



## 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

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration which sets the context and confirms the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. Scoping the policy helps to identify constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy author to work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

<b>1. Policy Name</b>		
MUDC Public Parks & Play Strategic Plan 2017 - 2022		
<b>2. Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?</b>		
New Policy		
<b>3. What is it trying to achieve? (aims/outcomes)</b>		
<p>The overall aim of the Strategy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To prepare a Strategy that will provide direction for managing and developing parks and play facilities, programs, infrastructure, resources, and investment over the next 5 year period.</li> <li>The Strategic Plan process will assess the status of parks and play within the Council area and plan a future that reflects the Corporate Priorities of the Council and needs of our community.</li> </ul>		
<b>4. Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?</b>	Yes	x
	No	
The proposed approach has potential to indirectly impact upon people of different age and people with dependants.		
<b>6. Who initiated or wrote the policy?</b>		
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland, on behalf of MUDC		
<b>7. Who owns and who implements the policy?</b>		
MUDC		



### 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?		x	
• If yes, are they legislative?		x	
• If yes, Please specify	<p><b>Financial:</b> The failure to secure adequate funding will result in the implementation of the strategy and indeed the provision for play &amp; parks generally</p> <p><b>Legislative:</b> The policy needs to consider the: Disability Discrimination Act 1995 Any changes in H&amp;S legislation</p>		
• Other, Please specify			

### Stakeholders

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

	Yes	No
Staff	x	
Service Users	x	
Other public sector organisations	x	
Voluntary/community/ trade unions	x	
Other, please specify		

### Others policies with a bearing on this policy

Policies	Owners
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child Draft Northern Ireland Programme for Government 2016 – 2021	
Play and Leisure Policy Statement	(OFMDFM, 2008)
Play and Leisure Implementation Plan	(OFMDFM, 2011)

Our Great Outdoors - The Outdoor Recreation Action Plan for Northern Ireland	ORNI
Sport Matters - The Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport and Physical Recreation 2009 – 2019	Sport NI
Mid Ulster District Council Corporate Plan 2015 – 2019	MUDC
Mid Ulster District Council Community Plan	MUDC
Mid Ulster District Council Village Plans	MUDC
Tourism Strategy and Action Plan for 2016 – 2021 for Mid Ulster District Council	MUDC
Our Children and Young People – Our Pledge 2016	
Planning Policy Statement PPS 7 Quality Residential Environments	Planning
Planning Policy Statement PPS8 Open Space and Outdoor Recreation Policy	Planning
Best Play – National Playing Fields Association (March 2005)	NPFA
Local Development Plan 2030 - Preferred Options Paper (Mid Ulster District Council, November 2016)	
A Countryside for health and well-being- the physical and mental health benefits of green exercise (CRN, 2005)	

## 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	<p>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).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="456 779 1362 1032"> <thead> <tr> <th>Religion or Religion brought up in</th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Catholic</td> <td>88,375</td> <td>63.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)</td> <td>46,372</td> <td>33.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religions</td> <td>690</td> <td>0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>3,153</td> <td>2.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>138,590</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>138,590</b>	<b>100</b>																		
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<b>Total</b>	<b>138,590</b>	<b>100</b>																																			
Political opinion	<p>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 1<sup>st</sup> preference vote share for each of the political party/ independents is detailed below along with representation (seats) on Council (Source: NISRA):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 1279 1369 1570"> <thead> <tr> <th>Party</th> <th>Votes</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Council Seats</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SF</td> <td>22,587</td> <td>41.0%</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DUP</td> <td>9,723</td> <td>17.6%</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UUP</td> <td>9,573</td> <td>17.4%</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDLP</td> <td>7,600</td> <td>13.8%</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent</td> <td>2,689</td> <td>4.9%</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TUV</td> <td>2,380</td> <td>4.3%</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alliance</td> <td>250</td> <td>0.6%</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UKIP</td> <td>195</td> <td>0.4%</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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
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Racial group	<p>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:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 1787 1353 1946"> <thead> <tr> <th>Place of Birth</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Great Britain</td> <td>4,053</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Republic of Ireland</td> <td>2,250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EU Countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia)</td> <td>6,795</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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																												
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Other	2,280
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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

Age

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

	Mid Ulster	Northern Ireland
Total Population	144,002	1,851,621
0-15 years	33,123	385,200
16-39 years	47,646	583,116
40-64 years	43,621	591,481
65+ years	19,612	291,824
Population Change % (2005-2015)	15.3%	7.2%

<b>Marital status</b>	The below table sets out the marital status profile for Mid Ulster District Council area as extracted from results of the 2011 Census																																																			
		<b>Mid Ulster</b>		<b>Northern Ireland</b>																																																
		No.	%	No	%																																															
	Single (never married or never registered a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	38,353	35.97	517,393	36.14																																															
	Married (Aged 16+)	54,192	50.82	680,831	47.56																																															
	In a registered same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	62	0.06	1,243	0.09																																															
	Separated (but is still legally married or still legally in a same sex civil partnership) (Aged 16+)	3,369	3.16	56,911	3.98																																															
	Divorced or formerly in a same sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (Aged 16+)	4,139	3.88	78,074	5.45																																															
Widowed or surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership (Aged 16+)	6,523	6.12	97,088	6.78																																																
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	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%.																																																			
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Heterosexual / Straight</th> <th>Gay/ Lesbian</th> <th>Bisexual</th> <th>Gay/ Lesbian/ Bisexual</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Don't know /refuse</th> <th>No response</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>92.54%</td> <td>1.10%</td> <td>0.51%</td> <td>1.61%</td> <td>0.33%</td> <td>4.07%</td> <td>1.45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wales</td> <td>93.93%</td> <td>1.04%</td> <td>0.48%</td> <td>1.52%</td> <td>0.45%</td> <td>2.99%</td> <td>1.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scotland</td> <td>94.65%</td> <td>0.82%</td> <td>0.33%</td> <td>1.14%</td> <td>0.26%</td> <td>2.59%</td> <td>1.37%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>N Ireland</b></td> <td><b>93.00%</b></td> <td><b>0.64%</b></td> <td><b>0.96%</b></td> <td><b>1.60%</b></td> <td><b>0.26%</b></td> <td><b>3.98%</b></td> <td><b>1.17%</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>92.80%</td> <td>1.06%</td> <td>0.51%</td> <td>1.57%</td> <td>0.32%</td> <td>3.89%</td> <td>1.42%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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%	<b>N Ireland</b>	<b>93.00%</b>	<b>0.64%</b>	<b>0.96%</b>	<b>1.60%</b>	<b>0.26%</b>	<b>3.98%</b>	<b>1.17%</b>	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).		
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Men & women generally	<p>The gender profile of Mid Ulster LGD is detailed as;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 383 1390 517"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th> <th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>69,362</td> <td>50.05</td> <td>887,323</td> <td>49.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>69,228</td> <td>49.95</td> <td>923,540</td> <td>51.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Male	69,362	50.05	887,323	49.00	Female	69,228	49.95	923,540	51.00					
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Disability	<p>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</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 725 1445 938"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th> <th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Disability / long term health</td> <td>26,870</td> <td>19.39</td> <td>374,646</td> <td>20.69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No disability / long term health problem</td> <td>111,720</td> <td>80.61</td> <td>1,436,217</td> <td>79.31</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In Northern Ireland the profile of persons with a disability has been reported by Disability Action as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 in 5 or 21% of the population have a disability</li> <li>• 1 in 7 people have some form of hearing loss</li> <li>• 5,000 persons use sign language - British Sign Language and/or Irish Sign Language</li> <li>• There are 57,000 blind persons or persons with significant impairment</li> <li>• 52,000 persons with learning difficulties</li> </ul>		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					
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Dependants	<p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1435 1406 1693"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th> <th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Households with dependent children</td> <td>18,626</td> <td>38.99</td> <td>238,094</td> <td>33.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lone parent households with dependents</td> <td>3,485</td> <td>7.30</td> <td>63,921</td> <td>9.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People providing unpaid care</td> <td>12,821</td> <td>10.69</td> <td>231,980</td> <td>11.82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Of the households in Mid Ulster Local Government District with dependent children, they can be summarised as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7,407 families in households have 1 dependent child</li> <li>• 6,394 families in households with two dependent children</li> <li>• 5,014 families in households with three dependent children</li> </ul> <p>There are 37,306 dependent children within families.</p>		Mid Ulster		Northern Ireland			No.	%	No.	%	Households with dependent children	18,626	38.99	238,094	33.86	Lone parent households with dependents	3,485	7.30	63,921	9.09	People providing unpaid care	12,821	10.69	231,980	11.82
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## 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

<b>Section 75 category</b>	<b>Details of needs/experiences/priorities</b>
Religious belief	None
Political opinion	None
Racial group	None
Age	This strategy has been developed following extensive consultation. This involved a variety of techniques including email, telephone, face-to-face, online questionnaires and a series of public consultation events. In total, seven public consultation events took place, one in each of the Council's seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs). This has helped to ensure that all age groups are represented in the parks and play strategy.
Marital status	None
Sexual orientation	None
Men and women generally	This strategy has been developed following extensive consultation. This involved a variety of techniques including email, telephone, face-to-face, online questionnaires and a series of public consultation events. In total, seven public consultation events took place, one in each of the Council's seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs). This has helped to ensure that men and women are represented in the parks and play strategy.
Disability	This strategy has been developed following extensive consultation. This involved a variety of techniques including email, telephone, face-to-face, online questionnaires and a series of public consultation events. In total, seven public consultation events took place, one in each of the Council's seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs). This has helped to

	ensure that people with disabilities are represented in the parks and play strategy.
Dependants	This strategy has been developed following extensive consultation. This involved a variety of techniques including email, telephone, face-to-face, online questionnaires and a series of public consultation events. In total, seven public consultation events took place, one in each of the Council's seven District Electoral Areas (DEAs). This has helped to ensure that people with dependants are represented in the parks and play strategy.

## 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.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity for people within the equality categories.

**Screening questions**

<b>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)</b>		
<b>Section 75 category</b>	<b>Details of policy impact</b>	<b>Level of impact? minor/major/none</b>
<b>Religious belief</b>	No impact anticipated	None
<b>Political opinion</b>	No impact anticipated	None

Racial group	No impact anticipated	None
Age	A consultation exercise was conducted as part of the Parks & Play Strategy. This involved relevant stakeholders including Council elected representatives, Council Officers, local community groups and user groups to identify current usage and aspirations for future development of public parks and play in the MUDC area this helped to identify future opportunities and sites for development, using supplementary information from the 2011 Census. Young children and guardians will be most affected by the outcomes of the policy.	Minor (positive)
Marital status	No impact anticipated	None
Sexual orientation	No impact anticipated	None
Men and women generally	No impact anticipated	None
Disability	<p>A consultation exercise was conducted as part of the Parks &amp; Play Strategy. This involved relevant stakeholders including Council elected representatives, Council Officers, local community groups and user groups to identify current usage and aspirations for future development of public parks and play in the MUDC area this helped to identify future opportunities and sites for development, using supplementary information from the 2011 Census and L&amp;PS. People with disabilities will be affected by the outcomes of the policy as MUDC strives to increase its all-inclusive play as part of the strategy.</p> <p>Signage put in place at the various sites will also take into account the additional</p>	Minor (positive)

	communication needs of people with learning disabilities.	
Dependants	A consultation exercise was conducted as part of the Parks & Play Strategy. This involved relevant stakeholders including Council elected representatives, Council Officers, local community groups and user groups to identify current usage and aspirations for future development of public parks and play in the MUDC area helped to identify future opportunities and sites for development, using supplementary information from the 2011 Census and L&PS. People with dependants will be affected by the outcomes of the policy.	Minor (positive)

<b>2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within Section 75 equality categories? (Yes/ No)</b>		
<b>Section 75 category</b>	<b>If Yes, provide details</b>	<b>If No, provide reasons</b>
Religious belief		No – there are no specific aspects of the strategy that will have an impact on the promotion of equality for opportunity for religious belief.
Political opinion		No – there are no specific aspects of the strategy that will have an impact on the promotion of equality for opportunity for religious belief.
Racial group		No – there are no specific aspects of the strategy that will have an impact on the promotion of equality for opportunity for religious belief.
Age	Yes, site specific consultation with children and young people to ensure representation with	

	regards to the development and delivery of quality play opportunities to ensure children and young people are satisfied with their play spaces. This will also ensure that opportunities are suitable for all age groups.	
Marital status		No – there are no specific aspects of the strategy that will have an impact on the promotion of equality for opportunity for marital status.
Sexual orientation		No – there are no specific aspects of the strategy that will have an impact on the promotion of equality for opportunity for sexual orientation.
Men and women generally	Yes, site-specific consultations will ensure greater participation of men and women and will ensure that opportunities for outdoor places are suitable for all.	
Disability	Yes, Site-specific consultations will ensure greater participation of people with disabilities and will ensure that opportunities for play and park places are suitable for all abilities.	
Dependants	Yes, Site-specific consultations in the development and delivery of quality play opportunities to ensure children and young people are satisfied with their play and outdoor places.	

**3. Are there opportunities without prejudice, to the equality of opportunity duty, to better promote good relations between Section 75 equality**

<b>categories, through tackling prejudice and/ or promoting understanding? (Yes/ No)</b>		
	No	x
	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? <i>(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).</i>
No
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 - <i>with no mitigating measures required</i>	x
2	Shall not be subject to an EQIA - <i>mitigating measures/ alternative policies introduced</i>	
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.

In this instance it is recommended not to proceed with conducting an equality impact assessment on this policy.

This strategy relates to the provision of play, parks and outdoor recreation facilities within MUDC. The strategy further outlines opportunities for future development. Council has consulted with members of the public and has taken their opinions on board to develop the strategy. The Council will continue to work with communities in the development of play space and outdoor recreation facilities.

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.

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:

The result of screening was 'minor positive' therefore there is no requirement for mitigating measures.

## 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

Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead the Council to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development. Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

As the strategic plan is implemented consideration will be taken to ensure that all categories within Section 75 are catered for. This will include monitoring and evaluation during construction and post completion evaluation.

## Section 6 – Approval and authorisation

Screened by:	Position/ Job Title	Date
Anne H Reid	Parks & Countryside Development Officer	13/12/18
Approved by:	Position/ Job Title	Date
Anne-Maire Campbell	DIRECTOR OF LEISURE AND OUTDOOR RECREATION	18/12/18

**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.



