



## Screening Matrix.

**Statement of Intent.** The Council intends to screen its policies, in accordance with Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Equality Scheme, to determine which would require a fuller equality analysis in the form of an impact assessment

### Part 1: Policy Scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy or policy area. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

You should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to people who work for the authority), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the authority).

### Information about the policy

#### Name of the policy or policy area:

**Street Naming and Numbering Policy (including Dual Language Street Signs)**

#### Is this an existing, revised or a new policy/policy area?

Existing	Revised	New
	✓	

### Brief Description

This policy is implemented through the Building Control section of the Council, to provide the District with adequate street naming and numbering of buildings to assist with way-finding within the District. It also assists with the easy identification of premises by emergency services, postal services, and utility providers.

This policy is being specifically revised in response to a recent motion that stated:

That this Council will:

Adopt and change it's policy on bilingual signage so that the process for consultation shall be initiated and deemed adequate by an expression of interest by a resident or residents, or by a Councillor.

This new policy will also require a percentage of 15% or more of residents responding positively being sufficient to erect a second sign/nameplate, subject to residual discretion and protections/mitigations as appropriate.

The motion was presented, and subsequently approved, at the full Council meeting in February 2021 by the majority of votes cast. 25 Elected Members voted in favour of the motion and 14 voted against the motion, whilst 1 Elected Member abstained from the vote.

In relation to Dual Language Street Signs, the Council has a statutory responsibility for this function due to Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 which commenced on 15 March 1995. This Order provides for street naming, street numbering and the provision of street signs, whilst also giving Councils the discretionary power to erect dual language street signs or secondary nameplates in a language other than English.

### **What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims and outcomes)**

**The aims of the policy are:** primarily in relation to public safety, ensuring that street names are not duplicated, and that streets and properties are named and numbered to facilitate easy identification in the event of an emergency.

The aim of the revisions, in relation to Dual Language Street Signage, is essentially to:

- Ensure that street signage and naming provisions are implemented in a fair and equitable manner.
- To have regard for the protection and promotion of all minority languages.

### **Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?**

<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>
✓		

### **If YES, explain how.**

Implemented in a fair, consistent and equitable manner, the Policy has an opportunity to benefit all individuals regardless of their Section 75 background.

Whilst language in itself is not a specific Section 75 category, people from different racial groups (whose first language is not English) have the potential to directly benefit from the aspect of the policy related to Dual Language Street Signs.

In addition, by using proxy indicators, people of different religious beliefs and political opinions also have the potential to benefit from the opportunity afforded under the same aspect of the policy which has been revised.

### **Who initiated or wrote the policy?**

The Policy, although based on statutory Council functions outlined within legislation, was drafted by the Building Control section. This revised version of the Policy was also drafted by the Building Control section following the adoption of the aforementioned Council Motion.

### **Who owns and who implements each element of the policy?**

The policy is the key responsibility of the Council, with the Director of Community and Wellbeing being responsible for its management. The Head of Building Control and Licensing is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the policy.

### **Implementation factors**

#### **Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?**

<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>
✓		

#### **If YES, are they**

**Financial:** Depending on the level of interest and the number of applications, there could be substantial costs involved within the implementation of the policy. For example, signage costs, printing costs, staff time in relation to the administration of the process and erecting signage, etc.

**Legislative:** The Council need to be mindful of any changes in Government legislation or directives which could impact on language going forward.

#### **Other, please specify:**

## **Main stakeholders affected**

### **Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?**

**Service users:** Staff, Elected Members, residents and visitors.

**Other public sector organisations:** Emergency Services, Postal Services

**Voluntary/community/trade unions:** Organisations could be involved in requesting / submitting applications, whilst others could be involved in appealing decisions.

**Other, please specify:**

### **Other policies with a bearing on this policy**

#### **What are they and who owns them?**

Fermanagh and Omagh District Council Policies and Documents:

- Fermanagh Omagh 2030 Community Plan
- Corporate Plan
- Equality Scheme.
- Street Naming and Numbering Policy (including Dual Language Street Signs)

External Policies and Documents

- Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995
- Department of Transport Circular Roads
- Ulster-Scots Language, Heritage and Culture 2015-2035
- New Decade, New Approach
- European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages
- DfC's (formerly DCAL) Strategy to Enhance and Protect the Development of the Irish Language 2015-2035
- DfC's (formerly DCAL) Strategy to Enhance and Develop the Ulster-Scots Language, Heritage and Culture 2015-2035

## **Available evidence**

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for relevant Section 75 categories.

<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Evidence/Information</b>
Religious Belief	<p>The most up-to-date population statistics indicate that the profile of the District is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64.23% identifying as 'Roman Catholic'.</li> <li>• 33.08% identifying as 'Protestant or other Christian' religion.</li> <li>• 2.69% identified as 'No Religion/Other'.</li> </ul> <p>The most recent Equality Monitoring Process of Council employees demonstrated those responding identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62.5% - 'Roman Catholic'.</li> <li>• 33% - 'Protestant'.</li> <li>• 4.5% - 'No Religion/Other'</li> </ul>
Political Opinion	<p>The current political opinion of the Council's elected members is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Sinn Féin - 15 Seats</b>  <b>UUP - 9 Seats</b>  <b>DUP - 5 seats</b>  <b>SDLP – 5 seats</b>  <b>Alliance - 1 seat</b>  <b>CCLA – 1 seat</b>  <b>Independent – 4 seats</b> </p> <p>This breakdown is taken as an approximate representation of the political opinion among people within the Fermanagh and Omagh District Council area.</p> <p>In the most recent Equality Monitoring Process for Council employees, the result broadly reflected the above-mentioned statistics.</p> <p>The District Profile for Political Opinion states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>35%</b> identify as <b>predominantly Unionist</b>.</li> <li>• <b>62.5%</b> identify as <b>predominantly Nationalist</b>.</li> <li>• 2.5% identify as predominantly '<b>Other/None</b>'</li> </ul>

	<p><b>FODC Political Opinion (in relation to Dual Language Street Signage)</b></p> <p>In discussion, and subsequent approval, of this Motion (February 2021), the opinion of the Council Chamber was assessed by a Recorded Vote. The opinion at this meeting was:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For: 25 Elected Members</b> <b>Against: 14 Elected Members</b> <b>Abstained: 1 Elected Member</b></p>
Race	<p>Within the Fermanagh and Omagh District, 99.16% of the local population identifies as <b>'White'</b>.</p> <p>0.84% of the local population identifies as <b>'Other'</b>.</p> <p>The District is becoming more diverse, with approximately 4.5% of the local population being born outside of the UK and Ireland. There are also approximately 3,200 people whose first language is not English.</p> <p>Monitoring statistics for Council employees broadly reflects this, with 99.5% identifying as 'White' and 0.5% identifying as 'Other'.</p> <p>At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 108,402 residents of the District who were aged 3 years or over. Following the census, it was estimated that the main languages of the residents of the District (aged 3 years +) were:</p> <p>English: 105,218 (97.06%) Polish: 1,242 (1.15%) Lithuanian: 432 (0.4%) Irish (Gaelic): 212 (0.2%) Portuguese: 33 (0.03%) Slovak: 135 (0.12%) Chinese: 50 (0.05%) Tagalog/Filipino: 71 (0.07%) Latvian: 121 (0.11%) Russian: 105 (0.1%) Malayalam: 51 (0.05%) Hungarian: 235 (0.22%) Other: 497 (0.46%)</p> <p>It is recognised that these statistics may have changed and will be updated to reflect the statistics collected by the 2021 Census as soon as possible.</p>
Disability	<p>Statistics demonstrate that within the Fermanagh and Omagh District, 20.75% of the population identifies as having a long-term health problem or disability that limits their day-to-day activities.</p>

	<p>In 2016, there were 14,250 individuals who were in receipt of 'Disability living Allowance'.</p> <p>In the recent FODC Residents Survey, 86% self-reported their health to be either 'good' or 'very good'.</p> <p>The two most common health issues are hypertension and obesity – affecting 141 and 124 (respectively) patients out of every 1,000 patients receiving treatment from their G.P.</p> <p>Furthermore, in relation to Northern Ireland as a whole it is estimated that over 200,000 people in Northern Ireland are deaf or hard of hearing. This equates to approximately one in seven people across the Northern Ireland population.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, there are an estimated 5,000 people who rely on Sign Language - 3,500 BSL users and 1,500 ISL users.</p>																					
Age	<p>The Age Profile of the Fermanagh and Omagh District (based on the Mid-Year Population Estimates) is as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="555 1120 1332 1478"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Band</th> <th>Number of Individuals within each Age Band</th> <th>District Percentage (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-16</td> <td>24,992</td> <td>21.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-29</td> <td>19,634</td> <td>16.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-44</td> <td>22,528</td> <td>19.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45-59</td> <td>23,437</td> <td>20.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-74</td> <td>17,165</td> <td>14.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75+</td> <td>8,043</td> <td>6.95</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Fermanagh and Omagh District population has an ageing profile. Currently, approximately 16% of the population is aged 65 years or older – and this is projected to increase to 22% by 2030.</p> <p>Conversely, the number of children (15 years and younger) and the number of 'working age people' (16-64 years) are projected to fall.</p>	Age Band	Number of Individuals within each Age Band	District Percentage (%)	0-16	24,992	21.58	16-29	19,634	16.96	30-44	22,528	19.45	45-59	23,437	20.24	60-74	17,165	14.82	75+	8,043	6.95
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Marital Status	<p>The Marital Status statistics for the Fermanagh and Omagh District are:</p>																					

		<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>District Profile (%)</b>
		Divorced	4.04
		Single	35.76
		Married	50.14
		Separated	3.23
		Widowed	6.78
		Same-sex Civil Partnership	0.05
Sexual Orientation	<p>The most recently published statistics (2019) from the Office of National Statistics demonstrates that approximately 1.3% of the Northern Ireland population identifies as either 'Lesbian, Gay or Bi-sexual'.</p> <p>There are no localised statistics published in terms of Sexual Orientation.</p>		
Gender	<p>The Fermanagh and Omagh District is comprised of the following Gender breakdown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Male:</b> 50.07%</li> <li>• <b>Female:</b> 49.93%</li> </ul>		
Dependency	<p><b>Adult Dependents:</b> Within the Fermanagh and Omagh District, 11.02% of the population identified as providing unpaid care to a family, friend or neighbour.</p> <p><b>Children:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families in households with <b>no dependent children:</b> 14,962 families.</li> <li>• Families in households with <b>one dependent child:</b> 5,571 families.</li> <li>• Families in households with <b>two dependent children:</b> 5,068 families.</li> <li>• Families in households with <b>three or more dependent children:</b> 3,871 families.</li> </ul>		

### **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	The primary aim for this policy is in relation to public safety - ensuring that street names are not duplicated, and that streets and properties are named and numbered to facilitate easy identification in the event of an emergency.

<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Needs/Experiences/Priorities</b>
	<p>The aim of the revisions, in relation to Dual Language Street Signage, is essentially to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that street signage and naming provisions are implemented in a fair and equitable manner.</li> <li>• To have regard for the protection and promotion of all minority languages.</li> </ul> <p>It is worthwhile noting that language in itself is not a Section 75 category, however using proxy indicators, people with different religious beliefs have the potential to benefit from the opportunity afforded under the aspect of the policy which is being reviewed.</p> <p>The policy is underpinned by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, and is in line with other strategies from central Government.</p> <p>In addition, in <a href="#">2013 the United Nations Special Rapporteur (UNSR)</a> expressed concern that challenges to the enjoyment of the rights of linguistic minorities exist in all regions.</p> <p>The UNSR warned that globally, many minority languages were under threat of significant decline or disappearance due to such factors as the dominance of national and international languages, processes of assimilation, and a decline in the number of minority-language users. She identified and discussed nine areas of concern, one of which was the use of minority languages in names, place names and public signs.</p> <p>In terms of equality of opportunity, it is anticipated that there will be potential positive impacts on people of specific religious beliefs, as a result of the revisions to this policy.</p> <p>However, it is not anticipated that these positive impacts will automatically create an adverse impact for people with other religious beliefs.</p>
Political Opinion	<p>The primary aim for this policy is in relation to public safety - ensuring that street names are not duplicated, and that streets and properties are named and numbered to facilitate easy identification in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>The aim of the revisions, in relation to Dual Language Street Signage, is essentially to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that street signage and naming provisions are implemented in a fair and equitable manner.</li> <li>• To have regard for the protection and promotion of all minority languages.</li> </ul>

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Race	<p>The primary aim for this policy is in relation to public safety - ensuring that street names are not duplicated, and that streets and properties are named and numbered to facilitate easy identification in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>The aim of the revisions, in relation to Dual Language Street Signage, is essentially to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that street signage and naming provisions are implemented in a fair and equitable manner.</li> <li>• To have regard for the protection and promotion of all minority languages.</li> </ul> <p>It is worthwhile noting that language in itself is not a Section 75 category, however using proxy indicators, people of different racial groups (whose first language is not English) have the potential to benefit from the opportunity afforded under the aspect of the policy which is being reviewed.</p>

<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Needs/Experiences/Priorities</b>
	<p>The policy is underpinned by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, and is in line with other strategies from central Government.</p> <p>In addition, in <a href="#">2013 the United Nations Special Rapporteur (UNSR)</a> expressed concern that challenges to the enjoyment of the rights of linguistic minorities exist in all regions.</p> <p>The UNSR warned that globally, many minority languages were under threat of significant decline or disappearance due to such factors as the dominance of national and international languages, processes of assimilation, and a decline in the number of minority-language users. She identified and discussed nine areas of concern, one of which was the use of minority languages in names, place names and public signs.</p> <p>In terms of equality of opportunity, it is anticipated that there will be potential positive impacts on people of specific racial groups, as a result of the revisions to this policy.</p> <p>However, it is not anticipated that these positive impacts will automatically create an adverse impact for people of other racial groups.</p>
Disability	<p>It is not anticipated that the revisions to this Policy will have any significant adverse impacts for individuals based solely on their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age.</li> <li>• Marital status.</li> <li>• Sexual orientation.</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Whether they have a disability or not.</li> <li>• Dependency status.</li> </ul>
Age	
Marital Status	
Sexual Orientation	
Gender	
Dependency	

## Part 2: Screening Questions

### Introduction

1. If the conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 categories then you may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out', you should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.
2. If the conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to an EQIA.
3. If the conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an EQIA, or to measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or an alternative policy.

### 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 hence it would be appropriate to conduct an EQIA;
- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts (without prejudice to the equality of opportunity duty) 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 among 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 and/or good relations.

### In favour of none

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the earlier evidence, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity / good relations for those affected by this policy, by applying the following screening questions and the impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

**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 categories? Minor/Major/None</b>		
<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>Details of Policy Impact</b>	<b>Level of Impact? Minor/Major/None</b>
Religious Belief Political Opinion Race Disability Age Marital Status Sexual Orientation Gender Dependency	<p>The Council acknowledges that language is not a specific Section 75 category, however revisions to this policy (by using proxy indicators) have the potential to directly benefit on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of different religious beliefs.</li> <li>• People of different political opinions.</li> <li>• People of different racial groups, whose first language is not English.</li> </ul> <p>It is also important to note, that any potential positive impact does not automatically create an adverse impact for another group of people.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that the revisions to this Policy will have any significant adverse impacts for individuals based solely on their:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age.</li> <li>• Marital status.</li> <li>• Sexual orientation.</li> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Whether they have a disability or not.</li> <li>• Dependency status.</li> </ul>	Positive (Major)

<b>2 Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within any of the Section 75 categories?</b>		
<b>Section 75 Category</b>	<b>If Yes, provide details</b>	<b>If No, provide reasons</b>
Religious Belief	<p>The policy is underpinned by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, and is in line with other strategies and pol from central Government.</p> <p>In addition, in <a href="#">2013 the United Nations Special Rapporteur (UNSR)</a> expressed concern that challenges to the enjoyment of the rights of linguistic minorities exist in all regions.</p> <p>The UNSR warned that globally, many minority languages were under threat of significant decline or disappearance due to such factors as the dominance of national and international languages, processes of assimilation, and a decline in the number of minority-language users. She identified and discussed nine areas of concern, one of which was the use of minority languages in names, place names and public signs.</p>	
Political Opinion		
Race		
Disability		
Age		
Marital Status		
Sexual Orientation		
Gender		
Dependency		

<b>3. Are there opportunities, without prejudice to the equality of opportunity duty, to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?</b>		
<b>Good relations category</b>	<b>If Yes, provide details</b>	<b>If No, provide reasons</b>
Religious Belief Political Opinion Race	<p>As stated, language is not itself a Section 75 category. However, using proxy indicators, there is a potential benefit which may be attributed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of different religious beliefs.</li> <li>• People of different political opinions.</li> <li>• People of different racial groups, whose first language is not English.</li> </ul> <p>There is a misconception that this policy relates only to Irish language – with the vast majority of requests (across Northern Ireland) being in relation to Irish language.</p> <p>However, as stated throughout this document, the policy is grounded and underpinned by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 and is in line with other strategies from central Government.</p> <p>In addition, in 2013 the United Nations Special Rapporteur (UNSR) expressed concern that challenges to the enjoyment of the rights of linguistic minorities exist in all regions.</p> <p>The UNSR warned that globally, many minority languages were under threat of significant decline or disappearance due to such factors as the dominance of national and international languages, processes of assimilation, and a decline in the number of minority-language users. She identified and discussed nine areas of concern, one of which was the use of minority languages in names, place names and public signs.</p> <p>In terms of the desirability of promoting good relations, it is worth noting that any potential positive impact of this policy for any of these three Section 75 groups, will not automatically create an adverse negative impact for others.</p>	

	<p>The proposed consultation process will provide opportunities to address any misinterpretations associated with the policy and the amendments that are being made and may result in additional positive measures being brought forward.</p>	
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## **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).

None anticipated at present

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

None anticipated at present

**4. Is there an opportunity to better promote positive attitudes towards people with disabilities by altering the policy or working with others in government or the wider community? No.**

**5. Is there an opportunity to encourage people with disabilities to participate in public life by altering the policy or working with others in government or the wider community? No.**

### Part 3: Screening Decision

In light of your answers to the previous questions, do you feel that the policy should: (please indicate one):

~~1. Not be subject to an EQIA (with no mitigating measures required)~~

~~2. Not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures /alternative policies)~~

**3. Be subject to an EQIA**

~~If 1. or 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons why:~~

~~If 2. (i.e. not be subject to an EQIA), in what ways can identified adverse impacts attaching to the policy be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced?~~

~~In light of these revisions, is there a need to re-screen the revised/alternative policy at a future date? YES / NO~~

**If 3. (i.e. to conduct an EQIA), please provide details of the reasons:**

This Policy, although grounded and underpinned by legislation, is hugely significant in terms of its strategic importance to the Council and the District as a whole. Furthermore, depending on the level of interest and number of applications received, the policy could be very significant in terms of Council expenditure, which has not been factored into the 2021/2022 Estimates.

At present, it is anticipated that there will potentially be some positive impacts on specific Section 75 Groups, it is not anticipated that these positive impacts will automatically create an adverse impact for another Section 75 Grouping.

Due to the complex nature of the decision, and the insufficient data available on how the policy will impact on different Section 75 Groupings within the District, it is appropriate to conduct an a full EQIA on this occasion.

Given that the impacts are likely to be experienced by a single specific Section 75 Group, which in some areas could be a minority, further assessment (through and EQIA) will offer a valuable way to examine

further evidence. This will help form the Council policy, particularly in relation to the Council's residual discretion and protections/mitigations, ensuring that concerns from individuals within all Section 75 Groups are factored into the final policy decision-making process.

### **Timetabling and Prioritising EQIA**

**If 3., is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? ~~YES~~ NO**

**If YES, please provide details:**

N/A

**Please answer the following questions to determine priority for timetabling the EQIA. On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for EQIA.**

<b>Priority criterion</b>	<b>Rating (1-3)</b>
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	3
Social need	1
Effect on people's daily lives	1
Relevance to a public authority's functions	3

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for EQIA. This list of priorities will assist you in timetabling the EQIA. Details of your EQIA timetable should be included in the quarterly Section 75 report.

Proposed date for commencing EQIA: XX July 2021

### **Any further comments on the screening process and any subsequent actions?**

The Plan will be subject to a further period of open consultation with all stakeholders and consideration will be given to any mitigating measures which are highlighted during the process.

## Part 4: Monitoring

**Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impacts arising from the policy which may lead you to conduct an EQIA, as well as help with future planning and policy development. You should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007). The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, then you should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).**

### **Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:**

Under normal circumstances, the Policy will be formally reviewed every three years.

The Policy will also be subject to routine scrutiny, and from time to time, updates and re-issues may be required.

The Policy will be reviewed sooner in the event of any one or more of the following:

- A failure or weakness in the Policy is highlighted
- Changes in legislative requirements
- Changes in Government/Council or other Directives and requirements

## Part 5: Approval and Authorisation

<b>Screened by:</b>	<b>Position/Job Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Head of Building Control	
<b>Approved by:</b>		
	Director of Community and Wellbeing	