gambling activities figures within the Local Area Profile were as at August 2015, they requested that these be updated to 2021 figures.

Members considered the schedule of responses and agreed with the amendments proposed arising from the appraisal of the responses.

It was then,

RESOLVED

To recommend the draft Policy Statement to Council for formal adoption including the table of delegations on page 39 of the draft Policy and as a consequence request the relevant amendments are made to the Constitution.

(The meeting concluded at 10:46am)

Chairman

Agenda Item: 5
Licensing & Gambling Acts Full Committee
Tuesday 20 September 2022

The adoption of updated and consolidated Model Byelaws for the purposes of registration of a range of skin piercing treatments under relevant legislation

Report Author(s): Paula Skitt / Leigh Chant
Senior Environmental Health Officer / Food, Safety and
Licensing Team Manager
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Portfolio: Clean and Safer Environment

Ward(s) Affected: All

Purpose of the Report:

To enable the Committee to consider (1) the registration of businesses and/or persons providing cosmetic piercing or semi-permanent skin colouring, and premises where business is carried on; and, (2) the adoption of a single consolidated set of model byelaws produced by the Department of Health to regulate tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing, electrolysis businesses and the practice of acupuncture for the purposes of securing the cleanliness of premises, fittings and persons and where appropriate the sterilisation of equipment used in connection with a business.

Recommendations:

The Committee is recommended to:

1. Consider the model byelaws in Appendix 1 and to recommend to Council their adoption in accordance with its powers in Part VIII of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.

2. Recommend to Council to implement the powers contained in Part 8, Chapter 1, Section 120 of the Local Government Act 2003
3. Recommend to Council the authorisation to the Director of Place to affix the Council's Common Seal to the byelaws shown in Appendix 1, to adopt the byelaws and make application to the Secretary of State for confirmation of these byelaws.
4. Recommend to Council to revoke existing legacy byelaws at Appendix 2 upon adoption of the consolidated byelaws at Appendix 1.

1. Summary

- 1.1 This report proposes the registration of businesses (persons and premises) providing cosmetic piercing or semi-permanent skin colouring and the adoption of model byelaws applying to tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing, electrolysis businesses and the practice of acupuncture. Appendix 1 contains the Model Byelaws that would form the basis for this regulation.
- 1.2 The Model Byelaws at Appendix 1 provide a clear approach for regulation and understanding by businesses providing services listed at 1.1 above, as well as for the public. Once adopted, the Model Byelaws will provide for regulation of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control within these businesses. Implementation of the Local Government Act 2003 will require persons carrying on business of semi-permanent skin colouring and cosmetic piercing, and the premises where business is carried on, to register with South Norfolk Council.

2. Background

- 2.1 Section 15 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 provides powers to local authorities to regulate tattooing, ear-piercing and electrolysis, and Section 14 of the 1982 Act providing powers to regulate the practice of acupuncture, by requiring registration and observance of byelaws by businesses or persons undertaking these activities and the premises where business/practice is carried on.
- 2.2 Section 120 of the Local Government Act 2003 amends the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 to include cosmetic piercing (ear piercing and cosmetic body piercing) and semi-permanent skin colouring (micropigmentation, micro-blading, semi-permanent make-up, and temporary tattooing) in the list of those activities which local authorities have powers to regulate.
- 2.3 The provisions within the Local Government Act 2003 add cosmetic piercing and semi-permanent skin colouring businesses to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 so that local authorities may require persons carrying on these businesses to register themselves and their premises.
- 2.4 The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 provides that local authorities may make byelaws relating to:

- a) the cleanliness of registered premises and fittings,
 - b) the cleanliness of registered persons / persons assisting and,
 - c) the cleanliness and where appropriate the sterilisation of instruments, materials and equipment in connection with a business
- 2.5 A copy of the existing byelaws for ear-piercing and electrolysis, tattooing and the practice of acupuncture are provided at Appendix 2.
- 2.6 A consolidated set of model byelaws encompassing all types of skin piercing (acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) were produced by the Department of Health as part of guidance issued to local authorities to regulate persons and premises where these activities are carried out. These Model Byelaws reflect current infection control advice and represent industry best practice.
- 2.7 The byelaws provide a clear approach for regulation and enforcement. As a single, multipurpose set of byelaws they are intentionally flexible and can be applied to one, several or all types of skin piercing/skin colouring activities. Further explanation of the consolidated Model Byelaws is provided at Appendix 3.
- 2.8 The adoption of these byelaws will regularise statutory requirements and enable officers to take the appropriate action if necessary to protect public health.

3. Current position/findings

- 3.1 The current byelaws provide for the regulation of persons and premises where ear-piercing and electrolysis, tattooing or acupuncture are carried out. The current byelaws do not include the regulation or registration of persons or businesses providing cosmetic piercing or semi-permanent skin colouring; treatments where there has been significant commercial growth and popular interest from members of the public in obtaining such treatments since the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 was first enacted and byelaws covering South Norfolk were originally created.
- 3.2 The consolidated Model Byelaws were established by the Department of Health in 2004 and are widely implemented by local authorities. They provide an appropriate method for ensuring the protection of public health and do not place any unnecessary, excessive or disproportionate impacts on persons or businesses providing these treatments, beyond that required to protect the health and safety of the public by requiring suitable premises, equipment and infection control procedures.
- 3.3 The registration and regulation of these persons / businesses and adherence to the byelaws by persons / businesses is intended to protect the public by reducing the potential risk of infection from blood borne viruses and other infections and enables officers to take the appropriate action if required.

4. Proposed action

- 4.1 Adoption of the Model Byelaws and implementation of the Local Government Act 2003 will enable the council to register new persons / premises carrying out acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis.
- 4.2 Officers will notify all registered persons / businesses carrying out these activities regarding adoption of the byelaws and provide a copy of the byelaws. Officers will also carry out monitoring visits to determine compliance with the byelaws and provide advice.
- 4.3 A copy of the Model Byelaws will be displayed on the council's website.

5. Other options

- 5.1 The council could decide not to adopt the Model Byelaws and not to require registration and compliance with Model Byelaws by businesses or persons carrying out cosmetic piercing or semi-permanent skin colouring.

6. Issues and risks

- 6.1 The adoption of model byelaws for the regulation of the businesses referred to in this report will protect the health and wellbeing of residents, and especially those vulnerable to infection.
- 6.2 The only way local authorities can effectively control skin piercing is by adopting the Model Byelaws. Without their adoption, South Norfolk Council would not be able to regulate hygiene practices to reduce the risk of infection in premises and by operatives offering body piercing and skin colouring procedures. There is a risk that affected skin piercers may fail to register with the council, and those that are already registered (under earlier byelaws) could breach the proposed byelaws, if they do not register for such extended treatments (where carried out).
- 6.3 Cosmetic piercing and skin colouring carries a risk of blood borne infection if infection control procedures are not carried out effectively. There are also risks of injury and permanent scarring. These risks will be mitigated by putting the consolidated Model Byelaws in place. Environmental Health Officers will conduct routine monitoring inspections of registered businesses, and will monitor for and investigate any unlawful business activity.
- 6.4 **Resource Implications** – The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 enables councils to charge a reasonable fee for the registration of persons and premises carrying out the business of skin piercing. These fees will be reviewed in line with all fees and charges. In the meantime, the existing one-off

registration fee per practitioner of £75.50 would continue to apply, in line with the Council's adopted fees and charges for 2022/23.

- 6.5 Officers propose to review the registration of persons or premises carrying out acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis to ensure all activities are registered and conduct monitoring inspections to assess compliance with the byelaws. Any pending applications from persons or businesses providing semi-permanent skin colouring will be registered. These steps will be funded from existing budgets.
- 6.6 There will be a cost implication for the placing of notices in local newspapers covering the South Norfolk area for two consecutive weeks, publishing the byelaws to be adopted.
- 6.7 **Legal Implications** – Positive regulation is enabled by the recommendations in this report and registration enabled by the adoption of the model byelaws. Legal advice has been taken on the due process to be followed in the adoption of the model byelaws.
- 6.8 **Equality Implications** – An equalities and communities impact assessment has been undertaken, finding there will be no new impacts, and a copy is provided at Appendix 4.
- 6.9 **Environmental Impact** – Whilst these proposals relate to human health, no wider environmental impacts have been identified.
- 6.10 **Crime and Disorder** – The adoption of the byelaws and registration of these persons / premises will regularise these activities. No implications have been identified for crime or disorder.
- 6.11 **Risks** – Adoption of the byelaws enables local authorities to effectively control skin piercing by adopting the Model Byelaws. If the Model Byelaws are not adopted then the council will not be able to effectively regulate hygienic practises aimed at reducing the risk of infection in premises and by operatives offering body piercing and skin colouring procedures, and the consumer demand for these is increasing.
- 6.12 There is a potential risk of skin piercing operators failing to register with the council and those that are registered could breach the byelaws. All registered and new businesses will be provided with a copy of the updated byelaws and will be monitored during routine inspections, any information regarding non-registered activities will be investigated.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The process of adopting the Model Byelaws will be in accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, providing for the public to be notified and invited to make representations. The consolidated set of Model Byelaws will enable the registration of persons / premises and the effective

regulation of practices carried out during acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis with regard to health and safety and the protection of public health.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 Consider the model byelaws in Appendix 1 and to recommend to Council their adoption in accordance with its powers in Part VIII of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.
- 8.2 Recommend to Council to implement the powers contained in Part 8, Chapter 1, Section 120 of the Local Government Act 2003.
- 8.3 Recommend to Council the authorisation to the Director of Place to affix the Council's Common Seal to the byelaws shown in Appendix 1, to adopt the byelaws and make application to the Secretary of State for confirmation of these byelaws.
- 8.4 Recommend to Council to revoke existing legacy byelaws at Appendix 2 upon adoption of the consolidated byelaws at Appendix 1.

Appendices

Appendix 1	Proposed Model Byelaws for acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis
Appendix 2	Existing South Norfolk byelaws for tattooing, acupuncture, ear piercing and electrolysis
Appendix 3	Explanatory note to the consolidated model byelaws
Appendix 4	Equalities and Communities Impact Assessment

Background papers

- 1. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 - Part VIII Acupuncture, Tattooing, Ear Piercing and Electrolysis
[Local Government \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1982 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1982/24/part_viii)
- 2. Local Government Act 2003 - Section 120 regulation of cosmetic piercing and skin-colouring businesses
[Local Government Act 2003 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/31/part_8/chapter_1/section_120)
- 3. CIEH Tattooing and Body piercing guidance Toolkit
[tattooing-and-body-piercing-guidance-toolkit-july-2013.pdf \(cieh.org\)](https://www.cieh.org/tattooing-and-body-piercing-guidance-toolkit-july-2013.pdf)

APPENDIX 1

MODEL BYELAWS

Acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis

Byelaws for the purposes of securing the cleanliness of premises registered under sections 14(2) or 15(2) or both of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and fittings in such premises and of persons registered under sections 14(1) or 15(1) or both of the Act and persons assisting them and of securing the cleansing and, so far as appropriate, sterilization of instruments, materials and equipment used in connection with the practice of acupuncture or the business of tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing or electrolysis, or any two or more of such practice and businesses made by South Norfolk Council in pursuance of sections 14(7) or 15(7) or both of the Act.

Interpretation

1.—(1) In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires—

“The Act” means the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982;

“client” means any person undergoing treatment;

“hygienic piercing instrument” means an instrument such that any part of the instrument that touches a client is made for use in respect of a single client, is sterile, disposable and is fitted with piercing jewellery supplied in packaging that indicates the part of the body for which it is intended, and that is designed to pierce either—

(a) the lobe or upper flat cartilage of the ear, or

(b) either side of the nose in the mid-crease area above the nostril;

“operator” means any person giving treatment, including a proprietor;

“premises” means any premises registered under sections 14(2) or 15(2) of the Act;

“proprietor” means any person registered under sections 14(1) or 15(1) of the Act;

“treatment” means any operation in effecting acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing or electrolysis;

“the treatment area” means any part of premises where treatment is given to clients.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply for the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2.—(1) For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and fittings in such premises a proprietor shall ensure that—

(a) any internal wall, door, window, partition, floor, floor covering or ceiling is kept clean and in such good repair as to enable it to be cleaned effectively;

(b) any waste material, or other litter arising from treatment is handled and disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance as advised by the local authority;

APPENDIX 1

- (c) any needle used in treatment is single-use and disposable, as far as is practicable, or otherwise is sterilized for each treatment, is suitably stored after treatment and is disposed of in accordance with relevant legislation and guidance as advised by the local authority;
- (d) any furniture or fitting in premises is kept clean and in such good repair as to enable it to be cleaned effectively;
- (e) any table, couch or seat used by a client in the treatment area which may become contaminated with blood or other body fluids, and any surface on which a needle, instrument or equipment is placed immediately prior to treatment has a smooth impervious surface which is disinfected—
 - (i) immediately after use; and
 - (ii) at the end of each working day.
- (f) any table, couch, or other item of furniture used in treatment is covered by a disposable paper sheet which is changed for each client;
- (g) no eating, drinking, or smoking is permitted in the treatment area and a notice or notices reading “No Smoking”, and “No Eating or Drinking” is prominently displayed there.

(2)(a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b), where premises are registered under section 14(2) (acupuncture) or 15(2) (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) of the 1982 Act, a proprietor shall ensure that treatment is given in a treatment area used solely for giving treatment;

(b) Sub-paragraph (a) shall not apply if the only treatment to be given in such premises is ear-piercing or nose-piercing using a hygienic piercing instrument.

(3)(a) Subject to sub-paragraph (b), where premises are registered under section 15(2) (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring and cosmetic piercing) of the 1982 Act, a proprietor shall ensure that the floor of the treatment area is provided with a smooth impervious surface;

(b) Sub-paragraph (a) shall not apply if the only treatment to be given in such premises is ear-piercing or nose-piercing using a hygienic piercing instrument.

3.—(1) For the purpose of securing the cleansing and so far as is appropriate, the sterilization of needles, instruments, jewellery, materials and equipment used in connection with treatment—

(a) an operator shall ensure that—

- (i) any gown, wrap or other protective clothing, paper or other covering, towel, cloth or other such article used in treatment—
 - (aa) is clean and in good repair and, so far as is appropriate, is sterile;
 - (bb) has not previously been used in connection with another client unless it consists of a material which can be and has been adequately cleansed and, so far as is appropriate, sterilized.
- (ii) any needle, metal instrument, or other instrument or equipment used in treatment or for handling such needle, instrument or equipment and any part of a hygienic piercing instrument that touches a client is sterile;
- (iii) any jewellery used for cosmetic piercing by means of a hygienic piercing instrument is sterile;

APPENDIX 1

- (iv) any dye used for tattooing or semi-permanent skin-colouring is sterile and inert;
 - (v) any container used to hold dye for tattooing or semi-permanent skin-colouring is either disposed of at the end of each treatment or is cleaned and sterilized before re-use.
- (b) a proprietor shall provide—
- (i) adequate facilities and equipment for—
 - (aa) cleansing; and
 - (bb) sterilization, unless only pre-sterilized items are used.
 - (ii) sufficient and safe gas points and electrical socket outlets;
 - (iii) an adequate and constant supply of clean hot and cold water on the premises;
 - (iv) clean and suitable storage which enables contamination of the articles, needles, instruments and equipment mentioned in paragraphs 3(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) to be avoided as far as possible.

4.—(1) For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of operators, a proprietor—

- (a) shall ensure that an operator—
- (i) keeps his hands and nails clean and his nails short;
 - (ii) keeps any open lesion on an exposed part of the body effectively covered by an impermeable dressing;
 - (iii) wears disposable examination gloves that have not previously been used with another client, unless giving acupuncture otherwise than in the circumstances described in paragraph 4(3);
 - (iv) wears a gown, wrap or protective clothing that is clean and washable, or alternatively a disposable covering that has not previously been used in connection with another client;
 - (v) does not smoke or consume food or drink in the treatment area; and
- (b) shall provide—
- (i) suitable and sufficient washing facilities appropriately located for the sole use of operators, including an adequate and constant supply of clean hot and cold water, soap or detergent; and
 - (ii) suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for operators.
- (2) Where an operator carries out treatment using only a hygienic piercing instrument and a proprietor provides either a hand hygienic gel or liquid cleaner, the washing facilities that the proprietor provides need not be for the sole use of the operator.
- (3) Where an operator gives acupuncture a proprietor shall ensure that the operator wears disposable examination gloves that have not previously been used with another client if—

- (a) the client is bleeding or has an open lesion on an exposed part of his body;
or

APPENDIX 1

- (b) the client is known to be infected with a blood-borne virus; or
- (c) the operator has an open lesion on his hand; or
- (d) the operator is handling items that may be contaminated with blood or other body fluids.

5. A person registered in accordance with sections 14 (acupuncture) or 15 (tattooing, semi-permanent skin-colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis) of the Act who visits people at their request to give them treatment should observe the requirements relating to an operator in paragraphs 3(1)(a) and 4(1)(a).

6. The byelaws relating to **tattooing** that were made by A. Pask, Head of Central Services on the 14th January 1985 and were confirmed by the Secretary of State for Social Services on 3rd May 1985 are revoked.

7. The byelaws relating to **ear piercing and electrolysis** that were made by A. Pask, Head of Central Services on the 14th January 1985 and were confirmed by the Secretary of State for Social Services on 3rd May 1985 are revoked.

8. The byelaws relating to **acupuncture** that were made by A. Pask, Head of Central Services on the 14th January 1985 and were confirmed by the Secretary of State for Social Services on 3rd May 1985 are revoked.

SOUTH NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

made under Section 15 of the

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982

with respect to

TATTOOING

These byelaws may be cited as "The South Norfolk (Tattooing) Byelaws, 1984".

1. Interpretation:

- a. In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires -

"The Act" means the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982;

"Client" means any person undergoing treatment;

"Operator" means any person giving treatment;

"Premises" means any premises registered under Section 15 of the Act for the carrying on of the business of tattooing;

"Proprietor" means any person registered under Section 15 of the Act to carry on the business of tattooing;

"Treatment" means any operation in effecting tattooing;

"The treatment area" means any part of premises where treatment is given to clients.

- b. The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply for the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and fittings therein a proprietor shall ensure that -

- a. All internal walls, doors, windows, partitions, floors and floor coverings, and ceilings are kept clean and in such good repair as to enable them to be cleaned effectively;

- b. The treatment area is used solely for giving treatment;

- c. The floor of the treatment area is provided with a smooth impervious surface;

d. All waste material, and other litter, arising from the treatment, is placed in suitable covered receptacles, which are washable and leakproof, or in leakproof liner bags. The receptacles shall be emptied, or the bags changed, at least once every working day, or more frequently as necessary, and the material disposed of safely. Where liners are not used, the receptacles shall then be cleaned;

e. All needles used in treatment are placed after use in separate covered and leakproof re-usable boxes, or disposable needle boxes designed for the purpose. Where re-usable boxes are used they shall be emptied at least once every working day or more frequently as necessary, and the contents disposed of safely or sterilised for re-use, as appropriate. The boxes shall then be sterilised. Where needle boxes are used they shall be disposed of safely at suitable intervals;

f. All furniture and fittings in the premises are kept clean and in such good repair as to enable them to be cleaned effectively;

g. All tables, couches and seats used by clients in the treatment area, and any surface on which the items specified in 3b below are placed immediately prior to treatment, have a smooth impervious surface which is wiped down with a suitable disinfectant between the treatment of different clients, and thoroughly cleaned at the end of each working day;

h. Where tables or couches are used, they shall be covered by a disposable paper sheet which shall be changed for each client;

i. A notice or notices reading "No Smoking" are prominently displayed within the treatment area.

3. For the purpose of securing the cleansing and, so far as is appropriate, the sterilisation of instruments, materials and equipment used in connection with the treatment -

a. An operator shall ensure that, before use in connection with treatment, any gown, wrap or other protective clothing, paper or other covering, towel, cloth or other such articles used in the treatment -

i. is clean and in good repair, and, so far as is appropriate, is sterile;

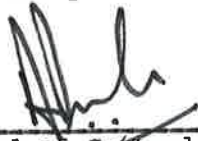
ii. has not previously been used in connection with any other client unless it consists of a material which can be and has been adequately cleaned and, so far as is appropriate, sterilised;

b. An operator shall ensure that -

i. any needle, metal instrument, or other item of equipment, used in treatment or for handling instruments and needles used in treatment, is in a sterile condition and kept sterile until it is used;

- ii. All dyes used for tattooing are bacteriologically clean and inert;
 - iii. the containers used to hold the dyes for each customer are either disposed of at the end of each session of treatments, or are sterilised before re-use;
- c. A proprietor shall provide -
- i. adequate facilities and equipment for the purpose of sterilisation (unless pre-sterilised items are used) and of cleansing, as required in pursuance of these byelaws;
 - ii. sufficient and safe gas points and/or electrical socket outlets to enable compliance with these byelaws;
 - iii. an adequate constant supply of clean hot and cold water readily available at all times on the premises;
 - iv. adequate storage for all items mentioned in byelaw 3 a and b above, so that those items shall be properly stored in a clean and suitable place so as to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of contamination.
4. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of operators -
- a. An operator whilst giving treatment shall ensure that -
- i. his hands and nails are clean, and nails kept short;
 - ii. he is wearing clean and washable clothing, or alternatively a disposable covering that has not previously been used in connection with any other client;
 - iii. he keeps any open boil, sore, cut or open wound on an exposed part of his body effectively covered by an impermeable dressing;
 - iv. he does not smoke or consume food or drink;
- b. A proprietor shall provide -
- i. suitable and sufficient washing facilities for the sole use of operators, such facilities to have hot and cold water, sanitising soap or detergent, and a nail brush;
 - ii. suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for operators.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE SOUTH
NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL WAS
HEREUNTO AFFIXED THIS 14th
DAY OF JANUARY, 1985
in the presence of:



Head of Central Services



3992

The foregoing byelaws are hereby
confirmed by the Secretary of State
for Social Services on

3 May 1985
and shall come into operation on
1 July 1985.



Assistant Secretary
Department of Health
and Social Security



NOTE - THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE BYELAWS

A. Proprietors shall take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with these byelaws by persons working on the premises. Section 16 (9) of the Act lays down that a registered person shall cause to be prominently displayed on the premises a copy of these byelaws and a copy of any certificate of registration issued to him under Part VIII of the Act.

B. Section 16 (2) of the Act (as amended) provides that any person who offends against any of these byelaws shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400. If the convicted person is registered under Section 15 of the Act, the Court may, instead of or in addition to imposing a fine, order the suspension or cancellation of his registration, and of the registration of the premises in which the offence was committed if such premises are occupied by the person so convicted. Section 16 (11) of the Act provides that it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

C. Nothing in these byelaws shall extend to the carrying on of the business of tattooing by or under the supervision of a person who is registered as a medical practitioner or to premises on which any such business is carried on by or under the supervision of such a person.

SOUTH NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

made Under Section 15 of the

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982

with respect to

EAR PIERCING AND ELECTROLYSIS

These byelaws may be cited as "The South Norfolk (Ear Piercing and Electrolysis) Byelaws, 1984".

1. Interpretation:

- a. In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires

"The Act" means the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982;

"Client" means any person undergoing treatment;

"Operator" means any person giving treatment;

"Premises" means any premises registered under Section 15 of the Act for the carrying on of the business of ear piercing or electrolysis;

"Proprietor" means any person registered under Section 15 of the Act to carry on the business of ear-piercing or electrolysis;

"Treatment" means any operation in effecting ear-piercing or electrolysis;

"The treatment area" means any part of premises where treatment is given to clients.

- b. The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply for the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and fittings therein a proprietor shall ensure that -

- a. All internal walls, doors, windows, partitions, floors and floor coverings, and ceilings in any part of the premises used by clients and operators are kept clean and in such good repair as to enable them to be cleaned effectively;

- b. All waste material, and other litter, arising from the treatment, is placed in suitable covered receptacles, which are washable and leakproof, or in leakproof liner bags. The receptacles shall be emptied, or the bags changed, at least once every working day, or more frequently as necessary, and the material disposed of safely. Where liners are not used, the receptacles shall then be cleaned;
- c. All needles used in treatment are placed after use in separate covered and leakproof re-usable boxes, or disposable needle boxes designed for the purpose. When re-usable boxes are used they shall be emptied at least once every working day or more frequently as necessary, and the contents disposed of safely or sterilised for re-use, as appropriate. The boxes shall then be sterilised. Where needle boxes are used they shall be disposed of safely at suitable intervals;
- d. All furniture and fittings in the treatment area are kept clean and in such good repair as to enable them to be cleaned effectively;
- e. All tables, couches and seats used by clients in the treatment area and any surface on which the items specified in 3b below are placed immediately prior to treatment have a smooth impervious surface which is wiped down regularly with a suitable disinfectant;
- f. Where tables or couches are used, they shall be covered by a disposable paper sheet which shall be changed for each client;
- g. A notice or notices reading "No Smoking" are prominently displayed within the treatment area.

3. For the purpose of securing the cleansing and, so far as is appropriate, the sterilisation of instruments, materials and equipment used in connection with the treatment -

- a. An operator shall ensure that, before use in connection with treatment, any gown, wrap or other protective clothing, paper or other covering, towel, cloth or other such articles used in the treatment -
 - i. is clean and in good repair, and, so far as is appropriate, is sterile;
 - ii. has not previously been used in connection with any other client unless it consists of a material which can be and has been adequately cleaned and, so far as is appropriate, sterilised;
- b. An operator shall ensure that any needle, metal instrument, or other item of equipment used in treatment or for handling instruments and needles used in treatment, is in a sterile condition and kept sterile until it is used;

c. A proprietor shall provide -

i. adequate facilities and equipment for the purpose of sterilisation (unless pre-sterilised items are used) and of cleansing, as required in pursuance of these byelaws;

ii. sufficient and safe gas points and/or electrical socket outlets to enable compliance with these byelaws;

iii. an adequate constant supply of clean hot and cold water readily available at all times on the premises;

iv. adequate storage for all items mentioned in byelaw 3 a and b above, so that those items shall be properly stored in a clean and suitable place so as to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of contamination.

4. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of operators -

a. An operator whilst giving treatment shall ensure that -

i. his hands are clean;

ii. he is wearing clean clothing;

iii. he keeps any open boil, sore, cut or open wound on an exposed part of his body effectively covered by an impermeable dressing;


iv. he does not smoke or consume food or drink.

b. A proprietor shall provide:

i. suitable and sufficient washing facilities for the use of operators, such facilities to have hot and cold water, sanitising soap or detergent, and a nail brush;

ii. suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for operators.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE SOUTH
NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL WAS
HEREUNTO AFFIXED THIS 14th
DAY OF JANUARY, 1985
in the presence of:



HEAD OF CENTRAL SERVICES



3991

The foregoing byelaws are hereby
confirmed by the Secretary of State
for Social Services on

3 May '985
and shall come into operation on
1 July '985.

AB Burton

Assistant Secretary
Department of Health
and Social Security.



NOTE - THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE BYELAWS

A. Proprietors shall take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with these byelaws by persons working on the premises. Section 16(9) of the Act lays down that a registered person shall cause to be prominently displayed on the premises a copy of these byelaws and a copy of any certificate of registration issued to him under Part VIII of the Act.

B. Section 16(2) of the Act (as amended) provides that any person who offends against any of these byelaws shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400. If the convicted person is registered under Section 15 of the Act, the Court may, instead of or in addition to imposing a fine, order the suspension or cancellation of his registration, and of the registration of the premises in which the offence was committed if such premises are occupied by the person so convicted. Section 16(11) of the Act provides that it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

C. Nothing in these byelaws shall extend to the carrying on of the business of ear piercing or of electrolysis as the case may be by or under the supervision of a person who is registered as a medical practitioner or to premises on which any such business is carried on by or under the supervision of such a person.

SOUTH NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

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SKIN PIERCING BYELAWS

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CONFIRMED 3 MAY 1985

OPERATIVE FROM 1 JULY 1985

These byelaws extend to all parts of
the South Norfolk District

NOTE – THE FOLLOWING DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE BYELAWS

A Proprietors shall take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with these byelaws by persons working on the premises. Section 16(9) of the Act lays down that a registered person shall cause to be prominently displayed on the premises a copy of these byelaws and a copy of any certificate of registration issued to him under Part VIII of the Act.

B Section 16(2) of the Act (as amended) provides that any person who offends against any of these byelaws shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £400. If the convicted person is registered under **Section 14** of the Act, the Court may, instead of or in addition to imposing a fine, order the suspension of the premises in which the offence was committed if such premises are occupied by the person so convicted. Section 16(11) of the Act provides that it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence.

C Nothing in these byelaws shall extend to the carrying on of the business of acupuncture as the case may be by or under the supervision of a person who is registered as a medical practitioner or to premises on which any such business is carried on by or under the supervision of such a person.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE SOUTH
NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL WAS
HEREUNTO AFFIXED THIS 14th
DAY OF JANUARY 1985

In the presence of :

L.S.

A.E. PASK, Head of Central Services

The foregoing byelaws are hereby
confirmed by the Secretary of State
for Social Services on the
3rd day of May 1985
and shall come into operation on

L.S.

the 1st day of July 1985

A D Barton
Assistant Secretary
Department of Health
and Social Security

SOUTH NORFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL

BYELAWS

made under Section 14 of the

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1982

with respect to

ACUPUNCTURE

These byelaws may be cited as “The South Norfolk (Acupuncture) Byelaws, 1984”.

1. Interpretation:

a. In these byelaws, unless the context otherwise requires:-

“The Act” means the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982;

“Client” means any person undergoing treatment;

“Operator” means any person giving treatment;

“Premises” means any premises registered under Section 14 of the Act:

“Proprietor” means any person registered under Section 14 of the Act:

“Treatment” means any operation in the practice of acupuncture;

“The Treatment Area” means any part of premises where treatment is given to clients.

b. The Interpretation Act 1978 shall apply for the interpretation of these byelaws as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of premises and fittings therein a proprietor shall ensure that –

a) All internal walls, doors, windows, partitions, floors and floor coverings, and ceilings are kept clean and in such good repair as to enable them to be cleaned effectively:

b) The treatment area is used solely for giving treatment:

- c) All waste material, and other litter, arising from the treatment, is placed in suitable covered receptacles, which are washable and leakproof, or in leakproof liner bags. The receptacles shall be emptied, or the bags changed, at least once every working day, or more frequently as necessary, and the material disposed of safely. Where liners are not used, the receptacles shall then be cleaned:
 - d) All needles used in treatment are placed after use in separate covered and leakproof re-usable boxes, or disposable needle boxes designed for the purpose. When re-usable boxes are used they shall be emptied at least once every working day or more frequently as necessary, and the contents disposed of safely or sterilised for re-use, as appropriate. The boxes shall then be sterilised. Where needle boxes are used they shall be disposed of safely at suitable intervals:
 - e) All furniture and fittings in the premises are kept clean and in such good repair as to enable them to be cleaned effectively;
 - f) All tables, couches and seats used by clients in the treatment area and any surface on which the item specified in 3b below are placed immediately prior to treatment, have a smooth impervious surface which is wiped down at least daily with a suitable disinfectant,
 - g) Where tables or couches are used, they shall be covered by a disposable paper sheet which shall be changed for each client
 - h) A notice or notices reading "No Smoking" are prominently displayed within the treatment area.
3. For the purpose of securing the cleansing and, so far as is appropriate, the sterilisation of instruments, materials and equipment used in connection with the treatment-
- a) An operator shall ensure that, before use in connection with treatment, any gown, wrap or other protective clothing, paper or other covering, towel, cloth or other such articles used in the treatment –
 - (i) is clean and in good repair, and, so far as is appropriate, is sterile;
 - (ii) has not previously been used in connection with any other client unless it consists of a material which can be and has been adequately cleaned and, so far as is appropriate, sterilised;

- b) An operator shall ensure that
 - (i) any needle, metal instrument, or other item of equipment used in treatment or for handling instruments and needles used in treatment, is in a sterile condition and kept sterile until it is used;
- c) A proprietor shall provide –
 - (i) adequate facilities and equipment for the purpose of sterilisation (unless pre-sterilised items are used) and of cleansing, as required in pursuance of these byelaws:
 - (ii) sufficient and safe gas points and/or electrical socket outlets to enable compliance with these byelaws:
 - (iii) an adequate constant supply of clean hot and cold water readily available at all times on the premises:
 - (iv) adequate storage for all items mentioned in byelaw 3 (a) and (b) above, so that those items shall be properly stored in a clean and suitable place so as to avoid, as far as possible, the risk of contamination.
- 4. For the purpose of securing the cleanliness of operators –
 - (a) An operator whilst giving treatment shall ensure that:-
 - (i) his hands are clean; and nails kept short;
 - (ii) he is wearing clean and washable clothing, or alternatively a disposable covering that has not previously been used in connection with any other client;
 - (iii) he keeps any open boil, sore, cut or open wound on an exposed part of his body effectively covered by a impermeable dressing;
 - (iv) he does not smoke or consume food or drink.
 - (b) A proprietor shall provide:
 - (i) suitable and sufficient washing facilities for the sole use of operators, such facilities to have hot and cold water, sanitising soap or detergent, and a nail brush;
 - (ii) suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for operators.

Appendix 3

Further explanation of the consolidated model byelaws

The following is a summary of the key changes and additions provided for in the consolidated Model Byelaws, with a brief explanation in each case as to the purpose:

1. Section 2(1)(c) encourages the use of treatment needles to be single use and disposable rather than sterilised and reusable.

This amendment attempts to further reduce the risk of cross contamination from client to client and minimise handling of the needles by the operator.

2. Section 2(1)(e) specifies in detail the equipment to be disinfected and increases the frequency of this process to 'after each use' in addition to the previous requirement of 'at the end of each working day' only.

This ensures thorough understanding by the operator of exactly which pieces of equipment are to be disinfected in addition to the frequency of the process, reducing further client to client cross contamination risks.

3. Section 2(1)(g) introduces a new requirement to prevent eating, drinking and smoking in treatment areas in addition to notices stating 'No Smoking' and 'No Eating or Drinking' being prominently displayed in the treatment area.

This reduces the risk of contamination from client to client and practitioner to client by removal of activities that increase this risk.

4. Section 2(2)(a) introduces the requirement to provide treatment, other than that for ear and nose piercing (section 2(2)(b)) in a treatment area used solely for providing treatment.

This not only determines specific areas in which activities are carried out that are more at risk from bodily fluid spillages but also protects the client's dignity given the likely body/skin exposure.

5. Section 2(3)(a) introduces the requirement for treatment areas (other than for ear and nose piercing) to be provided with a smooth impervious floor surface.

This enables thorough cleaning and disinfection of floor areas following body fluid spillages potentially more likely to be associated with these practices i.e. tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, acupuncture, electrolysis and body piercing, (other than nose and ear), further reducing cross contamination risks.

6. Section 3(1) and 3(1)(a)(iii) introduces both needles and jewellery to the list of items to be clean and sterile.

This provides a more specific and updated list of items to be included in these processes ensuring the reduction in cross contamination risk.

7. Section 3(1)(a)(iv) changes the wording used by the previous byelaws regarding the dye used in tattooing and semi-permanent skin colouring from 'bacteriologically clean' to 'sterile'.

This brings uniformity to the wording in the byelaws and reduces any risk of confusion.

8. There is some rearrangement of the wording in Section 3(1)(b) of the new combined model byelaws, however, the context is the same as the existing byelaws.

Appendix 3

9. Section 4(1)(a)(ii) requires any open lesion on any exposed part of the operator to be effectively covered by an impermeable dressing.

The existing byelaws specifically name the type of wounds to be effectively covered by an impermeable dressing. This potentially excludes other wounds which, if not appropriately dressed and protected, could also pose cross contamination risks. This change seeks to address the anomalies.

10. Section 4(1)(a)(iii) introduces the requirement for the operator to wear disposable examination gloves that have not previously been used with another client (with the exception of acupuncture in certain circumstances as set out in section 4(3)(a – d) of the model consolidated byelaws and is highlighted in section 3.13 below).

This aims to reduce the risk of cross contamination from client–client, operator–client and client–operator by providing a barrier to body fluids and surface bacteria.

11. Section 4(1)(b)(i) of the new, combined model byelaws removes the requirement for a nail brush to be available for the hand hygiene of operators.

Nail brushes are proven to be potential sources of high levels of bacteria. The removal of their use eliminates this cross contamination risk.

12. Section 4(2) states that in premises where only a hygienic piercing instrument is used (i.e. for ear and nose piercing), the washing facilities provided can be shared with people other than the piercing operator.

This is a new risk based approach.

13. Section 4(3)(a-d) spells out under which circumstances disposable gloves should be worn during the practice of acupuncture.

This ensures a reduction in client-client, client-operator cross contamination in the higher risk elements of acupuncture treatment.

14. Section 5 of the new model combined byelaws makes provision for the practice of acupuncture, tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing and electrolysis by registered persons to be carried out elsewhere from their registered premises on request. Whilst the requirements relating to the premises cannot therefore be applied the requirement remains for compliance relating to the operator as stated in section 3 (1)(a) and 4(1)(a) of the new model byelaws.

This allows clients to receive treatment in the comfort and security of a premises of their choice, if they so wish, and at the operators' agreement (e.g. at home). This will ensure operator associated risks of cross contamination are controlled.

Equalities and Communities Impact Assessment

Name of Officer/s completing assessment: Paula Skitt/Leigh Chant

Date of Assessment: 24th January 2022

1. What is the proposed Policy (please provide sufficient detail)?

For the purposes of the assessment the term 'Policy' relates to any new or revised policies, practices or procedures under consideration.

Officers propose the adoption of consolidated Model Byelaws under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions Act) 1982 as amended by the Local Government Act 2003 in the South Norfolk Council area. These will require the registration and regulation of persons / premises providing tattooing, semi-permanent skin colouring, cosmetic piercing, electrolysis and acupuncture for the purposes of securing the cleanliness of premises, fittings and persons and where appropriate the sterilisation of equipment used in connection with these businesses. A formal report will seek agreement to the necessary procedures to adopt this consolidated set of Model Byelaws. The council will not be required to develop any new local byelaws, nor to develop or adapt any wording of byelaws since this is already provided in the Model Byelaws.

2. Which protected characteristics under the Equalities Act 2010 does this Policy impact: (indicate whether the impact could be **positive**, **neutral**, or **negative**)

Protected Characteristic	Potential Impact		
	Positive	Neutral	Negative
Age		√	
Disability		√	
Race		√	
Sex		√	
Religion or Belief		√	
Sexual Orientation		√	
Marriage/Civil Partnership		√	
Pregnancy/Maternity		√	
Gender Reassignment		√	

3. Which additional Communities characteristics does this policy impact?

Health		√	
Place inc. Rurality		√	
Low Income and Poverty		√	

3. What do you believe are the potential equalities impacts of this policy?

Please include:

- Partnership organisations worked with in the development of this policy
- Evidence gathered to inform your decision
- Where you have consulted, Who and How this has informed the decision/policy

- Any other groups impacted not detailed above

Note: Impacts could be **positive**, **neutral**, or **negative** and impact groups differently

The report details the reasoning for the adoption of the consolidated byelaws, the activities providing semi-permanent skin colouring or cosmetic piercing are not included in the current byelaws. The byelaws regulate key areas of these businesses regarding the hygiene of the structure and equipment used and the adherence to infection control procedures necessary to protect the health of persons receiving these services.

It is not anticipated that there will be any equalities impacts if South Norfolk Council adopt the consolidated byelaws, all costs are incurred by the person or business carrying out the activity.

5. What do you believe are the potential communities impacts of this policy?

Please include:

- How the policy can meet agreed priorities
- Evidence gathered to inform your decision
- Partnership organisations worked with in the development of this policy
- Where you have consulted, Who and How this has informed the decision/policy
- Any other groups impacted not detailed above

Note: Impacts could be **positive**, **neutral**, or **negative** and impact groups differently

It is not anticipated that the adoption of these byelaws will have any communities impacts, the adoption of these byelaws protects public health by requiring the persons / businesses carrying out these activities to register their activities with the Council. Adherence to the byelaws provides a level playing field for all persons / businesses carrying out these activities as well as protecting public health.

There is a fee for the registration of these persons / businesses, this is a one off registration fee. South Norfolk already registers and charges a fee to the persons / businesses carrying out tattooing, acupuncture, electrolysis and ear piercing. The consolidated byelaws additionally include the registration and regulation of semi-permanent skin colouring (for example micro-blading and semi-permanent micro pigmentation) and cosmetic piercing (piercing of parts of the body other than ear lobes).

The procedure for the adoption of byelaws includes the placing of 2 notices in a local newspaper for at least 28 days before requesting confirmation of the byelaws by the Secretary of State.

6. How is it proposed that any identified negative impacts are mitigated?

Please include:

- Steps taken to mitigate, for example, other services that may be available
- If a neutral impact has been identified can a positive impact be achieved?
- If you are unable to resolve the issues highlighted during this assessment, please explain why
- How impacts will be monitored and addressed?
- Could the decision/policy be implemented in a different way?
- What is the impact if the decision/policy is not implemented?

The purpose of adopting the consolidated byelaws is to protect public health, it does not impact against any protected characteristic in a negative way.

If the byelaws are not adopted then persons /businesses providing semi-permanent skin colouring or cosmetic piercing will remain unregistered and unregulated.

The overriding consideration in the adoption of these consolidated byelaws is the protection of public health.

Signed by evaluator: Leigh Chant

Signed by responsible head of department:

Please send your completed forms to the equalities lead (Victoria Parsons) to be reviewed and stored in accordance with our legal duty.

REVIEW DATE - _____

(See Page 2 for details of reviews. Please send a copy of the reviewed document to Victoria Parsons)