



### **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>		
Peace IV Shared Spaces Capital Delivery		
<b>2. Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?</b>		
New		
<b>3. What is it trying to achieve? (aims/outcomes)</b>		
Development of 6 shared civic spaces across villages in Mid Ulster through capital work investment in the areas Aughnacloy Recreational Ground Castledawson Recreational Ground Donaghmore Riverside Walk Moy Riverside Walk Draperstown Plantin Park Moneymore Recreational Ground		
<b>4. Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?</b>	Yes	y
	No	
If so, please explain		
All equally as it will open up civic facilities to the community via investment.		
<b>6. Who initiated or wrote the policy?</b>		
Peace and Good Relations Team		
<b>7. Who owns and who implements the policy?</b>		
As above along with Capital Team		

### 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	<b>Financial:</b>	

	<b>Legislative:</b>
• Other, Please specify	NA

### 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	x	
Other, please specify		

### Others policies with a bearing on this policy

Policies	Owners

### 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"> <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"> <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> </tbody> </table>	Party	Votes	Percentage	Council Seats	SF	22,587	41.0%	18	DUP	9,723	17.6%	8						
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	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																																						
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"> <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> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2,280</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The minority ethnic language profile within the area can serve as a possible indicator of the Black &amp; 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:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Main Languages of residents in Mid Ulster Council area</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>English</td> <td>125,715</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polish</td> <td>2,008</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lithuanian</td> <td>2,039</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Portuguese</td> <td>903</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irish (Gaelic)</td> <td>404</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slovak</td> <td>477</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Russian</td> <td>297</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Latvia</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hungarian</td> <td>117</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tagalog/Filipino</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malaysian</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>922</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	Other	2,280	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
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Age	The age profile of Mid Ulster Local Government District area as at 2015 (Source, NISRA)				
		<b>Mid Ulster</b>		<b>Northern Ireland</b>	
	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%	
Marital status	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.	%	N	%
	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

<p><b>Sexual orientation</b></p>	<p>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%.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="443 472 1460 987"> <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> <p>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).</p>	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%
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<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<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="456 1619 1461 1832"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th> <th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <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>		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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	<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>																								
Dependants	<p>Persons with dependants 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"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Mid Ulster</th> <th colspan="2">Northern Ireland</th> </tr> <tr> <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

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious belief	Good quality Council civic facilities
Political opinion	Good quality Council civic facilities
Racial group	Good quality Council civic facilities
Age	Good quality Council civic facilities
Marital status	Good quality Council civic facilities
Sexual orientation	Good quality Council civic facilities
Men and women generally	Good quality Council civic facilities
Disability	Good quality Council civic facilities
Dependants	Good quality Council civic facilities

## 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**

The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity.

- a) 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**

**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		None
Political opinion		None
Racial group		None
Age		None
Marital status		None
Sexual orientation		None
Men and women generally		None
Disability		None
Dependants		None

**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	Yes, encourage greater usage from across communities with complementary peace programmes	
Political opinion	Yes, encourage greater usage from across communities with complementary peace programmes	
Racial group	Yes, encourage greater usage from across communities with complementary peace programmes	
Age		
Marital status		
Sexual orientation		

Men and women generally		
Disability		
Dependants		

**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	No
	Yes	

If yes, please detail the opportunities below.

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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.

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**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.

The programme is aimed to promote shared space through investment in our community civic spaces in 6 areas across our District. Areas Castledawson, Donaghmore, Moy, Aughnacloy, Moneymore, Draperstown. Areas identified along with rural development village planning.  
 Aughnacloy Recreational Ground 59% Protestant 39% Catholic  
 Castledawson Recreational Ground 43.5% Catholic 53.5% Protestant  
 Donaghmore Riverside Walk 70% Catholic 27% Protestant  
 Moy Riverside Walk 35% Protestant 62% Catholic  
 Draperstown Plantin Park 92% Catholic 7% Protestant  
 Moneymore Recreational Ground 41% Catholic 56% Protestant

If 2 above (i.e. not to be 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:  
 No, agreed via SEUPB.

**Section 6 – Approval and authorisation**

Screened by:	Position/ Job Title	Date
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.



**Peace IV Shared Space Capital Projects  
Rural Needs Impact Assessment**

## SECTION 1 - Defining the activity subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016

### Name of Public Authority

Mid Ulster District Council

**Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016.**

Peace IV Shared Space Capital Programme

**Please indicate which category the activity specified above relates to**

Delivering a Public Service

**Please provide the aims and/or objectives of the Strategy, Policy, Plan or Public Service**

Delivery of capital investment in civic spaces in 6 villages across Mid Ulster – Aghnacloy, Moy, Donaghmore, Draperstown, Moneymore, Castledawson

**Which definition of 'rural' is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?**

Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition)

Other Definition (Provide details and the rationale below)

A definition of 'rural' is not applicable

## SECTION 2 – Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service

Is the Policy, Strategy Plan or Public Service intended to impact on people in rural areas?

YES  NO

Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is intended to impact on people in rural areas

It is targeting investment of £700,000 in 6 rural villages in civic space provision including recreational areas, riverside walks and parks.

If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is intended to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it will impact people in rural areas differently

Yes the target areas are rural only. Positive investment programme.

Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is intended to impact on

Health and Wellbeing

Deprivation in Rural Areas

Community Safety

Rural Development

## SECTION 3 – Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas

Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?

YES  NO

Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources we used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas

Consultation with Rural Stakeholders

Published Statistics

Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.

NINIS statistics  
Rural Community Consultation  
Facilities survey

Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?

Access to facilities parks/walks/recreation – good open space  
Health and wellbeing re good quality outdoor space

Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas identified by the Public Authority.



Mid Ulster District Council has considered the need for providing and investing in shared quality open spaces in our rural villages. Six have been identified across Mid Ulster. This is part of a wider programme of investment in all our 50 villages through Council peace and rural development funding. All rural villages are receiving investment of between £40,000 to £250,000 through co design with local communities and as part of community planning and local participation.



## Documenting and Recording

Please tick below to confirm that the Rural Needs Impact Assessment will be recorded on the Public Authority's Annual Monitoring Return and the RNIA Template retained by the Public Authority

I confirm that details of the Rural Needs Impact Assessment will be recorded and the RNIA Template retained

Rural Needs Impact Assessment undertaken by:	Oliver Morgan
Department	Business and Communities
Signature:	
Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2018
Rural Needs Impact Assessment approved by:	Adrian McCreesh
Signature:	
Date:	12 <sup>th</sup> December 2018

