Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh Mid Ulster District Council	**Equality & Good Relations Screening Report**

Introduction

Mid Ulster District Council has a statutory duty to screen its policies, procedures, practices/decisions. This Policy Screening Form and Report assists Council Departments to consider the likely equality and good relations impacts of the aforementioned, if any, placed upon our ratepayers, citizens, service users, staff and visitors to the district.

Section 1 – Policy scoping

This asks the Policy Author to provide details on the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence you have gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations. Reference to policy within this document refers to either of the aforementioned (policy, procedure, practice, and/ or decision).

Section 2 – Screening questions

This asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and issues.

Section 3 –Screening decision

This guides the Council to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

Section 4 – Monitoring

This provides guidance to the Council on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Section 5 – Approval and authorisation

This verifies the Council's approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

Appendix A Screening Process

Section 1 Policy Scoping & Information

1. Policy Name		
Public Realm Scheme in Coalisland		
2. Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?		
This is a new policy.		
3. What is it trying to achieve? (aims/outcomes)		
The implementation of Public Realm Scheme in Coalisland town centre. The proposed public realm scheme involves environmental improvements on the following streets:- The Square, Dungannon Road, Barrack Square, Main Street, Stewarstown Road, Station Road, Lineside, Barrack Street, Washingbay Road, Platters. The aim of this project is to reinvigorate Coalisland town centre and surroundings streets, creating an outstanding, quality public realm. The outcomes of the project are as follows:- • To create a safe, high-quality pedestrians-friendly environment • Be accessible to pedestrians and vehicles • Improve traffic flow and parking management • Enhance aesthetics • Revitalise and reinvigorate the town to help encourage more visitors and shoppers into the town centre • Promotion of business development • Continues to be a neutral space.		
4. Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?	Yes	✓
	No	
People with a Disability, people with dependent e.g. care of a young child		
5. Who initiated or wrote the policy?		
Mid Ulster District Council		
7. Who owns and who implements the policy?		
Mid Ulster District Council		

Implementation factors

		Yes	No
Are there any factors which could contribute to/ detract from intended aim/ outcome of the policy?			
• If yes, are they financial?		✓	
• If yes, are they legislative?		✓	
• If yes, Please specify	***Financial:*** The proposed project is valued at £3,299,416. 90% funding from the scheme will be granted by the Department for Communities - £3,059,474, with remaining funding by Mid Ulster District Council - £339,942 ***Legislative:*** The scheme encompasses the introduction of a one-way system and parking enforcement process conducted by the Department for Infrastructure.		
• Other, Please specify			

Stakeholders

The internal and external (actual or potential) that the policy will be impacted upon

	Yes	No
Staff	✓	
Service Users	✓	
Other public sector organisations	✓	
Voluntary/community/ trade unions	✓	
Other, please specify	None	

Others policies with a bearing on this policy

Policies	Owners
Department for Community Policy Framework 2013	Department . for Communities
Council's Procurement Policy	Mid Ulster District Council

Available evidence

Information and available evidence (qualitative and quantitative) gathered to inform the policy under each of the Section 75 groups as identified within the Northern Ireland Act 1998.

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
Religious belief	63.77% of the population were brought up in the Catholic religion and 33.46% belong or were brought up in a Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religion. Other religions comprised 690 (0.5%) and None 3,153 (2.28%) of the population (Source: 2011 Census).

Religion or Religion brought up in	No.	%
Catholic	88,375	63.77
Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	46,372	33.46
Other religions	690	0.5
None	3,153	2.28
Total	**138,590**	**100**

Within the Coalisland area the population is 9,258, the breakdown is as follows:-

Religion or Religion brought up	NO.	%
Catholic	8626	93.17%
Protestant and Other Christian (including other Christian related)	527	5.69%
None	105	1.14%

Political party representation can be used as an approximate barometer of political opinion of people within Mid Ulster council area. The most recent local government/ council election in 2014 the percentage 1st preference vote share for each of the political party/ independents is detailed bellowed along with representation (seats) on Council (Source: NISRA):

Party	Votes	Percentage	Council Seats
SF	22,587	41.0%	18
DUP	9,723	17.6%	8
UUP	9,573	17.4%	7
SDLP	7,600	13.8%	6
Independent	2,689	4.9%	1
TUV	2,380	4.3%	0
Alliance	250	0.6%	0
UKIP	195	0.4%	0

Coalisland is located within the Torrent ward. The make-up of political representation within this ward consists of 4SF, 1UUP and 1SDLP membership.

Racial group

According to the 2011 Census the overwhelming majority of the population 136,485 (98.48%) were classified as 'white'. Within this total will be migrant communities, such as Polish, Lithuanian and so forth. Statistics indicate that the number of people in Mid Ulster Local Government District (LGD) born outside Northern Ireland is:

Place of Birth	No.
Great Britain	4,053
Republic of Ireland	2,250
EU Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)	6,795
Other	2,280

The minority ethnic language profile within the area can serve as a possible indicator of the Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) community profile within the district. The composition of language groups in Mid Ulster LGD area is also noted from the 2011 census by NISRA as:

Main Languages of residents in Mid Ulster Council area	No.
English	125,715
Polish	2,008
Lithuanian	2,039
Portuguese	903
Irish (Gaelic)	404
Slovak	477
Russian	297
Latvia	261
Hungarian	117
Chinese	64
Tagalog/Filipino	38
Malaysian	33
Other	922

Statistics below indicates the place of birth for people within the Coalisland area.

Place of Birth	No.
Great Britain	7,983
Republic of Ireland	171
EU Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)	575
Other	89

Main Languages of residents in the Coalisland Area	No.
English	7758
Polish	96
Lithuanian	244
Portuguese	33
Irish (Gaelic)	56
Slovak	22
Russian	52
Latvia	28
Hungarian	19
Chinese	1
Other	48

Age

The age profile of Mid Ulster Local Government District area as at 2015 (Source, NISRA)

	Coalisland	Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland
Total Population	9,258	144,002	1,851,621
0-15 years	2,372 (26%)	33,123 (23%)	385,200 (21%)
16-39 years	3,004 (32%)	47,646 (33%)	583,116 (31%)
40-64 years	2,682 (29%)	43,621 (30%)	591,481 (32%)
65+ years	1,201 (13%)	19,612 (14%)	291,824 (16%)
Population Change % (2005-2015)	12.2%	15.3%	7.2%

Marital status

The below table sets out the martial status profile for Mid Ulster District Council area as extracted from results of the 2011 Census

	Coalisland		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	%	No.	%	N	%
Single (never married or never registered a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	2,515	36.2%	38,353	35.97	517,393	36.14
Married (Aged 16+)	3.047	43.9%	54,192	50.82	680,831	47.56
In a registered same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	328	0.05 %	62	0.06	1,243	0.09
Separated (but is still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	335	0.05%	3,369	3.16	56,911	3.98
Divorced or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (Aged 16+)	328	0.48%	4,139	3.88	78,074	5.45
Widowed or surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	394	0.06%	6,523	6.12	97,088	6.78

Sexual orientation

No specific statistics are available from the 2011 government census for this Category and there are therefore no official statistics available in relation to persons of different sexual orientation. However, the Integrated Household Survey would include between 3% and 4% would be either gay, lesbian and/or bisexual. However, due to the nature of 'disclosure' in this area, umbrella organisations often state that the figure may be closer to 10%.

Region	Heterosexual / Straight	Gay/ Lesbian	Bisexual	Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual	Other	Don't know /refuse	No response
England	92.54%	1.10%	0.51%	1.61%	0.33%	4.07%	1.45%
Wales	93.93%	1.04%	0.48%	1.52%	0.45%	2.99%	1.11%
Scotland	94.65%	0.82%	0.33%	1.14%	0.26%	2.59%	1.37%
N Ireland	**93.00%**	**0.64%**	**0.96%**	**1.60%**	**0.26%**	**3.98%**	**1.17%**
Total	92.80%	1.06%	0.51%	1.57%	0.32%	3.89%	1.42%

Research also conducted by the HM Treasury shows that between 5%-7% of the UK population identify themselves as gay, lesbian, bisexual or 'trans' (transsexual, transgendered and transvestite) (LGBT).

Men & women generally

The gender profile of Mid Ulster LGD is detailed as;

	Coalisland Area		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Male	4,335	49%	69,362	50.05	887,323	49.00
Female	4.483	51%	69,228	49.95	923,540	51.00

Disability

According to the 2011 NISRA census statistics 19.39% of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities whilst 80.43% of people within the district stated their general health was either good or very good

	Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Disability / long term health	26,870	19.39	374,646	20.69
No disability / long term health problem	111,720	80.61	1,436,217	79.31

Within the Coalisland area statistics show 22% of people had a long term health problem or a disability that limited their day to day activities which 78% of people stated their health was either good or very good.

In Northern Ireland the profile of persons with a disability has been reported by Disability Action as;

- More than 1 in 5 or 21% of the population have a disability
- 1 in 7 people have some form of hearing loss
- 5,000 persons use sign language - British Sign Language and/or Irish Sign Language
- There are 57,000 blind persons or persons with significant impairment
- 52,000 persons with learning difficulties

Dependants

Persons with dependents may be people who have personal responsibility for the care of a child (or children), a person with a disability, and/ or a dependent older person. The below table provides a summary with respect Mid Ulster LGD.

	Coalisland		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Households with dependent children	2,994	32.34%	18,626	38.99	238,094	33.86
Lone parent households with dependents	1,235	13.34%	3,485	7.30	63,921	9.09
People providing unpaid care	944.3	10.24%	12,821	10.69	231,980	11.82

	Of the households in Mid Ulster Local Government District with dependent children, they can be summarised as; • 7,407 families in households have 1 dependent child • 6,394 families in households with two dependent children • 5,014 families in households with three dependent children There are 37,306 dependent children within families.

Additional evidence gathered includes via consultation includes the following:

Consultation Outputs 2016-2017

- September 2016 engaged with a wide range of stakeholders and set out short, medium and long term proposals and actions in relation to Coalisland. The report highlighted that accessible, traffic flows and congestion are a particular problem in Coalisland.

- From September 2017 to November 2017 the initial proposals were put on public display in the Cornmill Heritage Centre and Western House in Coalisland.

- In October 2017 public meetings had been held where the public could ask questions and share their views on the proposed scheme.

- On the 5th October 2017 an additional meeting along with a site walkover on the 16th November took place with representatives of Mid Ulster Disability Forum. Council and the ICT team had been involved in the walkover, where important points had been raised and recommendations suggested. The disability forum also completed a short survey of their current views on the town centre streetscape.
  The forum found the following issues:
- Some footpaths were too narrow for wheelchairs to travel
- Dropped kerbs did not have corresponding on opposite side of road
- Dropped kerbs were not level with road causing possible trip hazard
- Little Parking provision for Blue badge holders
- Cars parking on footpaths extensively resulted in wheelchair using road
- A lack of crossing points/ dropped kerbs.
- Steps/gradients causing restrictions to shops

Overall, the forum felt that currently Coalisland was currently not very accessible to disabled people with many issues also affecting parents with prams and older people affected by mobility. As an aging population in Mid Ulster it is expected that mobility restrictions in older people will continue to rise and therefore provisions to enhance footpaths and crossings will go a long way in addressing this.

The early involvement of disability needs in a project of this scale is very welcomed and it gives the opportunity to make Coalisland a very accessible town, one that can be promoted through the Forum and beyond. The forum and partner organisations would also welcome the opportunity to further develop links to the town through our Accessible Website and other proposed projects

A photographic survey of the physical condition of the existing streetscape was undertaken on the 2nd November 2017. The character and appearance of the current streetscape is diminished for a number of reasons:-

- The existing paving materials and street furniture are dated. The mixture of black paving and asphalt surfacing, along with areas of poor reinstatement, create a disjointed appearance and difficult for visual impaired.
- The footpaths are narrow in places with few pedestrian crossings provided, and no dropped kerbs which impacts pedestrian movement and presents a safety issue given the high volume of traffic in the town including goods vehicles,
- There are currently no parking restrictions enforced within the town, with cars parking haphazardly leading to traffic congestion restricting traffic flows and further issues for wheelchair users, visual impaired etc.

Consultation Outputs 2018

In May 2018 two more additional information sessions were held to update the public and business community as to how the project was progressing and to provide responses to any queries raised during the initial consultation session. This included visual outputs from traffic modelling, proposed pedestrian crossing points, additional parking and 3D visualisation of the scheme. In October 2018 a further meeting has been held with all representatives to share final proposed design

Meeting have also been held with Statutory Agents – DFI, DFC, River Agency, utilities – NIE, BT, NIW, SGN, PSNI Crime Prevention Team, Translink, Neighbourhood Renewal, internal team within council, traders and elected members.

October 2018, final design proposal had been presented to all key stakeholders e.g disability forum, business community, elected members etc. Discussion at the information session included:- ensuring a balanced movement between motor vehicles and pedestrians, bus movement, parking arrangements and enforcement and details on the preferred option.

Consultation <u>outputs</u> have influenced the design in the following ways:

- The footpath widths will be widened to 2m where possible, therefore improving accessibility for wheelchair users or buggies. Footpath gradient and kerb show to be amended in accordance with DMRB and DfI Roads DEM 154/15 Kerb heights in public realm schemes respectively.

- In order to improve pedestrian movement throughout the town, a series of new uncontrolled crossing points shall be provided. The two existing controlled crossing points on Lineside and the Square shall be maintained. Three new pedestrian refuge islands are proposed, two adjacent to the roundabout at Newell Stores and one at Clarman Architects on the Dungannon Rd. A number of footpath build-outs shall be provided to improve slight lines at pedestrian crossing points, and minimising the width of carriageway and therefore improving pedestrian safety. All new crossing points to be DDA compliant. Tactile paving will be provided in accordance with "Guidance on the use of tactile paving surfaces"

- It is proposed that the footpaths within the scheme shall be resurfaced with natural stone paving. Natural stone paving is extremely durable, therefore it has a much longer life span than the alternative clay or concrete paviours. Natural stone material will complement the stone and brickwork of adjoining buildings. The proposed material will meet the required specification for slip and skid resistance for external paving. Paving colour shall be selected to provide adequate colour contrast between footpath and carriageway.

- Proposed new street furniture will be selected to reflect the industrial heritage of the town. Durable materials will be used to avoid damage by vandals. Street furniture to be considerately located to avoid constricting footpath widths. Reflective tape to be added to bollards to improve visibility.

- New street light with white LED will be used to improve lighting quality. Street lighting shall be replaced with new LED lanterns. LED lights are more environmentally friendly than traditional lanterns as they have a much longer life span and require significantly less maintenance. LED lights also reduce light pollution as they provide a more focused light, with reduced light spill.

- It is proposed to amend the existing traffic flow on Main St to one-way only (travelling west to east). This reduction in carriageway width will allow the footpaths on both sides of Main St to be widened to 2m, therefore improving access for pedestrians, wheel chair users and buggies. The one way system, in conjunction with the redevelopment of No. 18 Main St will provide enough space to create additional formal parking spaces, in the form of angled parking.

- A new loading bay will be provided on Main St to discourage HGV lorries from blocking the carriageway or parking on footpaths when unloading.

- New parking restrictions to be implemented throughout the town centre to prevent motorists from parking on the footways and obstructing pedestrians. This will follow the DFI legislation process thereby width of bays and locations will be a separate consultation process.

- It is proposed to redevelop the existing site at No. 18 Main St to provide a new landscaped area and events space. The removal of existing disused building will open up a line of sight from Main St to Cornmill car park, make the existing Cornmill building a focal point for the town.

- Proposed new paths will provide a pedestrian connection between Main St and the Cornmill car park. The paths shall be sloped, at a DDA compliant gradient, which can be used by everyone rather than steps with separate ramped system.

- In order to mitigate the risk of this area being used by those involved in Anti-Social Behaviour, it is important to ensure there are clear lines of sight and no areas where these individuals could be concealed from view and present a risk to other members of the public.

- It is proposed to provide three additional on-street disabled parkings bays as part of this development, one space on The Square, and two spaces on Main St. These spaces shall complement the existing five disabled spaces located within the Cornmill car park.

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 category	**Details of needs/experiences/priorities**
Religious belief	Coalisand's population is generally made up of a single identity CNR population. However, the town centre is generally perceived as a neutral, shared space. Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more engagement during events, day to day activities etc.
Political opinion	Coalisand's population is generally made up of a single identity CNR population. However, the town centre is generally perceived as a neutral, shared space. Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more engagement during events, day to day activities etc.
Racial group	Coalisand's population is generally made up of a single identity CNR population. However, the town centre is generally perceived as a neutral, shared space. Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more engagement during events, day to day activities etc.
Age	Evidence gathered through public engagement exercise suggests that the development of new public spaces should make the public realm more accessible and attractive to families and older people. It is the intention of the Department of Infrastructure to introduce Parking Enforcement on the completion of the public

	realm. This will allow a greater circulation of vehicles using spaces and avoid all day parking.
Marital status	**N/A**
Sexual orientation	**N/A**
Men and women generally	**N/A**
Disability	The needs of disabled people have been considered as part of a targeted consultation process. Specific concerns have been raised by those with sight loss and wheelchair users, these included • Some footpaths were too narrow for wheelchairs to travel • Dropped kerbs did not have corresponding on opposite side of road • Dropped kerbs were not level with road causing possible trip hazard • Little Parking provision for Blue badge holders • Cars parking on footpaths extensively resulted in wheelchair using road • A lack of crossing points/ dropped kerbs. • Steps/gradients causing restrictions to shops Is has been acknowledged that paving, street furniture, drop kerbs, colour schemes etc. should all be considered through-out the design the scheme. To mitigate against any impacts walkovers and consultations should be ongoing throughout the process and implementation**.**
Dependants	The Public Realm scheme for Coalisland should make the public space more physically accessible and attractive to families with young children and carers with dependents. The design of the system ensures that it is accessible for all users, thereby area should be suitable for buggies, wheelchairs, mobility scooters etc.

Section 2 – Screening Questions

In making a decision as to carry out an Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA), the Council should consider its answers to the questions 1- 3 detailed below.

If the Council's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity categories, then the Council may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity, the Council should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the Council's conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If the Council's conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

In favour of a 'major' impact

a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;

b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;

c) Potential equality impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;

d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;

e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;

f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of 'minor' impact

a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;

b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by

making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;

c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;

d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity.

In favour of none

a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity.

Screening questions

1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories (minor/ major/ none)		
Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? minor/major/none
Religious belief	Coalisand's population is generally made up of a single identity CNR population. However, the town centre is generally perceived as a neutral, shared space. Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more engagement during events, day to day activities etc.	Minor Positive
Political opinion	Coalisand's population is generally made up of a single identity CNR population. However, the town centre is generally perceived as a neutral, shared space. Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more engagement during events, day to day activities etc.	Minor Positive
Racial group	Coalisand's population is generally made up of a single identity CNR population. However, the town centre is generally perceived as a neutral, shared space. Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more engagement during events, day to day activities etc.	Minor Positive
Age	There are numerous benefits to creating a safe, accessible town centre environment. Poor quality built environments are associated with lower levels of mental well-being, particularly for the elderly, high levels of anti-	Minor Positive

	social behaviour. Thereby the creation of a well-lit area, make people feel more safe, crossing points become more accessible and improve usage within the town centre. The footpath widths throughout the scheme will be widened to 2m where possible thereby improving accessibility for wheelchair users or buggies. Footpath gradients and kerb show to be amended in accordance with DMRB and DFI Roads DEM 154/15 Kerb heights in public realm scheme respectively.	
Marital status	None	None
Sexual orientation	None	None
Men and women generally	None	None
Disability	The Public Realm scheme for Coalisland should make the public space more physically accessible and attractive to families with young children and carers with dependents. The design of the system ensures that it is accessible for all users, thereby area should be suitable for buggies, wheelchairs, mobility scooters etc. Within the design detail a number of importance measures will be implemented as part of the scheme this has been documented under design outputs. Outputs include improvement of street width, traffic flow, street lighting, parking arrangements and crossing points.	Minor Positive
Dependants	The Public Realm scheme for Coalisland should make the public space more physically accessible and attractive to families with young children and carers with dependents.	Minor Positive

	The design of the system ensures that it is accessible for all users, thereby area should be suitable for buggies, wheelchairs, mobility scooters etc. There will therefore be minor positive impacts in terms of promoting equality of opportunity.	

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within Section 75 equality categories? (Yes/ No)		
Section 75 category	If **Yes,** provide details	If **No,** provide reasons
Religious belief	A town centre has the opportunity to provided a shared environment of all users under the section 75 thereby the design has been careful planned out to create a safe, accessible town centre for all.	
Political opinion	See religious belief	
Racial group	See religious belief	
Age	The proposed scheme will encourage active use of the town centre space for all age groups. The new designs put in place will also offer increased accessible space that will be beneficial to both younger and older people.	
Marital status	There are no specific aspects of the proposals in the vision that will have an impact on the promotion of equality of opportunity between men and women generally.	
Sexual orientation	There are no specific aspects of the proposals in the vision that will have an impact on the promotion of	

	equality of opportunity between men and women generally.	
Men and women generally	There are no specific aspects of the proposals in the vision that will have an impact on the promotion of equality of opportunity between men and women generally.	
Disability	The proposed public realm scheme should offer an increased level of attractiveness and accessible for people with a disability.	
Dependants	The proposed scheme will encourage active use of the town centre space for all age groups. The new designs put in place will also offer increased accessible space that will be beneficial to both younger and older people.	

3. Are there opportunities without prejudice, to the equality of opportunity duty, to better promote good relations between Section 75 equality categories, through tackling prejudice and/ or promoting understanding? (Yes/ No)		
	No	✓
	Yes	
If yes, please detail the opportunities below:		

If yes is concluded to Question 3, then the policy will be referred to the Council's Good Relations Working Group for consideration. The Group will consider the potential opportunities and assess if and how the overall impact of a decision/policy can better promote good relations.

Additional Considerations - Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities? (*For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).*
Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

Section 3 – Screening Decision

In light of answers provided to the questions within Section 3 select one of the following with regards the policy:

		Select One
1	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - *with no mitigating measures required*	
2	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - *mitigating measures/ alternative policies introduced*	✓
3	Shall be subject to an EQIA	

If 1 or 2 above (i.e. not to be subject to an EQIA) please provide details of reasons why.
The screening questions have identified that the opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within Section 75 equality will be impacted in a minor positive way. It is important to note that further screening will be carried out as the project progressing and implemented.

If 2 above (i.e. not to subject to an EQIA) in what ways can adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.
Consultation and Monitoring will be on-going through-out the implementation of the scheme. This will include evidence gathering from all key stakeholders.

If 3 above (i.e. shall be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons.

Mitigation

When it is concluded that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, you may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity?
If so, give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy: This is not the final stage in the process as this policy will be on-going as the project undergoes further planning and implementation on site.

Timetabling and prioritising

If the policy has been screened in for equality impact assessment, please answer the below to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

- **On a scale of 1-3 (1 being lowest priority and 3 being highest), assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment**.

Priority criterion	**Rating (1-3)**
Effect on equality of opportunity	
Social need	
Effect on people's daily lives	
Relevance to a Council's functions	

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the Council in timetabling. Details of the Council's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the Screening Reports.

- **Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?**

Yes	
No	

Section 5 – Monitoring

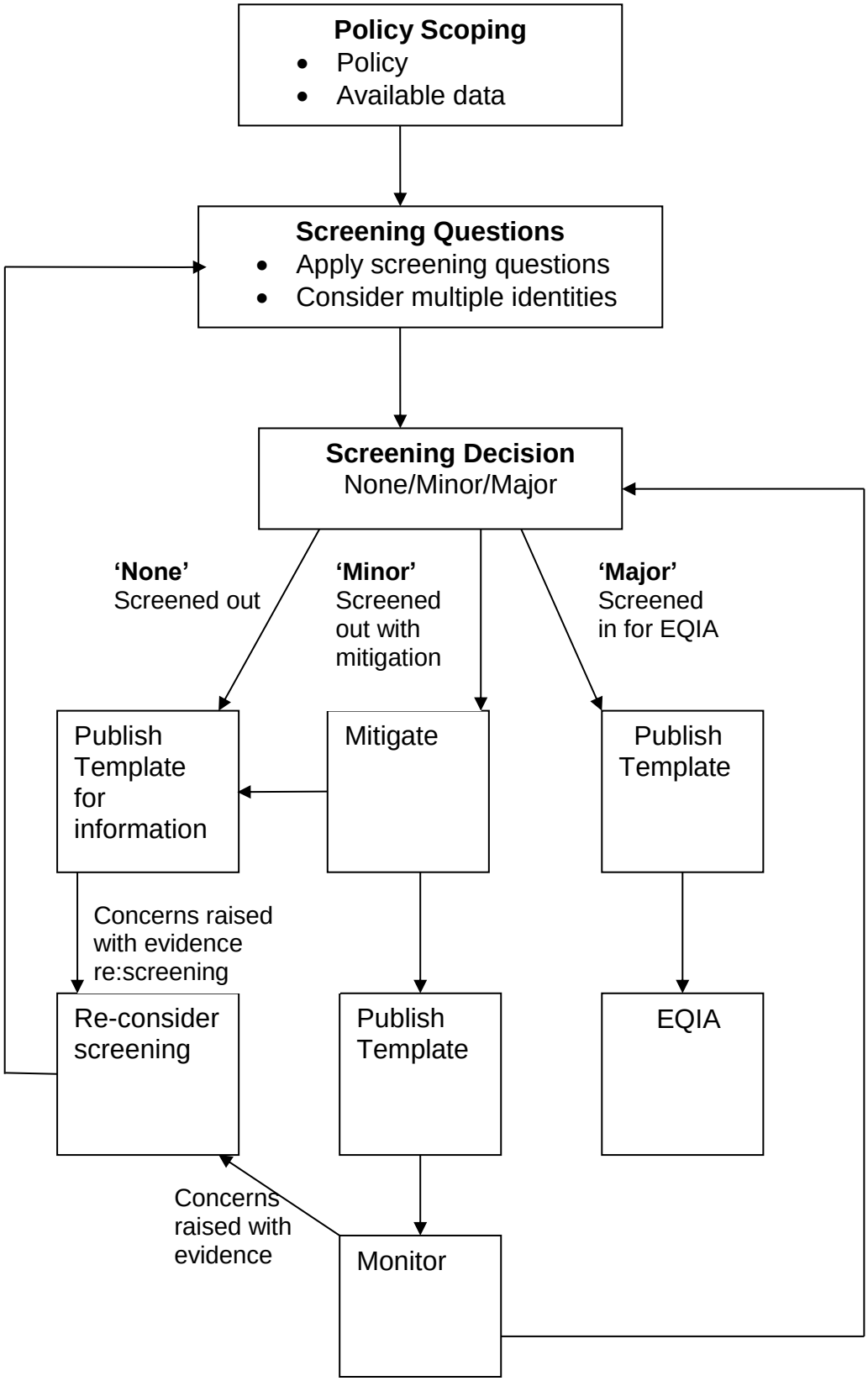
The project will be managed by Mid Ulster District Council

Mid Ulster District Council will gather, monitor and implement the project. At this stage the project remains at planning and procurement stage thereby council will continue to monitor and use all feedback to implement a project that will promote equality of opportunity.

Appendix 1

Section 6 – Approval and authorisation

Screened by:	Position/ Job Title	Date
		10/12/2018
Approved by:	**Position/ Job Title**	**Date**

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' and approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy; made easily accessible on the council website as soon as possible following completion and be available on request.

Appendix A **Mid Ulster District Council Screening Process**