



Local Development Plan 2032

Draft Equality Impact Screening Report

October 2019

Contents

Have your say.....	2
1.0 Introduction.....	4
2.0 Equality Screening.....	6
Equality Screening of the Preferred Options Paper	
Equality screening of draft Plan Strategy	
3.0 Section 75 Policy Screening Form.....	7
Part 1 Policy Scoping	
Part 2 Screening Questions	
Part 3 Screening Decision	
Part 4 Monitoring	
Part 5 Approval and Authorisation	

Table 1 Preliminary identification of potential impacts of LDP Policies on section 75 Groups ---- 39

Have your say

This Equality Impact Screening Report is issued for consultation purposes to accompany the Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Draft Plan Strategy 2017-2032. The draft Plan Strategy provides the strategic direction for the Council area over a 15 year period, which will be reviewed following the adoption of the Local Policies Plan. The Council is conducting a 13 week period of consultation on the draft Plan Strategy from 11 October 2019 – 10 January 2020. Whilst the formal (statutory) period for consultation is eight weeks, the Council is adding an additional week to allow for the Christmas period.

Formal Consultation

The draft Plan Strategy is published for formal consultation for a period of nine weeks, commencing on 8th November 2019 and closing at 5pm on 10th January 2020. **Please note that representations received after the closing date on 10th January 2020 will not be considered.**

The Council welcomes your comments on any aspects of the Equality Impact Screening Report. All formal representations received will be given due consideration and may assist further drafting or amendment of policies prior to an Independent Examination being called.

Consultation Events

During this period of consultation the Council's Local Development Plan team will facilitate a series of public engagement events across the council area in each District Electoral Area (DEA). Arrangements for these events will be published on the Council's website. These events commenced on 21nd October 2019.

The aims of these events are to:

- Promote understanding of the draft Plan Strategy;
- Explain how the Draft Plan Strategy will be tested at Independent Examination; the tests of soundness: and
- Provide guidance on the submission of representations to the draft Plan Strategy during the formal consultation period

Availability of the Draft Equality (Section 75) Screening Report

[The LDP and associated consultation documents will be available to everyone on the Council's website at www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk and in different formats upon request.](http://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk)

How to Respond

You may make a representation during the formal consultation period in any of the following ways:

Online: use online representation form available at www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk

Email: email us at LDP@lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk

In writing: Local Development Plan Team

Civic Headquarters

Lagan Valley Island

Lisburn

BT27 4RL

How will the Council deal with your comments?

Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council will use this information to fulfil our statutory obligations. It will assist possible policy amendments prior to Independent Examination. We will keep your information secure, accurate, and for no longer than is necessary in accordance with data protection legislation. If you wish to find out more about how we control and process your personal data please see the Local Development Plan Privacy Notice available on the Council's website.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This draft Equality Screening Impact Report has been prepared alongside Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council's Local Development Plan (LDP) Plan Strategy, published in draft form on 11th October 2019. This is the first document in a two-stage process, the second being the Local Policies Plan, which together comprise the Local Development Plan (LDP). It should be read in conjunction with the draft Plan Strategy, all other accompanying reports and suite of Technical Supplements prepared in support of the draft Plan Strategy. The draft Equality Screening Impact Report and the draft Plan Strategy will be subject to a nine week formal public consultation period.
- 1.2 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires all public bodies, in carrying out their functions¹, relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need for equal opportunities between:
- persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
 - men and women generally;
 - persons with a disability and persons without; and
 - persons with dependants and persons without.
- 1.3 In addition, without prejudice to the above obligation, public authorities must also have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial grouping.
- 1.4 The Disability Discrimination (NI) Order 2006 introduced new duties requiring all public authorities in carrying out their functions relating to Northern Ireland to have due regard to the need to:
- Promote positive attitudes towards disabled people; and
 - Encourage participation of disabled people in public life.

Background

- 1.5 The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) transferred the responsibility for the preparation of Local Development Plans from central government to local Councils. It established a plan-led system which gives primacy to the LDP in the determination of planning applications.
- 1.6 Part 2 of the 2011 Act provides for the preparation of a LDP by Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council for its district, which (when adopted) will replace the current suite of local development plans and some prevailing regional planning policy. Although formally adopted in 2014, the adoption process of the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) was declared unlawful as a result of a judgement in the court of appeal delivered in May 2017. This means the Lisburn Area Plan and the Belfast Urban Area Plan (BUAP) 2001 in conjunction with a number of other local plans² provides the statutory planning context for the Council area. The extant LDP and other Plan documents should be read along with the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and suite of regional planning policy statements. BMAP, in its most recent, post-examination form, remains a material consideration. Draft BMAP (November 2004) in its pre-inquiry form also remains a material consideration in conjunction with recommendations of the Planning Appeals Commission Public Local Inquiry Reports.
- 1.8 The LDP will comprise of two development plan documents:

¹ Functions include the "powers and duties" of a public authority.

² Includes Carryduff Local Plan 1988-1993; Ballymacoss Local Plan; Lisburn Town Centre Plan; Lagan Valley Regional Park Local Plan 2005.

- The Plan Strategy (PS); and
- The Local Policies Plan (LPP).

- 1.9 The LDP aims to inform the general public, statutory authorities, service providers, developers and any other interested parties of the policy framework and land use proposals that will implement the strategic objectives of the Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) and is a spatial representation of the Council's Community Plan, guiding decisions on planning applications for development in the Council area over the plan period 2017-2032.
- 1.10 The LDP aims to provide sufficient land to meet society's needs including the anticipated needs for housing, employment, and services. This will be supported by adequate infrastructure and utility provision over the plan period. It seeks to ensure all new development is of a high quality and located in suitable places.
- 1.11 The draft Plan Strategy supports sustainable development in accordance with the RDS definition as 'meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'. This is in keeping with the SPPS which states that furthering sustainable development requires the integration and balancing of a range of complex social, economic and environmental factors and requires consideration of the inter-relationship between the location of local housing, jobs, facilities, services and infrastructure.

2.0 Equality Screening

Equality Screening of Preferred Options Paper

- 2.1 In bringing forward the LDP, the Council is committed to ensuring that the needs of Section 75 groups are considered. Equality Screening Assessment is carried out at each of the three main stages of developing the LDP to establish if an Equality Impact Assessment is required.

The three stages of the Plan making process are as follows:

1. Publication of a Preferred options Paper (POP)
2. Publication of the Plan Strategy (PS)
3. Publication of the Local Policies Plan (LPP)

- 2.2 The publication of the Preferred Options Paper (POP) in March 2017 was accompanied by an Equality Screening Assessment (Appendix B to POP). Prior to the publication of the Preferred Options Paper (POP) the Council sought the views of Section 75 groups through a series of joint consultations and workshops (alongside Community Plan events) in order to allow for the timely identification of any specific needs.

- 2.3 The POP was a consultation document which outlined key policy issues and options which could be taken forward at the Plan Strategy stage. The purpose of the Screening Report at POP stage was to consider the potential equality and good relations impact of alternative options associated with the issues identified in the POP. That screening exercise did not identify any adverse impacts on the equality of opportunity for any of the Section 75 groups consulted nor did it identify any adverse impact on the on the promotion of good relations. The Screening Report recognised due to the POP being a strategic and consultative document, the overall assessment of impacts was complex and difficult with no definitive outcomes. This being the case it was recommended that it would be necessary for further assessment to be carried out at the draft Plan Strategy stage.

Equality Screening of draft Plan Strategy

- 2.4 The Council is currently at Plan Strategy stage of the LDP. In line with the Council's statutory obligations in relation to Section 75 groups and disabled people this document is the Equality Screening report for that draft Plan Strategy with its associated strategic and operational policies. The screening has been carried out using the Section 75 screening template and has taken account of the guidance published by the Equality Commission Northern Ireland. The purpose of the screening is to identify if any of the policies are likely to have an impact on equality of opportunity and to ensure that this is taken into account in the policy making process.
- 2.5 Within this Equality Impact Screening report an assessment has been made of the likely impacts of the proposed policies on the equality of opportunity of each of the Section 75 groups. Given the large number of policies and proposals included within the draft Plan Strategy, a summary of these likely impacts has been included in the Section 75 Policy Screening Form. Appendix A provides a detailed assessment of the screening of the policies within the draft Plan Strategy. Whilst all policies have been considered, for ease of reference, the operational policies have been assessed on a grouped basis.
- 2.6 In order to ensure the impact on Section 75 groups is continually assessed the council will continue to screen the policies and carry out a full Equality Impact Assessment, if required, at Local Policies Plan Stage.

3.0 Section 75 Policy Screening Form

Part 1. Policy scoping: asks public authorities to provide details about 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.

Part 2. Screening questions: 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 good relations issues.

Part 3. Screening decision: guides the public authority to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or to introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

Part 4. Monitoring: provides guidance to public authorities on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Part 5. Approval and authorisation: verifies the public authority's approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy.

Part 1: Policy Scoping - Information about the policy

<p>Name of Policy</p>	<p>Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council Local Development Plan 2017-2032 Draft Plan Strategy.</p>
<p>Is this an existing, revised or new policy?</p>	<p>This is a new Policy.</p> <p>This draft Plan Strategy (PS) is the first document in a two-stage process, the second being the Local Policies Plan. Together these will constitute the Council’s new LDP.</p> <p>It is prepared taking into account regional policy and guidance. The prevailing policy context is informed by a suite of extant and draft local development plans which make reference to an existing suite of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) that apply across the region (some of which are superseded by the SPPS which is also a material planning consideration.) along with some residual policy provisions contained within ‘A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland’ (PSRNI) The existing policy provision will be superseded upon adoption of the Plan Strategy.</p> <p>The strategic policies carry forward the objectives of the SPPS, The strategic and operational policies will replace existing PPS policies when adopted. The spatial designations and any associated policies and key site requirements will remain in place until such times as the adopted Local Policies Plan is in place.</p>
<p>What is it trying to achieve? (aims/outcomes)</p>	<p>The draft Plan Strategy aims to provide certainty to the general public, statutory authorities, service providers, developers and other interested parties of the planning policy framework and land use proposals that will guide decisions for development in Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council over the plan period 2017-2032.</p> <p>The LDP aims to deliver ‘sustainable development’ which in accordance with regional policy, has been defined as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.</p> <p>To deliver sustainable development, the LDP takes account of regional policy and guidance as set out in the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035, and Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS). Other central government policy and guidance is also considered.</p> <p>The policies of the LDP will strive to improve the quality of life for all residents and visitors to the Council area. It will provide a spatial representation of the Council’s Community Plan.</p>

<p>Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? How?</p>	<p>The council's Community Plan vision is of an empowered, prosperous, healthy, safe and inclusive community. This is reiterated in the Council's Corporate Plan 2018-2022 which sets out a clear purpose for the Council of 'Working together to deliver better lives for all'. It is expected that all residents will benefit from the policies, for example in the areas of economic growth, housing provision, environmental protection and improved transport provision. It is also anticipated that a number of the policies will result in a positive benefit to particular Section 75 groups, for example in the areas of good design and accessibility.</p>
<p>Who initiated or wrote the policy?</p>	<p>The Local Development Plan (LDP) is being prepared by Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council under the provisions of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and the Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (NI) 2015.</p>
<p>Policy Lead Officer</p> <p>Who Owns/implements the policy?</p>	<p>Local Development Plan Team of Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council.</p> <p>The policy is owned and will be implemented by Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council and will be implemented by Council through the plan-led approach to assessing and determining development proposals.</p>

Implementation factors

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

If yes, are they:

X	Financial factors: Potential exists for budgetary constraints over the life time of the plan which could constrain and influence the intended aim/outcome of specific policies contained in the draft Plan Strategy. These potential budgetary constraints are an unknown at this stage of the plan process.
X	Legislative factors: Alterations and amendments to planning legislation in NI over the plan period could have an as yet an undetermined impact on authorities and their functions resulting in potential impacts on the intended aim/outcome of the policies contained within this Plan Strategy.
X	Other, please specify <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alterations to the Programme for Government (PfG) or strategic direction of the RDS • Objections to the Plan strategy • Objection to other Statutory documents of the PS • Legal proceedings (Judicial Reviews) • Independent examination of the Plan Strategy • Government (Departmental) reviews • Review of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) • Review or outcomes of review of Planning Policy Statements • Decisions of the Planning Appeals Commission (PAC) • Views of Statutory Consultees • Council Committees seeking political consensus and agreement • Delay in the absence of Regional Government

Main stakeholders affected

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

- Rate payers, residents and staff of LCCC
- Members of the general public visiting LCCC
- Government Departments
- Neighbouring Councils
- The business community
- Statutory consultees and service providers
- Voluntary/Community Groups
- Environmental Groups
- Developers

This list should not be considered to be exhaustive.

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they?

Who owns them?

- Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021 (NI Executive)
- The Sustainable Development Strategy - Everyone's Involved - 2010 (NI Executive)
- Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011
- The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035- Building a Better Future (DFI)
- Strategic Planning Policy Statement 2015 – Planning for Sustainable Development (DFI)
- Suite of existing Planning Policy Statements, Supplementary Planning Guidance, Design Guides and Development Control Advice Notes (DfI)
- A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland - 1993 (DfI)
- Sustainable Water - A Long Term Water Strategy for Northern Ireland - 2015-2040 (DfI)
- Ensuring a Sustainable Transport Future - A New Approach to Regional Transportation - 2011 (DfI)
- Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2015 (DFI)
- Sub Regional Transport Plan 2015 (DFI)
- Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan 2004 (DFI)
- Northern Ireland Changing Gear: A Bicycle Strategy for Northern Ireland - 2015 (DfI)
- Exercise – Explore – Enjoy: A strategic Plan for Greenways 2016 (DFI)
- Delivering Resource Efficiency - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - 2015 (DAERA)
- Considering Energy in Northern Ireland to 2025 (DFE)
- Sustainable Energy Action Plan (DFE)
- Lifetime Opportunities - Government's Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland - 2006 (DfC)
- The Biodiversity Strategy for Northern Ireland to 2020 (DAERA)
- The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (May 2011)
- Thinking Rural - The Essential Guide to Rural Proofing - 2015 (DAERA)
- Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000 (DAERA)
- Northern Ireland Regional Landscape Character Assessment - 2015 (DAERA)
- Northern Ireland Regional Seascape Character Assessment - 2014 (DAERA)
- Draft BMAP 2015 in combination with the Planning Appeals Commission Inquiry report
- Belfast Urban Area Plan 2001 (DFI)

- Lisburn Area Plan 2001 (DFI)
- Carryduff Local Plan 1988-1993
- Ballymacoss Local Plan
- Lisburn Town Centre Plan
- Lagan Valley Regional Park Local Plan 2005
- Neighbouring Councils: Plans Belfast City Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards and North Down Borough Council, Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Newry Mourne and Down District Council.
- LCCC Corporate Plan 2018-2022
- LCCC Community Plan 207-2032
- All other LCCC plans and strategies either published are pending.

This list should not be considered to be exhaustive.

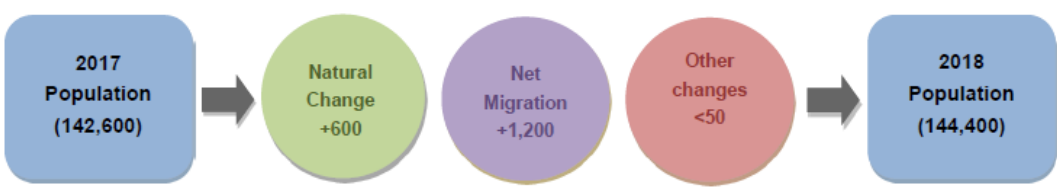
Section 75 category	Data
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General Profile

Population Estimates (2018)
Lisburn & Castlereagh
Local Government District



Components of Population Change, mid-2017 to mid-2018:



- Over the year ending mid-2018, the **population** increased by 1,700 people (1.2 per cent) to 144,400 (70,900 males, and 73,500 females).
- This can be attributed to natural growth of 600 people (i.e. more births than deaths), a net gain of 1,200 people due to net migration, and negligible change due to other changes.
- The **population aged 65 and over** increased by 500 people (2.0 per cent) to 25,000. There was an increase of 700 people in the **working age population** (0.8 per cent) to 90,300 people. The number of **children** increased by 500 people (1.9 per cent) to 29,100.

Population by age

Age	Mid-Year			Population change			
	2008	2017	2018	Year ending mid-2018		Decade ending mid-2018	
				Number	%	Number	%
0-15	26,900	28,600	29,100	500	1.9%	2,200	8.1%
16-64	84,000	89,600	90,300	700	0.8%	6,300	7.5%
65 and over	19,600	24,500	25,000	500	2.0%	5,400	27.3%
65-84	17,500	21,400	21,800	400	1.8%	4,400	25.0%
85 and over	2,100	3,000	3,100	100	3.0%	1,000	46.2%
All Ages	130,600	142,600	144,400	1,700	1.2%	13,800	10.6%

Source: NISRA 2018 Mid Year Population Estimates – Local Government District Factsheets

Religious belief

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in **Lisburn And Castlereagh** Local Government District (2014), considering the resident population:

- **2.36%** were from an ethnic minority population and the remaining **97.64%** were white (including Irish Traveller);
- **23.95%** belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and **66.90%** belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion; and
- **65.39%** indicated that they had a British national identity, **14.83%** had an Irish national identity and **30.46%** had a Northern Irish national identity*.

*Respondents could indicate more than one national identity

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in **Lisburn And Castlereagh** Local Government District (2014), considering the population aged 3 years old and over:

- **5.14%** had some knowledge of Irish;
- **7.05%** had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots; and
- **2.36%** did not have English as their first language.

Datasets used: [Ethnic Group - KS201NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Religion or Religion Brought Up In - KS212NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [National Identity \(Classification 2\) - KS203NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Knowledge of Irish - KS209NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Knowledge of Ulster-Scots - KS210NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Main Language - KS207NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

LGD2014	2011				
	All usual residents	Religion or religion brought up in: Catholic (%)	Religion or religion brought up in: Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) (%)	Religion or religion brought up in: Other religions (%)	Religion or religion brought up in: None (%)
Northern Ireland	1810863	45.14	48.36	0.92	5.59
Lisburn and Castlereagh	134841	23.95	66.9	1.07	8.08

Source: NISRA Religion or Religion Brought Up In: KS212NI (administrative geographies)

SETT2015	2011				
	All usual residents	Religion or religion brought up in: Catholic (%)	Religion or religion brought up in: Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) (%)	Religion or religion brought up in: Other religions (%)	Religion or religion brought up in: None (%)
AGHALEE	873	15.23	74.68	0.46	9.62
ANNAHILT	1051	7.14	85.54	0.29	7.04
CARRYDUFF	6961	49.85	42.24	1.36	6.55
DROMARA	1006	21.77	68.89	0.99	8.35
DRUMBEG	817	26.81	67.07	0.98	5.14
GLENAVY	1784	84.19	11.94	0.39	3.48
HILLSBOROUGH AND CULCAVY	3952	9.84	81.58	1.24	7.34
LISBURN CITY	45370	22.24	67.32	1	9.44
LOWER BALLINDERRY	917	23.99	65.21	0.65	10.14
MAGHABERRY	2450	7.55	82.49	0.61	9.35
METROPOLITAN CASTLEREAGH (Pre Council Boundary Changes)	55857	19.94	69.8	1.27	8.99
METROPOLITAN LISBURN (Pre Council Boundary Changes)	31186	77.31	18.79	0.6	3.3
MILLTOWN	1499	37.69	53.3	0.87	8.14
MOIRA	4591	19.45	71.55	1.18	7.82
MONEYREAGH	1384	2.24	90.39	1.08	6.29
RAVERNET	554	5.6	87	0.18	7.22
STONEFORD	605	35.87	53.72	0.83	9.59

Source: NISRA Religion or Religion Brought Up In: KS212NI (Settlement 2015)

Political opinion	2019 Local Council Election Results	
	District Electoral Area (DEA)	Number of Seats (Political Party)
	Castlereagh East	3 (DUP); 2 (Alliance); 1 (UUP)
	Castlereagh South	2 (Alliance); 1 (DUP); 1 (Sinn Fein); 1 (SDLP); 1 (UUP); 1 (Green Party)
	Downshire East	2 (DUP); 2 (UUP); 1 (Alliance)
	Downshire West	2 (DUP); 2 (UUP); 1 (Alliance)
	Killultagh	2 (DUP); 1 (UUP); 1 (Sinn Fein); 1 (Alliance);
	Lisburn North	2 (DUP); 2 (UUP); 1 (SDLP); 1 (Alliance)
	Lisburn South	3 (DUP); 2 (UUP); 1 (Alliance)
	Total (40 Seats)	15 (DUP); 11 (UUP); 9 (Alliance); 2 (SDLP); 2 (Sinn Fein); 1 (Green Party)

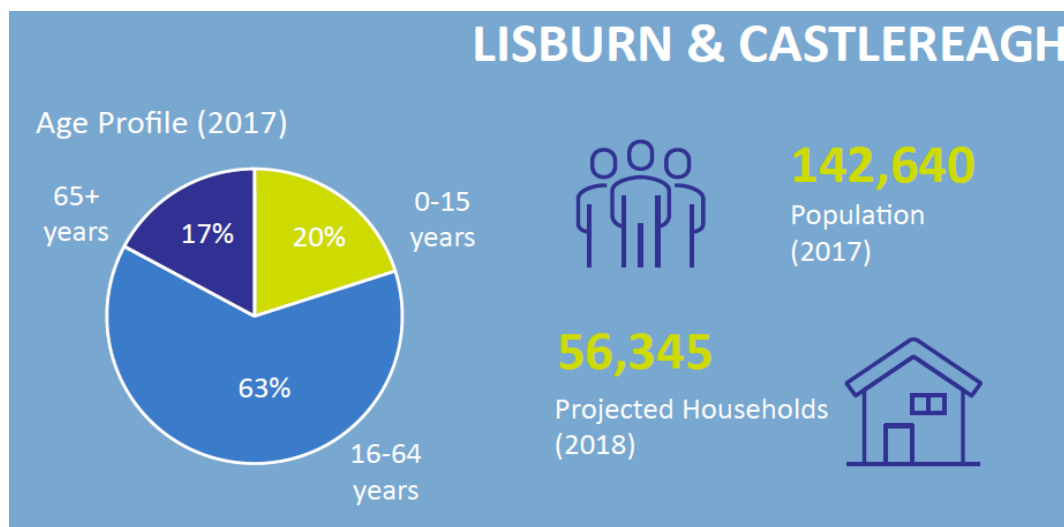
(Source: The Electoral Office of Northern Ireland)

Racial group	2011								
	LGD2014	All usual residents	Country of birth: Northern Ireland (%)	Country of birth: England (%)	Country of birth: Scotland (%)	Country of birth: Wales (%)	Country of birth: Republic of Ireland (%)	Country of birth: Other EU: Member countries prior to 2004 expansion (%)	Country of birth: Other EU: Accession countries 2004 onwards (%)
Northern Ireland	1810863	88.84	3.57	0.85	0.14	2.09	0.54	1.97	1.99
Lisburn and Castlereagh	134841	88.72	4.31	1.03	0.2	1.44	0.61	1.18	2.5

Source: NISRA Country of Birth: KS204NI (administrative geographies)

The 2011 Census figures indicate that 97.6% of the population in Lisburn & Castlereagh are White, 1% Asian, 0.5% Chinese, 0.2% Black, 0.4% Mixed and 0.1% Other.

Age
<p>On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Lisburn And Castlereagh Local Government District (2014):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20.40% were aged under 16 years and 15.71% were aged 65 and over; ● 48.90% of the usually resident population were male and 51.10% were female; and ● 39 years was the average (median) age of the population. <p>Datasets used: Age Structure - KS102NI (administrative geographies), Usual Resident Population - KS101NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office</p> <p>From the most recent NISRA Local Government District Summary Infographics 2017/2018 published in May 2019, Lisburn & Castlereagh Population Age profile can be broken down into 20% of people are in the 0-15 years of age group; 63% are in the 16-64 years of age group and 17% are in the 65+ age group.</p>



Source: NISRA Local Government District Summary Infographics 2017/2018 published May 2019

Marital status In Lisburn & Castlereagh in the total population aged over 16 years, 30.65% are not married, 53.78% are married. Only 0.1% are in a same-sex civil partnership, 3.27% are separated, 5.52% are divorced and 6.68% of the population are widowed.

LGD2014	All usual residents: Aged 16+ years	Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil partnership): Aged 16+ years	Married: Aged 16+ years	In a registered same-sex civil partnership: Aged 16+ years	Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership): Aged 16+ years	Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved: Aged 16+ years	Widowed or surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership: Aged 16+ years
Northern Ireland	1,431,540	517,393 (36.14%)	680,831 (47.56%)	1,243 (0.09%)	56,911 (3.98%)	78,074 (5.45%)	97,088 (6.78%)
Lisburn and Castlereagh	107,340	32,903 (30.65%)	57,729 (53.78%)	104 (0.1%)	3,514 (3.27%)	5,922 (5.52%)	7,168 (6.68%)

Source: NISRA Local Government District 2014, Marital and Civil Partnership Status KS103NI (administrative geographies)

Sexual orientation There is limited information available for this category. The Continuous Household Survey 2018/2019 (NISRA) found that 97.6% of all NI adult respondents identified themselves as heterosexual/straight with the remaining adults identifying as either gay/lesbian, bisexual, other or don't know or not providing an answer.

Persons aged 16 and over

Percentages

Sexual Identity	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Heterosexual/Straight	93.0	94.1	94.6	95.0	94.7	95.9	97.9	97.7	97.8	97.6
Gay/Lesbian	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Bisexual	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
Other	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
Don't Know/Refusal	5.9	4.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
Base=100%	3,585	3,529	3,690	3,625	3,753	3,349	3,286	3,262	5,678	5,736

Source: Continuous Household Survey

Men and women generally From the NISRA Mid -2018 Population Estimates Age Bands and Gender - Administrative Areas published June 2019, out of a total estimated population of 144,381 for the Council Area, of these 73,525 (50.9%) are Female and 70,856 (49.1%) are Male.

Mid-Year Ending 2018			Mid-Year Ending 2018		
gender	age band		gender	age band	
Females	00-15	14,051	Males	00-15	15,075
Females	16-39	20,973	Males	16-39	21,582
Females	40-64	24,680	Males	40-64	23,068
Females	65+	13,821	Males	65+	11,131
Females - All ages		73,525	Males - All ages		70,856

Disability On Census Day 27th March 2011, in **Lisburn And Castlereagh** Local Government District (2014):

- **18.29%** of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities;
- **82.13%** of people stated their general health was either good or very good; and
- **12.51%** of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others.

Datasets used: [Health and Provision of Unpaid Care - KS301NI \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA Census Office

From NISRA Data set KS406NI Adaptation of Accommodation, 90.49% of households have no adaptation of accommodation. From the 10% that have adaptations, 4.82% are for wheelchair usage, 0.2% for visual difficulties, 0.43% for hearing difficulties, 5.3% for other physical or mobility issues and 0.16 adapted for other.

LGD2014	2011						
	All households	Adapted accommodation: Wheelchair usage (%)	Adapted accommodation: Other physical or mobility difficulties (%)	Adapted accommodation: Visual difficulties (%)	Adapted accommodation: Hearing difficulties (%)	Adapted accommodation: Other (%)	No adaptation to accommodation (%)
Northern Ireland	703275	6.4	6.48	0.27	0.55	0.2	87.96
Lisburn & Castlereagh	52648	4.82	5.3	0.2	0.43	0.16	90.49

Dependants

Civic Participation

Carer's Allowance is a benefit for people who care for someone with a severe disability. **550** males and **710** females aged 65+ years living in **Lisburn and Castlereagh** LGD2014 claimed Carers Allowance in 2016.

In 2011, **12.2%** of those aged 65+ years in **Lisburn and Castlereagh** LGD2014 undertook voluntary work without pay. The corresponding figure for those aged 65+ years in **Northern Ireland** was 10.7%.

In 2011, **13.1%** of those aged 65+ years in **Lisburn and Castlereagh** LGD2014 provided unpaid care. The corresponding figure for those aged 65+ years in **Northern Ireland** was **12.3%**.

Benefits

In February 2016, 24,460 people living in **Lisburn and Castlereagh** LGD2014 were claiming retirement pension, 10,190 males aged 65+ and 14,270 females aged 60+. An interactive map showing Retirement Pension data is available to view on [NINIS](#). In the same year 4,150 living in **Lisburn and Castlereagh** LGD2014 received pension credit.

Sources/Datasets used: [Higher Education Enrolments \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Further Education Regulated Enrolments \(administrative geographies\)](#), DfE; [Civil Servants aged 60 and over by home and work location \(administrative geographies\)](#), NISRA HRCS; [Carers Allowance Claimants \(administrative geographies\)](#), [Retirement Pension Claimants \(administrative geographies\)](#), DfC; [Economic Activity by Age by Sex CT0092NI](#), [Highest Level of Qualification by Age CT0104NI](#); [Voluntary Work CT0103NI](#), [Provision of Unpaid Care CT0102NI](#), NISRA Census Office

From NISRA Dataset KS107NI: 3,518 Households in Lisburn and Castlereagh are lone parents with dependent children (Lone parent aged 16-74 years)

Part 2: Screening Questions

Introduction

The information provided in Part 1 of the Screening is used to inform the likely impact of the draft Plan Strategy on equality of opportunity and good relations for each of the Section 75 groups. In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact statement, the Council should consider the answers to the 4 questions below and indicate the level of impact on each category as major, minor or none.

Consideration of Level of Impact

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 and/or good relations 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 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.

If the conclusion is major in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure. If the conclusion is minor in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and/or good relations 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 and/or good relations

Screening Questions

The detailed assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity for the Section 75 categories are included in Table 1. A summary of the likely impact in relation to each of the categories is provided below.

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	<p>From the 2011 NISRA Census the Council Area when categorised by religious belief or religion identified 67% as Protestant or Other Christian, 24% identified as Catholic, 8% as no religion and 1% as other.</p> <p>Figures when broken down for the larger settlements are as follows: Lisburn City: 67% Protestant/Other Christian, 22% Catholic, 9% no religion, 1% other. Carryduff: 42% Protestant/Other Christian, 50% Catholic, 7% no religion, 1 % other. Hillsborough 81% Protestant/Other Christian, 10% Catholic, 7% no religion, over 1 % other. Moira 72% Protestant/Other Christian, 19% Catholic, 8% no religion, 1% other. Castlereagh Greater Urban Area is majority Protestant.</p> <p>In the villages, the majority identify as Protestant Religion (Aghalee, Annahilt, Dromara, Drumbeg, Drumbo, Lower Ballinderry, Maghaberry, Milltown, Moneyreagh, Ravernet, Stoneyford. The only exception is Glenavy in which the majority identify as Catholic religion.</p> <p>There is no data available for the small settlements individually.</p> <p>A key aim of the LDP is to define a spatial strategy that supports the development and regeneration of the area socially, economically and environmentally.</p> <p>The settlement hierarchy for Lisburn and Castlereagh provides the basis for the framework upon which the Local Development Plan is devised. It is consistent with the RDS Spatial Framework recognising the relationship between people and places with an appreciation of where people live, work and access services. It supports regional guidance within the RDS, namely to strengthen community cohesion (RG6); support urban and rural renaissance (RG7); and manage housing growth to achieve sustainable patterns of development (RG8).</p> <p>The settlement hierarchy will ensure that the growth of settlements, the provision of housing, employment land,</p>	Minor positive

	<p>other key land uses and related infrastructure, are in the right place to benefit the community as a whole.</p> <p>Overall, the draft Plan Strategy is deemed to have no adverse impact on equality of opportunity within the Section 75 groups.</p> <p>The urban components of the Council area consist of Lisburn City and the Greater Urban Areas and the three towns of Hillsborough & Culcavy, Carryduff and Moira. Each of these settlements provides an important role within the hierarchy which, in addition to jobs and services, has a strong community focus, including health, education, leisure and recreation. Encouraging consolidation of these urban settlements prevents the need for urban sprawl, and provides opportunity for infrastructure improvements where it is most needed to benefit all people of religious or non-religious beliefs in the Council Area.</p> <p>Of equal importance is the Council's rural hinterland in which approximately a third of the population resides. The villages and small settlements each have a unique part to play in sustaining vibrancy, creating a sense of place, and providing education and local services. This myriad of settlements across the hierarchy should respect the character and context of the surrounding area, and build on the opportunities for cohesion, renewal and religious integration.</p> <p>Strategic and Operational Policy in the draft Plan Strategy will help to deliver equality of opportunity in housing, education, health, community facilities, employment, retailing, tourism, open space and enjoyment of the historic and natural heritage for all citizens in the Council Area.</p>	
Political opinion	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim and strategic approach of the draft Plan Strategy will be of benefit to this category as a whole as the Strategic and Operational policies aim to create and enhance shared space and quality places.</p>	Minor positive
Racial group	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim and strategic approach of the draft Plan Strategy will be of benefit to this category as a whole.</p> <p>Policies in relation to housing and employment will provide opportunity for all groups through good design and positive place making. Mixed tenure including affordable/social housing delivery will also benefit disadvantaged groups in society.</p>	Minor positive

	<p>NIHE have not identified any need in relation to the need for provision of Travellers Accommodation in the Council Area at this time, however should the need arise over the plan period Policy HOU12 will support and facilitate the provision of a suitable accommodation.</p>	
<p>Age</p>	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim and strategic approach of the draft Plan Strategy will be of benefit to all age groups.</p> <p>Housing policies (HOU1- HOU12) encourage a range of housing in suitable locations to benefit all sections of society. Policy HOU1 (Housing in Settlements) will also provide housing close to services and facilities.</p> <p>HOU4 (Design in New Residential Development) has the potential to have positive impacts for people in providing mixed tenure housing and wheel chair accessible housing including Affordable Housing (Policy HOU10) and Specialist Accommodation (Policy HOU11). It also encourages accessible and adaptable accommodation and encourages design standards to incorporate and provide for '<u>Lifetime Homes</u>' to ensure that homes are accessible and inclusive, to support the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life. The development of homes to these standards is especially important in the context of an aging population and can prevent the need for costly and disruptive adaptations.</p> <p>Town Centre and Retailing policies (TC1-TC5) seek to focus such development in the most accessible locations.</p> <p>Open Space policies (OS1-OS6) seek to deliver accessible opportunities for active lifestyles. Positive impacts for younger and older people are anticipated through these policies. These policies link to Policy HOU 5 Public Open Space in New Residential Development, which seeks to provide safe and accessible places to play.</p> <p>Supporting the provision of Health, Education, Community and Cultural Facilities (Policy CF01 and CF02) in accessible locations has the potential to have positive impacts for this group.</p> <p>Infrastructure policies in relation to infrastructure (Policy TRA1 Creating an Accessible Environment, Policy TRA5 Strategic Greenways and Disused Transport Routes, Policy TRA8 Active Travel Networks, Policy TRA9 Park & Ride Car Parks) also have positive impacts for all ages</p> <p>Policy HOU7 Residential Extensions and Alterations provides policy for ancillary living space (e.g. 'granny flats/annexes') to support family cohesion and</p>	<p>Minor positive</p>

	<p>intergenerational accommodation.</p> <p>It should also be noted that Section 76 Planning Agreements (Strategic Policy SP07) can deliver sustainable communities by providing facilities for the provision of community infrastructure to mitigate for development proposals which may be otherwise unacceptable.</p> <p>The Strategic and Operational policies will support any identified accommodation need and these also support our Council's Community Plan which has proposed actions around supporting an age friendly society, mobility and disability issues which need to be addressed by adequate housing.</p>	
Marital status	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim of the draft Plan Strategy and strategic approach will be of benefit to people of different marital status.</p> <p>The policies in relation to Housing in Settlements seek to provide a range of tenures, house types and sizes, therefore which will help to address the housing needs of those of different household size and formation. Strategic and Operational policies will also provide Community facilities, Employment opportunities, retail services and improved transport linkages for all people working and residing in the Council area.</p>	Minor positive
Sexual orientation	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim and strategic approach of the draft Plan Strategy will be of benefit to those within this category, irrespective of sexual orientation.</p> <p>All policies and approaches included within the draft Plan Strategy have the potential to have positive impacts for the LGBT community. Strategic Policies SP02 Improving Health and Wellbeing and SP03 Creating and Enhancing Shared Space and Quality Places will contribute to the creation of an environment which is accessible to all.</p>	Minor positive
Men and women generally	<p>It is the aim of the plan to benefit both men and women generally. The screening assessment has not identified anything inherent in the draft Plan Strategy that will benefit one gender over another.</p>	Minor positive
Disability	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim and strategic approach of the draft Plan Strategy will generally benefit those living with and without disability.</p> <p>A number of policies including HOU4 Design in New</p>	Minor positive

	<p>Residential Development, Town Centre and Retailing policies (TC1-TC5) support uses to be located within City and Town Centres, which encourage greater accessibility and opportunity to jobs which could benefit those with disabilities by directing such development to the most accessible locations.</p> <p>Open Space policies (OS1-OS6) protect and provide for accessible open space which will bring both physical and mental health benefits.</p> <p>Supporting the provision of Health, Education, Community and Cultural Facilities (Policies CF1-CF2) in accessible locations also has the potential to have positive impacts.</p> <p>Infrastructure related policies (such as Policy TRA1 Creating an Accessible Environment) are also anticipated to be of benefit in seeking to ensure development takes account of the mobility and accessibility needs of all.</p> <p>Policy HOU4 encourages accessible and adaptable accommodation which encourages design standards to incorporate and provide for 'Lifetime Homes' to ensure that homes are accessible and inclusive, to support the changing needs of individuals and families at different stages of life. The development of homes to these standards is especially important in the context of an ageing population and can prevent the need for costly and disruptive adaptations.</p> <p><u>Wheelchair Accessible Housing</u></p> <p>Currently, approximately 35,000 people in Northern Ireland require a wheelchair on a daily basis, with 1,164 new wheelchair users registering last year (October 2016-Sept 2017, Musgrave Park Hospital). In addition, there are increasing numbers with complex disabilities living in domestic settings due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased demographics of age and disability; • Medical advancements with people surviving trauma; and • Legislative & policy changes e.g. 'Care in the Community'. <p>Department for Communities' (DFC) Housing Association Guide states that in developing wheelchair standard housing, Housing Associations are encouraged to consider the following key design principles and aims:</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generally, design that support independent living, improves quality of life and contributes to wellbeing; • a universal approach to design, which seeks to achieve homes that are inclusive for a wide range of wheelchair users, and which takes account of a variety of other disabilities where possible. (e.g. dexterity, cognitive function, and hearing or sight impairments); • flexible and adaptable design to help future-proof for changing needs of occupants (e.g. ageing or degenerative diseases); • a default position of design for ‘assisted’ rather than ‘independent’ wheelchair users; • the provision of optimum floor space that takes account of aspects such as carers, larger turning circles, equipment, storage and flexibility (e.g. a ‘loose-fit, long life’ approach); and • consideration of a range of housing forms, including two storey wheelchair homes that can help dwellings integrate with the community and support higher densities, when required. <p>The basis of any design for wheelchair housing should normally be a universal solution that can be easily adapted to suit a wide range of users now and over the life of the property. Wheelchair standard homes support independent living, promote and inclusive society and reduce the need for costly and disruptive adaptations. Building Regulations also apply, Part R ‘Access and Facilities for Disabled People’ require new buildings and certain extensions to have provisions that enable disabled people to access them and use their facilities.</p>	
<p>Dependents</p>	<p>No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified at this stage. It is anticipated that the overall aim and strategic approach of the plan will be of benefit generally to both those with and without dependents.</p> <p>A number of Operational policies including Housing, Community Facilities, Economic, Retailing/Offices, Tourism, Open Space, Sport & Outdoor Recreation, Historic and Natural Environment, Transport, Renewable Energy, Telecommunications, Utilities, Waste and Water and Flooding support all sections of this category.</p> <p>These are all based on overarching Strategic Policies including Sustainable Development, Improving Health and</p>	<p>Minor positive</p>

	Wellbeing, Creating and Enhancing Shared Space, Good Design and Protecting and Enhancing the Environment and supporting improvements in accessibility and connectivity.	
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2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?		
Section 75 category	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide reasons
Religious Belief	No	It is the aspiration of the draft Plan Strategy to improve the quality of life for all, no opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity are apparent at this stage. However, any Section 75 issues raised during consultation or at a subsequent stage in its preparation will be considered.
Political opinion	No	
Racial group	No	
Age	No	
Marital status	No	
Sexual orientation	No	
Men and women generally	No	
Disability	No	
Dependents	No	

3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? minor/major/none		
Good relations category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact minor/major/none
Religious belief	<p>The draft Plan Strategy and the Strategic Policies for housing, economic development, town centres, retailing and other uses, tourism, open space and the historic and natural environment are likely to positively impact upon good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion and racial group. Strategic Policy 03 Creating and Enhancing Shared Space and Quality Places, encourages the development of shared spaces which promote a sense of belonging for everyone, where relationships between people from different backgrounds are most likely to be positive. This policy supports development proposals that contribute to the creation of an environment which is accessible to all and enhances opportunity for shared communities; has a high standard of connectivity and supports shared use of public realm. It recognises that good quality housing supports more balanced communities and must offer a variety of house types, sizes and tenures to meet different needs. Creating shared neighbourhoods should provide opportunities for communities to access local employment, shopping, leisure, education and community facilities.</p> <p>Strategic Policy 05 Good Design and Positive Place-Making acknowledges that successful place-making is a people centered approach which incorporates quality, place-specific design, promoting accessibility and inclusivity, creating safe, vibrant and adaptable places. This will create better places in which to live, work, visit and explore and will impact positively upon good relations between people of different religious belief.</p> <p>Further assessment of the likely impact on good relations will be undertaken at Local Policies Plan stage when land for purposes such as housing, economic use and various forms of open space will be identified and protected.</p> <p>In addition, the draft Plan Strategy will be subject to a statutory consultation process and any further issues raised in relation to good relations/Section 75 groups during the process will be taken into account.</p>	Minor Positive at this stage of the LDP process. (Further assessment undertaken at LPP stage.)
Political opinion	The policies referred to above will have minor positive impacts on people with different political opinion	

Racial group	The policies referred to above will have minor positive impacts on people from different racial groups	
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4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?		
Good relations category	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide reasons
Religious belief		<p>It is the aim of the draft Plan Strategy to improve the quality of life for all and therefore offer potential to promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion and racial group.</p> <p>The proposals and policies of the Plan Strategy, creating and enhancing shared space, good design and positive place making, provide access to opportunity and the strategic policies for housing, economic development, retailing, tourism, open space and the historic and natural environment will assist in enhancing prospects for promoting good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion and racial group.</p> <p>Any Section 75 issues raised during consultation or further down the line will be considered in a proportionate way.</p>
Political opinion		
Racial group		

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).

The draft Plan Strategy recognises that people may fall into more than one Section 75 category. The vision of the LDP is to support a thriving, vibrant and connected place in which people live, work, visit and invest – an attractive, green and quality place which will enhance the wellbeing and quality of life for everyone. The Plan Objectives and the range of strategic policies that follow are designed to promote equality of opportunity for people with diverse backgrounds and who identify as falling into multiple section 75 groups.

No negative differential impacts have been identified at this stage. However, as the draft Plan Strategy will be subject to consultation process any further issues raised in relation to Section 75 groups during the consultation process will be taken into account moving through the process to the stage of adoption.

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

None are identified. However, as the draft Plan Strategy will be subject to a public consultation process any specific issues raised in relation to Section 75 groups during the consultation process will be taken into account.

Disability

The Disability Discrimination (NI) Order 2006 introduced new duties requiring all public authorities in carrying out their function relating to Northern Ireland to have due regard to the need to:

- Promote positive attitudes towards disabled people; and
- Encourage participation of disabled people in public life.

Does the policy promote positive attitudes towards disabled people and encourage participation of disabled people in public life?

The draft Plan Strategy seeks to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people and encourage participation of disabled people in public life. In particular, Strategic Policy 02 Improving Health and Well-being supports development proposals that contribute positively to the provision of quality open space, age-friendly environments, quality design, enhance connectivity (physical and digital), integration between land use and transport; and green and blue infrastructure. It recognises that well designed buildings and better connected places can positively impact on peoples' lives including creating safer, more physically accessible buildings.

Strategic Policy 03 Creating and Enhancing Shared Space and Quality Places promotes a sense of belonging for everyone, where differences are valued and respected. It supports development proposals that contribute to the creation of an environment which is accessible to all and enhances opportunities for shared communities; has a high standard of connectivity and supports shared use of public realm. It recognises that good quality housing supports more balanced communities where a variety of house types, sizes and tenures to meet different needs is provided. Creating shared neighbourhoods should provide opportunities for communities to access local employment, shopping, leisure, education and community facilities.

The draft Plan Strategy seeks to focus major growth and opportunities for development within our City, Greater Urban Areas and three towns, whilst providing for sustainable growth in smaller settlements, villages and in the countryside. By focusing housing and economic growth in areas where there is the greatest access to services and facilities as well as better public transport links it is considered that this will encourage and help facilitate participation of disabled people in public life.

Part Two of the draft Plan Strategy contains operational policies that will have positive impacts for people living with disabilities. Policies HOU4 (Design in New Residential Development), HOU5 (Public Open Space in New Residential Development) and HOU11 (Specialist Accommodation) will allow people with disabilities to stay in their own homes and communities. Policy CF02 (Protection of a Local Community Facility) specifically safeguards against the loss of valued community facilities whilst policy CF01 (Necessary Community Facilities in Settlements) facilitates additional provision where necessary. Policy TRA1 (Creating an Accessible Environment) aims to integrate accessibility into the design of a development proposal which will benefit all of society whilst Policy OS1 (Protection of Open Space) recognises the contribution of open space to health and wellbeing.

It is anticipated that the draft Plan Strategy will promote positive attitudes towards disabled people as account is taken of the needs of people with disabilities encouraging their participation in public life through provision of accessible environments.

Part 3. Screening decision

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

No significant adverse impacts on equality of opportunity have been identified for Section 75 groups. The Draft Plan Strategy will be of benefit to all of our citizens including Section 75 groups as it seeks to support a thriving, vibrant and connected place in which people live, work, visit and invest. It has been identified that policies in the draft Plan Strategy will be of particular benefit to a number of the Section 75 groups.

This is a draft Screening Report and the draft Plan Strategy will be subject to public consultation. Any issues raised through this process will be considered prior to the publication of the final Plan Strategy.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the public authority should consider if the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.

No mitigation is considered necessary. Any issues raised during the consultation process will be considered prior to the publication of the final Plan Strategy.

If the decision is to subject the policy to an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

Mitigation

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

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations? No

If so, give the reasons to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.

At this stage the draft Plan Strategy presents overall positive impacts for equality of opportunity and good relations and therefore no mitigation measures are required. Consultation is an important part of the plan making process. The opportunity exists to address any policy changes prior to the publication of the final Plan Strategy.

Timetabling and prioritising

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

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

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 equality impact assessment.

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	
Social need	
Effect on people's daily lives	
Relevance to a public authority'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 public authority in timetabling. Details of the Public Authority's Equality Impact Assessment Timetable should be included in the quarterly Screening Report.

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

If yes, please provide details

Part 4. Monitoring

Public authorities 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, the public authority should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).

Effective monitoring will help the public authority identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead the public authority to conduct an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

No amendments of alternative policy is proposed at this stage.

The draft Plan Strategy will be subject to public consultation including engagement with Section 75 groups.

Any Section 75 representations received during this consultation will be considered prior to finalising the Plan Strategy. Further equality screening will also occur at Local Policies Plan stage.

Monitoring and review is an integral part of the plan making process. The draft Plan Strategy includes a Monitoring and Review Framework (see Part 1 Plan Strategy) which highlights that a five year review of the LDP will be carried out following adoption of the Local Policies Plan to ensure the policies and proposals are achieving their objectives. There will be further scope for any impacts on Section 75 groups to be considered at this stage.

Part 5 - Approval and Authorisation

Screened by:	Position/Job Title	Date
Lois Jackson	Principle Planning Officer	Oct 2019
Approved by:		
Conor Hughes	Head of Planning and Capital Projects	Oct 2019

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 public authority's website as soon as possible following completion and made available on request.

Screening Exercise

- 4.1 This equality screening has been carried out on the draft Plan Strategy. As the plan process progresses LCCC will continue to screen all its proposals and policies. It will also be undertaken at the next stage of the plan process, the Local Policies Plan (LPP).
- 4.2 The ultimate purpose of this screening exercise is to identify whether any of the strategic or operational policies have the potential to have any negative impacts on the equality of opportunity and the good relations on any section 75 Groupings. Such an exercise ensures that all Section 75 equality and good relations have been placed at the centre of the plan as it develops.
- 4.3 An assessment of those section 75 groups for which there was a potential or likely impact upon that group is included in this report. This equality screening process relates to the policies contained within the draft Plan Strategy (see Table 1).
- 4.4 LCCC is committed to formally screening each proposed policy document in the draft Plan Strategy.

Table 1: Preliminary identification of potential impacts of LDP policies on Section 75 groups.

Strategic Policy	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital Status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency
SP01 Sustainable Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP02 Improving Health and Well-being	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP03 Creating and Enhancing Shared Space and Quality Places	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP04 Supporting Sustainable Economic Growth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP05 Good Design and Positive Place-Making	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP06 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP07 Section 76 Planning Agreements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP08 Housing in Settlements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP09 Housing in the Countryside	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP10 Education, Health, Community and Culture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP11 Economic Development in Settlements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SP12 Economic Development in the Countryside	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Strategic Policy	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital Status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency
SP13 Mineral Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP14 Town Centres, Retailing and Other Uses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP15 Evening/Night -time Economy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP16 Tourism	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP17 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP18 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and Archaeological Remains	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP19 Protecting and Enhancing Natural Heritage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP20 Transportation Infrastructure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP21 Renewable Energy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP22 Telecommuni- cations and Other Utilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SP23 Waste Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SP24 Flooding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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Note: X means the policy considered to have a neutral effect.

Operational Policy	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital Status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency
HOU1-12 Housing in settlements	X	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	+
CF01-02 Community facilities in settlements	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+
COU1-16 Development in the countryside	X	X	+	+	+	X	X	+	+
ED1-9 Economic development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MD1-9 Minerals development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TC1-6 Town Centres, retaining and other uses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TOU1-8 Tourism	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
OS1-6 Open space, sport & outdoor recreation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HE1-14 Historic environment and archaeology	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nh1-6 Natural heritage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TRA1-11 Access and Transport	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	+	+
RE1-2 Renewable energy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
TEL1 Telecoms	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	+	X

UT1 Utilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WM1-4 Waste management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
FLD1-5 Flooding	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AD1 Advertise- ments	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: X means the policy considered to have a neutral effect.

+ means the policy is likely to have positive effect

Strategic Policy	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital Status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency
SMU01 West Lisburn/ Blaris	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SMU02 Purdysburn/ Knockbracken	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SMU03 Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: X means the policy considered to have a neutral effect.

Strategic Policy area	Policies	Comments on potential impacts
Sustainable Development	SP01	<p>The aim of this over-arching strategic policy is to help to deliver sustainable housing growth; promote balanced economic growth; protect and enhance the historic and natural environment; mitigate and adapt to climate change and support sustainable infrastructure. This strategic policy has the potential to benefit all sections of the community in the areas of economic, environmental and social issues. This will benefit the community now and also future generations.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Improving Health and Well-being	SP02	The aim of this over-arching strategic policy will help to support development proposals that contribute positively to the provision of quality open space; age-friendly

		<p>environments; quality design; enhanced connectivity (physical and digital); integration between land use and transport; and green and blue infrastructure. Noise and air quality should also be taken into account when designing schemes, recognising their impact on health and well-being. The policy will resist development that will result in harm.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Creating and Enhancing Shared Space and Quality Places	SP03	<p>The aim of this over-arching strategic policy will help support development proposals that contribute to the creation of an environment which is accessible to all. Shared communities are enhanced through being connected and supporting the shared use of enhanced public realm. Balanced communities will be promoted by quality housing provision, a variety of house types, sizes and tenures to meet individual needs. This policy supports opportunities for the entire community to access the full range of services and facilities across the council area.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Supporting Sustainable Economic Growth	SP04	<p>The aim of this over-arching strategic policy will help support development proposals for sustainable economic growth. Such proposals have the potential to benefit all sections of the community by meeting current needs but also that of future residents through the provision of employment opportunities across the council area. This can also improve the overall health and well-being through the creation of job opportunities.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Good Design and Positive Place-Making	SP05	<p>The aim of this over-arching strategic policy will help support development proposals that incorporate good design and positive place-making. Places that aspire to being a successful place lead to healthier living and a sense of community ownership. Positive place-making promotes accessibility, inclusivity, being vibrant and adaptable places for the present and the future.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Protecting and Enhancing the Environment	SP06	<p>The aim of this over-arching strategic policy will help support development proposals that respect the historic and natural environment and biodiversity. The historic nature of places is often viewed as being fundamental to a sense of place and ownership reflecting the past in the present. The</p>

		<p>environment can also be viewed in the same way and respecting both by careful management, maintenance and enhancement is an integral part of sustainable development.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Section 76 Planning Agreements	SP07	<p>The aim of this over-arching strategic policy is to deliver sustainable communities by providing for or making contributions to, elements which impact of the development or wider locality and the sustainability of that proposal in the specific location. A developer will be expected to provide or contribute to mitigate any negative consequences of development.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Housing in Settlements	SP08	<p>This strategic policy will enable the housing needs of the community to be met, encouraging good design with mixed tenure. Housing will including affordable housing and specialised housing where a need is identified. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Housing in the Countryside	SP09	<p>This strategic policy recognises the housing needs of people who live in the countryside. A strong network of settlements fostering a sense of community are encouraged. This strategic policy encourages vibrant rural communities and aims to protect the countryside through supporting the existing settlement pattern. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Education, Health, Community and Culture	SP10	<p>This strategic policy supports development proposals that meet the need for services across the Council area. These will be of value to all sections of the community. This policy supports opportunities for the entire community to access the full range of services and facilities across the council area. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>

Economic Development in Settlements	SP11	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that promote employment at sites throughout the council area. Two strategic sites are identified and have specific policies relating to them. Mixed use is promoted on both these sites resulting in job opportunities at these key accessible locations. This policy also encourages economic opportunities to reduce inequality and deprivation across the council area. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Economic Development in the Countryside	SP12	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that benefit the rural economy. In doing so it aims to support rural communities whilst protecting the rural character. It recognises certain economic development requires a countryside location having been established at that location. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Mineral Development	SP13	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that balance the need for development across the council area while protecting the environment. The restoration of these lands is vital. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Town Centres, Retailing and Other Uses	SP14	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that promote such uses across the council area. This leads to an enhanced vitality and viability in these sectors of the economy. The promotion of such uses will increase the opportunities for job creation while making services more accessible to the entire community. Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre retains its regional status and development is considered in accordance with key site requirements. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Evening/Night-time Economy	SP15	<p>The strategic policy supports development proposals that aim to secure a thriving and vibrant evening/night-time economy. This is attractive to the tourism, leisure and culture industry particularly in the city centre and town</p>

		<p>centres. This will help to improve employment opportunities and provide facilities and venues that are also beneficial for wider social wellbeing. This is considered fundamental to future growth of areas and makes a contribution to the overall economic growth of these areas. This policy has the potential to benefit all sections of the community through a sense of ownership and shared spaces.</p> <p>Such locations are accessible to all including those dependant on public transport. The approach is viewed as beneficial to the wider population.</p> <p>Our city and town centres are again to be viewed as neutral and safe spaces for all groupings and as such these policies aim to protect that view.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Tourism	SP16	<p>This strategic policy is supportive of development proposals that grow the tourism sector. The sustainable approach recognises the benefits to economic development, conservation and urban regeneration. Tourism will potentially benefit all individuals be they residents or visitors. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation	SP17	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that protect, such areas now and into the future. Open space significantly enhances the character of an area. Its benefits are widespread which can provide opportunities for all sections of the community to participate in and enjoy. The accessibility to a network of green/blue spaces is key to future connections across and beyond the council area. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment and Archaeological Remains	SP18	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that ensure the historic parts of the Council area are protected. Such areas can help secure attractive living and working environments for all sections of the community. The historic nature of a place or building can lead to a sense a place both historically and in the future. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p>

		<p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Protecting and Enhancing Natural Heritage	SP19	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that ensure the protection of the natural heritage across the council area. Certain areas benefit from statutory protection and any development impacting on those will be resisted. The landscape is a valuable asset to the council and is accessible to all sections of the community. The way we manage the asset now will ensure its use by all in the future. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Transportation Infrastructure	SP20	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals that integrate and deliver sustainable patterns of travel across the council area. The modal shift away from the private car to more sustainable modes of travel is proposed which will benefit all sections of the community by linking the Council area and its residents to the wider regional networks. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Renewable Energy	SP21	<p>This strategic policy will be supportive of renewable energy generating facilities at appropriate locations. The aim of the policy is to help targets for renewable energy production. This will have a positive impact on all sections of the community. A balance will always be required between the economic and environmental benefits of any scheme and the potential impacts on people and the environment. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Telecommunications and Other Utilities	SP22	<p>This strategic policy will support development proposals for the delivery of sustainable telecommunications and other utilities infrastructure. This is to meet the needs of the entire council area both now and in the future to account for any technological change that may occur. Providing the best and most up to date infrastructure will benefit all sections of the community. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p>

		The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.
Waste Management	SP23	<p>This strategic policy supports appropriate waste management infrastructure in the most appropriate locations using the most appropriate technology. The aim is to meet environmental targets which have a benefit to all sections of the community. The policy resists proposal having detrimental effects on people and the environment. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Flooding	SP24	<p>This strategic policy is supportive of proposals that reduce the risks of flooding. This will have a benefit on all sections of the community and the council area as a whole. This policy has associated operational policies which will be further assessed.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Operational Policy area	Policies	Comments on potential impacts
Housing in settlements	HOU 1-12	<p>This policy area has the potential to benefit all sections of the community through the provision of an appropriate housing mix based on analysis of prevailing housing need in the area and the creation of sustainable communities. The mix of house types take account of the diverse nature of home owners, from single persons to the provision of larger family homes, including for dependants. Therefore, these groups may experience particular benefits.</p> <p>The operational policies emanate from the strategies and seek to protect housing land within the settlements and promote the creation of quality residential developments across the entire council district. The majority of the operational policies are over-arching and will benefit wider society in general.</p> <p>Several polices are more specific in nature and there is a policy on traveller accommodation. No identified need has been identified in the LCCC area but the plan includes it to future proof any need that may arise.</p> <p>The specialist housing policy again directly impacts on several groups and meets a local need which is considered to be of greatest benefit to those needing elderly or</p>

		<p>specialist care or support, including those responsible for such persons.</p> <p>Adaptable and accessible accommodation can meet the full range of needs a person has throughout their lifetime. Adaptable, accessible accommodation can also enable those who are disabled, for example those in wheelchairs, to continue to live in their own homes. It can also provide dependents with comfortable safe homes that meet all family needs. This is accounted for in the policy to extend or modify an existing dwelling.</p> <p>Policy HOU10 makes provision for affordable housing across the council area has been addressed by requiring housing developers to provide a minimum of 20% of units as affordable housing on sites greater than 5 units or 0.5ha. This policy has significant positive impacts on several groupings in particular the young looking for a first time home, people of differing racial groups and females as they are the majority of single parent families and the wider population attempting to get a foot on the housing ladder.</p> <p>The connection of new developments to the existing settlements is fundamental to ensure accessibility for all and a quality of design and build which is sustainable in the longer term.</p> <p>Policy HOU12 will have positive impacts for Travellers. Travellers have specific needs which are assessed as part of the Housing Needs Assessment undertaken by the NIHE. At present there is no identified need for Traveller accommodation. However, should a need arise over the plan period this policy will support and facilitate the provision of a suitable facility.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Community facilities in Settlements	CFO 1 - 2	<p>The policies all aim to locate such facilities in settlements to meet the needs of the user groups. This makes such facilities more accessible to more people and ensure there sustainability over the longer term.</p> <p>Existing and future facilities will ensure that promotion of equality of access to community infrastructure and reduce social, educational and health inequalities. This will benefit the wider population. However, individuals of various ages, disability and dependants will particularly benefit from community infrastructure which is accessible and linked to these areas.</p>

		The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.
Development in the Countryside	COU 1-16	<p>Housing in the Countryside focuses on the importance of good quality design, appropriate siting and impact on the existing locality. This approach, allied with the policies for housing in settlements aims to encourage vibrant rural communities in the towns, villages and small settlements. It promotes accommodating more housing in the main towns and villages to meet local need, maintaining a strong network of settlements in the rural area to sustain the rural community. It aims to conserve or enhance the rural landscape protecting the settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>The operational policies provide differing ways to address the housing needs of people living in the countryside. Provision is made for dwellings on farms or for non-agricultural business enterprises. There are also specific policies in relation to replacement and conversion of buildings. Infilling and rounding off in the countryside also have specific policies. These policies apply equally across the Council therefore no individual groupings are disadvantaged.</p> <p>The needs and requirements of persons requiring care or dependant on a person for care can be accommodated. This as an obvious benefit to the elderly, dependants and the disabled groupings.</p> <p>Affordable housing provision is permitted in the countryside and where a need is identified this may be facilitated. The policy around residential caravans and mobile houses allows flexibility in the system to meet a specific short term need.</p> <p>All of the policies have an evidential base to be fulfilled and this is considered appropriate. The scale of rural residential development while not numerically significant can have a dramatic impact on the rural area.</p> <p>The policies facilitate economic development proposals that are likely to benefit the rural economy and support rural communities, whilst protecting or enhancing rural character and the environment.</p> <p>These policies apply equally across the Council therefore no individual groupings are disadvantaged. There should be more benefits to all as the policies support the creation of employment in the countryside which is of benefit to the local population. As with countryside housing policies the</p>

		<p>ability to avail for these particular polices requires ownership of land.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Economic development	ED 1-9	<p>The aim of this policy grouping is to ensure adequate provision of land appropriate for employment uses in areas that are well located in terms of connectivity and distribution networks. These policies have the potential to benefit all sections of the community.</p> <p>The primary focus for expanding business employment (B1 Business) will remain the City and town centre. B2, B3 and B4 (industrial and storage and distribution uses) will only be permitted on zoned employment land used for that purpose where it is compatible with adjacent and nearby uses.</p> <p>The two MEL's identified will support future major employment within the council area. They are at accessible locations reducing the negative impact on individual groups.</p> <p>The policies also facilitate development proposals that are likely to benefit the rural economy and support rural communities, whilst protecting or enhancing rural character and the environment.</p> <p>These policies apply equally across the council therefore no individual groupings are disadvantaged. There should be more benefits as the policies support the creation of employment in the countryside which is of benefit to the local population. As with countryside housing policies the ability to avail for these particular polices requires ownership of land.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Mineral development	MD 1-9	<p>This policy grouping seeks to secure a balanced and sustainable approach that takes account of the need for minerals to support development and the need to protect landscape and other environmental resources. This policy has the potential to benefit all sections of the community and therefore is unlikely to have a significant impact on any particular group.</p> <p>No additional restrictions have been introduced by this plan hence the impacts remain neutral in nature across the district. Mineral development is localised and currently no grouping is significantly impacted upon this is the situation going forward.</p>

		The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.
Town Centres, retailing and other uses	TC 1-6	<p>The aim of the town centres, retailing and office policies are to provide a vibrant hierarchy of development that can support the growth of City and town centres with a local need being provided at the District and Local Centres. Provision is also made for appropriate development based on need at other locations not within the town centres.</p> <p>In accordance with regional policy, the hierarchy of retailing in the Council area will focus on encouraging the appropriate type of retailing use relative to the location within the hierarchy and its scale and form which is reflective of local circumstances.</p> <p>Such areas are readily accessible to all including those dependant on public transport. Therefore the approach is viewed as beneficial to the wider population both urban and rural dwellers.</p> <p>Our city and town centres are to be viewed as neutral and safe spaces for all groupings and as such these policies aim to protect that view.</p> <p>While there is a town centre first approach provision has been made to for development in the villages and small settlements and policy for Petrol Filling Stations and Roadside Service Facilities has been included.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Tourism	TOU 1-8	<p>This policy grouping supports tourism, leisure and cultural development both in the cities and rural area improving the council's offering to residents and visitors alike.</p> <p>This policy protects existing tourism leisure and cultural facilities and only allows their loss or redevelopment for other uses in specific circumstances. This will help to protect employment opportunities and facilities that are also beneficial for social wellbeing.</p> <p>The operational policies set out the circumstances in which different types of future tourism demand will be considered. The policies promote high quality design and the extent to which environmental concerns need to be taken into consideration. The general criteria TOU7 applies in all cases and this overall approach to tourism development will have positive impacts generally.</p> <p>The policies protect the landscape and tourism assets which provide environmental, economic, physical and mental</p>

		<p>health benefits to all users. Tourism development is viewed as safe and shared spaces open to all sections of the community therefore supporting tourism will positively benefit to all groupings.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Open space, sport and outdoor recreation	OS 1-6	<p>The policies seek to in the first instance to protect existing provision whilst facilitating opportunities for new provision across the council area. The diverse range of facilities are covered in the operational policies and have the potential to benefit the community as a whole, both urban and rural. This is due to the multiple benefits such facilities bring to an area be that amenity provision, recreation, health and wellbeing or the environment.</p> <p>The policies have the potential to positively impact people of all ages with open space providing safe public spaces for enjoyment. Spaces can be indoor, outdoor and usable at various times of the day for differing uses adding to a sense of social interaction but cross community and intergenerational.</p> <p>The policies have the potential to promote physical and mental health benefits to all sections of the community as such facilities are accessible to all and in accessible locations.</p> <p>Open space within residential developments in particular, will provide quality places to live with spaces designed to be of benefit to the residents of that development. Linking such spaces and facilities by greenways and other sustainable transport routes both within the council area and beyond leads to greater community cohesion.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Historic environment and archaeology	HE 1-14	<p>The Council recognises that the historic environment in all its diverse forms plays a key role in providing a sense of place and heritage. The key aspects of the policies is that development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance the overall character of the area.</p> <p>Archaeology and the protection of archaeological remains are key to policies HE1-4. The council will consult with other interested parties and where remains are located or previously known their preservation in situ is always preferred to excavation. Any development is not considered</p>

		<p>to have an adverse impact on any specific section of the community.</p> <p>Operational policies HE5-14 sets out the main considerations that the Council will take into account when assessing applications that have the potential to impact on our historic and built environment. Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes make a valuable contribution to the quality and character of the local landscape, they are mainly open to the general public and provide an important informal recreational resource.</p> <p>The protection of Conservation Areas, Areas of Townscape Character/Areas of Village Character affects geographically specific locations in the council area. The protection of listed buildings is again site specific in nature. Any designation and specific policy that applies seeks to protect the built heritage and archaeological heritage assets intended to provide benefits for all sections of society. All these policies promote good design and seek to enhance the sense of place. Such areas make a positive benefit to that specific place and the wider council area in regard to the creation and enhancement of shared spaces.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Natural heritage	NH 1-6	<p>The purpose of these operational subject policies is to protect, conserve, enhance and restore the abundance, quality, diversity and distinctiveness of our Council area's natural heritage. They give appropriate protection to our Borough's designated nature conservation or scientific sites and also habitats, species or features of natural heritage importance. They ensure that the precautionary principle applies when considering the potential impacts of development on important nature conservation site</p> <p>These policies set out the considerations that the Council will take into account in assessing proposals which have the potential to impact on our natural environment. The policies take full account of existing international (including European), national and local responsibilities and obligations in the conservation, protection and enhancement of natural heritage and biodiversity interests. The protection of natural heritage assets has positive impacts that will benefit all as it will contribute to meeting society's needs for open space and recreation and to maintaining or enhancing air and water quality. Overall the policies contribute to a better environment therefore bringing health and wellbeing</p>

		<p>benefits for all in our society. No adverse impacts on equality of opportunity are identified at this stage.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Access and Transport	TRA 1-11	<p>The purpose of these operational policies are to ensure access to the road network is not compromised and are safely constructed. These policies will benefit all sections of the community through improved accessibility, connectivity and road safety. They protect land required for new transport schemes and the reuse of disused transport routes. This will have a positive effect on the deliverability of sustainable patterns of transportation which reduce the need for the private car and promote the use of public transport and active travel.</p> <p>Parking provision is addressed which will aid the promotion of sustainable parking provision which will benefit all sections of the community.</p> <p>The focus on a more sustainable transport network will have a positive benefit for persons reliant on public transport across the council area. The policies ensure safety and accessibility to the network and its associated infrastructure.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Renewable energy	RE 1-2	<p>The purpose of these operational policies is to facilitate renewable energy where this can be done, whilst balancing the recognised significant benefits against any potential environmental, amenity, health and safety or social impacts.</p> <p>The policies set out the main considerations that the Council will consider in the assessment of applications for renewable energy development. The approach is a balanced one aiming to aid regional energy targets as well as the health and wellbeing of the area as a whole.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Telecommunications	TEL1	<p>This operational policy sets out the main considerations in the assessment of applications for telecommunications development. The policy will facilitate infrastructure provision across the council area reducing the sense of isolation in specific groups. Investment in the expansion of telecommunications to improve overall digital connectivity has social and economic benefits for all. The policy protects and aims to minimise the environmental impact of such provision to the benefit for all.</p>

		The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.
Utilities	UT1	<p>The provision of utility services, such as water, waste water, electricity and gas is facilitated under this policy. The policy will facilitate such infrastructure provision across the council area reducing the sense of isolation in specific groups. Utilities are often considered essential to modern living and as such they benefit all sections of the community in all areas of the council. The policy protects the character of an area as it aims to provide services underground where possible.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Waste Management	WM 1-4	<p>The policies ensure community facilities are located appropriately being accessible to all members of the community. This should have positive benefits for those who may have limited access to private transport.</p> <p>All the policies ensure the sustainable management of waste no matter the type reducing any adverse impacts on the environment and protect the health of all in society.</p> <p>The policies aid in the meeting of regional targets and do not adversely impact any specific section of the community.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Flooding	FLD1-5	<p>The aim of this policy grouping is to support development proposals that reduce the risks and impacts of flooding by managing development to avoid, where possible, the potential for flooding.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Advertisements	AD-1	<p>The aim of this policy is to support proposals for advertisements whilst ensuring they respect the local amenity and do not prejudice public safety.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Operational Policy area	Policies	Comments on potential impacts
West Lisburn/Blaris	SMU01	<p>This strategic policy will support development of the Strategic Mixed Use Site at West Lisburn/Blaris in accordance with an overall Concept Masterplan. Development will only be permitted in accordance with the Comprehensive Masterplan and in accordance with key site</p>

		<p>requirements. The development of this site should benefit all sections of the community.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Purdysburn/ Knockbracken	SMU02	<p>This strategic policy will support development of the Strategic Mixed Use Site this location in accordance with an overall Concept Masterplan for the site. Development will only be permitted in accordance with the Comprehensive Masterplan and in accordance with key site requirements.</p> <p>Given the existing use of the site there is the need for a balance between the development of the land and protection of its high-quality landscape setting. There are significant areas of Historic Park, Garden and Demesne. The overall development of this site should benefit all sections of the community.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>
Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre	SMU03	<p>The policy supports development proposals within Sprucefield Regional Shopping Centre in accordance with key site requirements.</p> <p>The policy will support the regional nature of the centre and as such will be of benefit the regional economy and that of the Council as a whole.</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that this screening has identified no adverse differential impacts on any Section 75 Groups.</p>