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**Integrated Impact Assessment**

**Equality Screening and Rural Needs, Climate & Privacy Impact Assessment**

**Local Development Plan 2032 Plan Strategy**

**Please remember to send this document to** [**equality@derrystrabane.com**](mailto:equality@derrystrabane.com) **once completed**

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**Please see the related LDP PS, EQIA, RNIA and Climate Impact reports at:**

The LDP PS and the impact reports can all be found on the Council’s LDP webpage (Adoption Documents 0, 5 & 6) at: <https://www.derrystrabane.com/subsites/ldp> and Documents DS-104 & DS-105 (2019) and DS-706 & DS-707 (2017) on <https://www.derrystrabane.com/subsites/ldp/ldp-draft-plan-strategy-(dps)/ldp-dps-submission-documents-may-2022>

Please also refer to document DS-605 Climate Change and the LDP 2021, at the above link.

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| Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Equality Screening under Section 75 Act and Rural Needs Impact Assessment under Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016. Preparation of Local Development Plan (LDP) 2032 Plan Strategy |
| Please tick as appropriate  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | New Policy |  | Revised Policy |  | | Corporate Policy |  | Departmental Policy |  |     If Departmental, please specify which department  Planning Department |
| 2b. Please indicate which category the activity specified in Question 1 above relates to.  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Policy** | **Strategy** | **Plan** | | Developing a |  |  |  | | Adopting a |  |  |  | | Implementing a |  |  |  | | Revising a |  |  |  | | Designing a Public Service |  |  |  | | Delivering a Public Service |  |  |  | |

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| 3a. Please describe the aims of the policy The Council’s LDP aims to further sustainable development in the District through its LDP Vision and strategic spatial / cross-cutting, economic, social and environmental objectives (as set out in Chapter 4 of the Plan Strategy).  **3b. Are there any associated objectives of the policy? If so, what are they?**  Spatial/cross-cutting - Planning for a sustainable District, with a strong Derry, Strabane and vibrant rural areas, as the focus of the NW Region.  Economic – Creating jobs and promoting prosperity.  Social – Accommodating people and facilitating communities.  Environmental - Enhancing the environment, creating places and improving Infrastructure.  Full details available in Chp 4 of LDP Plan Strategy (PS). |
| Are there any Section75 groups which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? If so, explain how All groups are expected to benefit as this is a district-wide plan strategy, the vision of which is: ‘*To make Derry City and Strabane District a thriving, prosperous and sustainable area – Planning for balanced and appropriate high-quality development, whilst protecting our environment, and also promoting well-being with equality of opportunity for all.’*  Please refer to the full accompanying EQIA 2019 and its addenda of 2021 and 2025. |
| Who initiated or wrote the policy? Local Development Plan (LDP) Team |
| Who is responsible for the implementation of the policy? Planning Department |
| 7. Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?   If yes, are they  Financial  Legislative  Other, please specify  Political will and / or public opinion |
| 1. **Who are the internal/external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?**  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | Staff | |  | Service Users | |  | Other public sector organisations | |  | Voluntary/Community/Trade Unions | |  | Other. Please specify  All citizens, workers and visitors within District | |
| 9. Is this policy associated with any other Council Policy(s)? Yes  No  If yes, please state the related policy(s) below.  The Plan Strategy (PS) aligns with the Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan as required by The Local Government Act (NI) 2014.  It also links in with a number of other plans and strategies, including the Council’s Green Infrastructure Plan and Tourism Strategy 2018 – 2025.  A full list is available under para 3.29 of Part A of the Plan Strategy (PS) |
| **10.** How does the policy contribute towards the achievement of the Council’s strategic objectives?  The PS facilitates the Council’s objectives by setting out a range of economic, social and environmental policies, bespoke to our district needs but still in line with regional development strategy (RDS 2035)  The PS is also the spatial representation of the Council’s community plan, Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan.  Refer to Part A of the PS for context and the remainder of the PS for specific policies. |
| 11. How does the Council interface with other bodies in relation to the implementation of this policy?   As with all Planning policy implementation, there are statutory and non-statutory ‘consultees’ who are consulted on relevant applications and provide advice on more technical matters.  In addition, applications for Planning permissions are advertised in local papers and notified to potentially-affected neighbours. Any member of the public or any external body can make comment. |

# Part Two: Equality Screening

**2.1 Available evidence**

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

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

**In addition to the below information the LDP Plan Strategy contains a survey and profile of the Council area (please refer to pages 18 – 36). This is based on wide-ranging data, collected from a number of official sources, such as the NIHE. Detailed information can be found in the relevant evidence based paper (EVB) for the individual policies/topics.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section 75 category** | **Details of evidence/information** |
| **Religious belief** | **According to data from the Census 2021 the breakdown detailing the religious belief profile of residents as a proportion of the whole population in the Derry City and Strabane District Council, compared to Northern Ireland is as follows[[1]](#footnote-1):** |
| **Political opinion** | **Following the 2023 elections, the political makeup of the Council’s elected members was as follows:**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Sinn Féin** | **18** | | **SDLP** | **10\*** | | **DUP** | **5** | | **UUP** | **3** | | **IND** | **3** | | **PBP** | **1** |   **\*Further to the election, two members of the SDLP became independent members in May 2024.** |
| **Racial group** | **According to the Census 2021 statistics[[2]](#footnote-2) the total population of the Council area is 150,757. The majority of the population – 147,349 (97.74%) - is White. The ethnic profile of non-White residents of the Council area is as follows:** |
| **Age** | **According to Census 2021 data the age profile of the Derry and Strabane LGD area [[3]](#footnote-3) is as follows:**    In the Multiple Deprivation Measure Report 2017 it shows that almost 16% of the population in the Council area have an equivalised income of 60% below than the NI median – of these households there are 21% in which there are children aged 15 and under living and 5.4% households where there are people aged 65 years and older living. |
| **Marital status** | **The table below illustrates the marital status profile of the Derry and Strabane LGD:** |
| **Sexual orientation** | Analysis of the Census 2021 indicates that, of those aged 16 years and over 2.1% identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or other. A further 7.6% did not state their sexual orientation. 90.3% said they were straight or heterosexual.[[4]](#footnote-4)  The Rainbow Project have provided a number of qualitative contextual reasons why they believe studies, especially the census, aren’t fully reflective of actual figures. These include:   1. Bisexual people, who are believed to be the largest part of the LGBTQIA+ community, are more likely to report as heterosexual, particularly those in opposite sex relationships, due to societal bi-erasure and biphobia. 2. Bisexual people are also more likely to end up in an opposite sex relationship in general due to societal homophobia, making their chances of the above even higher. 3. In more rural locations, and over the past 10+ years in particular with housing issues, more and more young adults are living with family for longer or moving back in. They may not be out to family, or may be out but just not accepted, therefore filling out the same form together forces them to closet themselves and record as heterosexual. 4. Covid-19 had a major impact on the LGBTQIA+ community, safety and isolation issues became much more significantly higher, and with many people being forced to move back in with family people who may have been out among their independent life, just not with family, where forced back into the closet. 5. Older adults who are LGBTQIA+ are much less likely to correctly report on forms as past societal expectations forced many to marry into a heterosexual relationship. 6. Safety is a big factor, people are terrified how data is used and LGBTQIA+ people are more likely to lie on forms for self-preservation, older adults in particular. 7. Housing concerns become a big factor in this. Although it is illegal for a landlord to evict a tenant on the grounds of them being LGB, even those out, may “act straight” around landlords, employers and other officials including census and other demographics forms. 8. Fear of hate crime towards LGBTQIA+ people drives some to mis-report for self-preservation. 9. Trust – there can be a lack of trust among LGBTQIA+ people on how census data is used. |
| **Men and women generally** |  |
| **Disability** | **According to statistics for Census day 2021 the health profile of the Council area was as follows[[5]](#footnote-5):** |
| **Dependant** | **According** **to statistics for Census day 2021 the caring profile for the Council area was as follows:[[6]](#footnote-6)**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **All Usual Residents aged 5 and over** | | | | | | | |  | **All usual residents aged 5 and over** | **Provide no unpaid care** | **Provide 1-19 hrs unpaid care per week** | **Provide 20-34 hrs unpaid care per week** | **Provide 35-49 hrs unpaid care per week** | **Provide 50+ hrs unpaid care per week** | | **Northern Ireland** | 1,789,348 | 1,567,135  87.58% | 100,777  5.63% | 24,636  1.38% | 28,109  1.57% | 68,691  3.84% | | **Derry City & Strabane** | 141,465 | 123,487  87.29% | 7,135  5.04% | 2,178  1.54% | 2,608  1.84% | 6,057  4.28% |   Results for Census 2021 in Northern Ireland show that 52 children aged 5 years provide 1 or more hours of unpaid care per week.  The proportion of carers in Northern Ireland is similar to the proportion of carers in Derry and Strabane. Carers are counted from age 5+. Results for Census 2021 in Northern Ireland show that 52 children aged 5 years provide 1 or more hours of unpaid care per week. |

**2.2 Equality Needs, experiences and priorities**

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

**A full equality impact assessment was undertaken and updated throughout the preparation of the LDP Plan Strategy. Full details of the outcome of the assessment are available in the EQIA 2019 and its two addenda of 2021 and 2025. However, in summary, it found that the LDP Plan Strategy will have no adverse effects on equality, access to services and jobs or housing on the identified Section 75 groups but rather, it is likely to have mostly positive impacts.**

**The policies included in the LDP Plan Strategy will help to address social, economic and environmental needs. Some areas of development may have a differential impact on a number of Section 75 groups in a positive manner by addressing specific or recognised needs. The policies included will assist in accessibility to housing, employment, access to transport, access to community facilities and services for all Section 75 groups.**

**The LDP has the potential to introduce some policies and designations within the plan that are designed to be restrictive in nature, such as the environmental or conservation designations. These designations have the potential to limit development in areas which could be predominantly inhabited by one major community or religion. These designations could potentially favour development in other areas that could be again predominantly favour one community. However, when these impacts are given due consideration it is evident that the identified zones are not located exclusively within areas which are solely inhabited by one political group.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Section 75 category** | **Details of needs/experiences/priorities** |
| **Religious belief** | **Please refer to the LDP PS EQIA and its addenda for detailed Section 75 Group impacts.** |
| **Political opinion** |  |
| **Racial group** |  |
| **Age** |  |
| **Marital status** |  |
| **Sexual orientation** |  |
| **Men and women generally** |  |
| **Disability** |  |
| **Dependants** |  |

* 1. **Screening questions**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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** | **Please refer to the LDP PS EQIA and its addenda for detailed Section 75 Group impacts.** |  |
| **Political opinion** |  |  |
| **Racial group** |  |  |
| **Age** |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |
| **Sexual orientation** |  |  |
| **Men & women generally** |  |  |
| **Disability** |  |  |
| **Dependants** |  |  |

**2.4 Equality of Opportunity**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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** | **Please refer to the LDP PS EQIA and its addenda for detailed Section 75 Group impacts.** |  |
| **Political opinion** |  |  |
| **Racial group** |  |  |
| **Age** |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |
| **Sexual orientation** |  |  |
| **Men & women generally** |  |  |
| **Disability** |  |  |
| **Dependants** |  |  |

**2.5 Good Relations**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between Section 75 equality categories through tackling prejudice and/or promoting understanding?**    **Yes  No**  **If Yes, the policy will be considered by a Designated Working Group** | |
| **Section 75 category** | **Please refer to the LDP PS EQIA and its addenda for detailed Section 75 Group impacts.** |
| **Religious belief** |  |
| **Political opinion** |  |
| **Racial group** |  |

**2.6 Disability Duties**

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| --- |
| **4. Is there evidence to suggest that this policy would promote positive attitudes towards people with a disability?**  **Yes  No** |
| **If Yes, provide details of opportunities identified (including details of consultation with relevant stakeholders** |
| **Addressing the needs of people with disabilities is one of the objectives which underpin the Plan Strategy.**  **The General Development Principles and Policies, Transport and Housing chapters set out express provisions for the needs of disabled people. In particular, Policy GDPOL 2, criterion (vi) requiring an accessible environment for all (applicable to all Planning applications) will support this. This is also true of Policy HOU 7 Accessible Housing, incorporating Lifetime Homes and wheelchair standards. Transport Policy TAM 1 specifically requires development proposals to consider and include measures for mobility / accessibility to / between buildings, parking, etc, together with a new SPG document on Accessibility in Planning.**  **Details of consultation with relevant stakeholders can be found in the associated EVB.** |
| **5. Is there evidence to suggest that this policy would encourage the participation of people with a disability in public life?**  **Yes  No** |
| **If Yes, provide details of opportunities identified (including details of consultation with relevant stakeholders** |
| **The PS requires the consideration and inclusion of measures to address the needs of disabled people in all development proposals through its general development principles and policies, as set out in the eponymous chapter.**  **Please refer to the associated EVB for details of consultation with stakeholders.** |

**Additional considerations**

**Multiple identity**

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

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

**Assessment indicates no adverse impacts on any Section 75 Group, rather mostly positive and some neutral impacts are indicated. Those people who have multiple S75 identities will therefore benefit from the provisions of the PS no less and potentially more than their counterparts with a single S75 identity.**

**Please refer to the LDP PS EQIA 2019 and its addenda of 2021 and 2025 for detailed Section 75 Group impacts.**

**2.7 Screening Decision**

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

|  |
| --- |
| **N/A. The Plan Strategy has been EQIA-proofed throughout its preparation.** |

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. Please provide details

|  |
| --- |
| **N/A** |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Conducting an EQIA is a legislative requirement of the LDP PS preparation and therefore not at the Council’s discretion. Accordingly, an EQIA and two addenda have been produced in 2019, 2021 and 2025, respectively.** |

**2.8 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?

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

|  |
| --- |
| **N/A** |

**2.9 Monitoring Arrangements**

Provide details of the monitoring arrangements that will be in place to ensure that there are no adverse impacts as a result of the implementation of this policy.

**Section 21 of The Planning Act 2011 requires a Council to prepare an annual monitoring report (AMR) which must contain information on the extent to which the objectives of the LDP are being achieved. Regulation 25 of the LDP Regulations sets out the minimum standards and more-detailed requirements regarding this.**

**Please refer to Chapter 40 of the PS for further details.**

# Part Three: Rural Needs Impact Assessment

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| **3.1 Which definition of ‘rural’ is the Public Authority using in respect of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition) |  | | Other Definition (Provide details and the rationale below) |  | | A definition of ‘rural’ is not applicable |  | |
| **Details of alternative definition of ‘rural’ used** |
| **While settlements of less than 5,000 population are identified as rural settlements in general usage, this is not the definition of rural in Planning policy terms.**  **The Planning policy definition of rural is required to be used in this context. In the PS, rural is therefore defined as anything outside of settlement development limits (as drawn in the accompanying settlement maps).**  **Settlements which are of too small a scale to be designated as cities or towns are known as villages or small settlements (please refer to the settlement hierarchy on page 60 of the PS).** |
| **Rationale for using alternative definition of ‘rural’** |
| **In Planning there are stringent policies for rural development than for proposals in the urban area; as such, a strict demarcation between urban and rural land is necessary. All land within a settlement development limit is considered to be urban and anything outside is rural.**  **Policies which apply to land within settlements begin with a presumption of approval unless other material considerations indicate otherwise, whereas the opposite is largely true of policies for land within settlement limits.** |

**3.2 Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service**

|  |
| --- |
| **3.2a Is the policy, strategy, plan or public service intended to impact upon people in rural areas?** |
| **Yes  No**  **If the response is No go to Section 3.2e** |
| **3.2b. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is intended to impact on people in rural areas** |
| **It is intended to allow for opportunities for development in the rural area, which unlike the urban area is subject to restrictive policies, while ensuring that proposals for such development are sustainable and proportionate to their location.**  **Through operational Planning policies on topics such as housing, renewables, economic development, minerals, tourism and agriculture and other rural development, the PS will have a direct influence over the granting of Planning permission for development which can generate jobs for the rural area and thus help sustain vibrant rural communities. Such economic impacts can also lead to social benefits for the rural area which is a result of increased wealth and economic prosperity.**  **A full Rural Needs Impact Assessment, including two addenda, was carried out. Please refer to this for further details.** |
| **3.2c. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is intended to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it will impact people in rural areas differently** |
| **Various policies within the PS relate directly to the rural area and will therefore have some impact on the rural community. Other policies relate to both rural and urban areas, and could, therefore, impact on the rural community in cases where such policies are applicable.**  **It is recognised that rural communities are likely to have some specific needs that are not applicable to, or so pronounced for, urban communities. For example, rural communities have lower population densities and can experience geographical isolation which can lead to specific needs for those areas, such as problems with local service provision and public transport provision etc. Therefore, a policy or public service that is appropriate for an urban area may not be as effective in rural areas.**  **Any difference in policy provision will allow for fair and equitable treatment for people in rural areas.**  **A full rural needs impact assessment, including two addenda, was carried out. Please refer to this for further details.** |
| **3.2d. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is intended to impact on** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | Rural Businesses |  | | Rural Tourism |  | | Rural Housing |  | | Jobs or Employment in Rural Areas |  | | Education or Training in Rural Areas |  | | Broadband or Mobile Communications in Rural Areas |  | | Transport Services or Infrastructure in Rural Areas |  | | Health or Social Care Services in Rural Areas |  | | Poverty in Rural Areas |  | | Deprivation in Rural Areas |  | | Rural Crime or Community Safety |  | | Rural Development |  | | Other (please state) | **Minerals, coastal development, renewable energy and vulnerable landscapes.** |     **(If the response to Section 3.2a was yes go to 3.3a)** |
| **3.2e Please explain why the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is not intended to impact on people in rural areas** |
| **N/A** |

**3.3 Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas**

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| --- |
| **3.3a Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?** |
| **Yes  No**  **If the response is No Go to Section 3.3e** |
| **3.3b. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources we used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Consultation with Rural Stakeholders** |  | | **Consultation with Other Organisations** |  | | **Published Statistics** |  | | **Research Papers**  **Surveys or Questionnaires** |  | | **Other Publications** |  | | **Other Methods or Information Sources (include details)** | Policy review, evidence based papers (EVBs) and Member ‘round table discussions’ (RTDs) | |
| **3.3c Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.** |
| **Please refer to the RNIA 2019 and its addenda of 2021 and 2025** |
| **3.3d. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?** |
| **Please refer to the RNIA 2019 and its addenda of 2021 and 2025** |
| **(If the response to Section 3.3a was Yes go to Section 3. 4a)**  **3.3e. Please explain why no steps were taken by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas??** |
| **N/A** |

**3.4 – Considering the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas**

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| --- |
| **3.4a. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the social and economic needs of people in rural areas identified by the Public Authority.** |
| **Please refer to the RNIA 2019 and its addenda of 2021 and 2025** |

**3.5 – Influencing the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service**

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| --- |
| **3.5a. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revision of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, been influenced by the rural needs identified?** |
| **Yes  No**  **If the response is No go to Section 3.5c** |
| **3.5b. Please explain how the development, adoption, implementation or revision of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified** |
| **The aims, objectives and Planning policies in the PS will encourage sustainable growth across the rural area in an effort to sustain vibrant rural communities and resist economic and social decline.**  **Details of how policies will do so are available in the RNIA 2019 and its addenda of 2021 and 2025.** |
| **3.5c. Please explain why the development, adoption, implementation or revision of the Policy, Strategy or Plan, or the design or the delivery of the Public Service, has not been influenced by the rural needs identified** |
| **N/A** |

# Part Four: Climate Change Screening

**4.1 What impact will the policy/proposal/plan have on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beneficial impact (Reduce emissions) |  |
| A mixed impact (Good & Bad) |  |
| Negative impact (Harmful / increase emissions) |  |
| No impacts / Not applicable |  |
| Don’t know |  |

**4.2 Does the policy/proposal/plan consider initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, e.g. sustainable transport, zero waste circular economy principles, renewable and efficient energy, and green infrastructure?**

Yes (please explain)

The General Development Principles and Policies requires all development proposals to consider and address these issues (proportionate to the development proposed.

In addition, the Renewable Energy, Transport and Waste chapters make specific provisions for incorporating measures to address or mitigate concerns.

Please also refer to the ‘Climate Change and the LDP’ report 2021.

No

Not applicable

**4.3 Will the policy/proposal/plan be impacted by the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, sea level rise, heat stress, poor air quality, and habitat and biodiversity loss?**

Impacted

A mixed impact (Good & Bad)

Not Impacted

Not applicable

Don’t know

**4.4 What impact will the policy/proposal/ plan have on the resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, e.g. flooding, sea level rise, heat stress, poor air quality, and habitat and**

**biodiversity loss?**

Beneficial impact (Improve resilience)

A mixed impact (Good & Bad)

Negative impact (Harmful / reduce resilience)

No impacts / Not applicable

Don’t know

**4.5 Does the policy/proposal/ plan consider initiatives to reduce the adverse effects of climate change, e.g. avoid construction in flood risk areas, emergency and resilience planning measures, green infrastructure?**

Yes (please explain)

**The consideration and mitigation of the effects of climate change was a fundamental requirement in the preparation of the PS, particularly in relation to the Flooding, Waste, Renewable Energy and General Development Principles and Policies chapters. Please refer to the report ‘Climate Change and the LDP’ 2021 for more detail.**

No

Not applicable

**4.6 Does the policy/proposal /plan require further detailed assessment e.g. whole life carbon assessment, climate change risk analysis?**

Yes (please explain)

No

Not applicable

# Part Five: Privacy impact assessment screening questions

These questions are intended to help decide whether a PIA is necessary. Answering ‘yes’ to any of these questions is an indication that a PIA would be a useful exercise.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * Will the project involve the collection of new information about individuals? |  |
| * Will the project compel individuals to provide information about themselves? |  |
| * Will information about individuals be disclosed to organisations or people who have not previously had routine access to the information? |  |
| * Are you using information about individuals for a purpose it is not currently used for, or in a way it is not currently used? |  |
| * Does the project involve you using new technology which might be perceived as being privacy intrusive? For example, the use of biometrics or facial recognition. |  |
| * Will the project result in you making decisions or taking action against individuals in ways which can have a significant impact on them? |  |
| * Is the information about individuals of a kind particularly likely to raise privacy concerns or expectations? For example, health records, criminal records or other information that people would consider to be particularly private |  |
| * Will the project require you to contact individuals in ways which they may find intrusive? |  |

The preparation of the LDP Plan Strategy over the past 10 years has involved public engagement and representations from interested parties, as part of the statutory requirements under the Planning Act (NI) 2011 and Planning (LDP ) Regulations 2015. Any necessarily-held details of stakeholders has been done in accordance with Council best-practice and guidance form GDPR / Information Officer, with appropriate training in place.

# Part Six - Approval and authorisation

**Conclusions**

(Details to be reflected in the relevant committee report.)

* The LDP Plan Strategy has been screened in for equality impact assessment.
* The development, adoption, implementation or revision of the strategy or the design or delivery of the Public Service, has been influenced by the rural needs identified in the impact assessment.
* The strategy does not require further detailed assessment in terms of climate change and adaption.
* The strategy does not require further assessment in terms of data protection / privacy.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Screening / impact assessment completed by:** | **Position/Job Title** | **Date** |
| Isobel Heaney | Senior Planner | 31/07/2025 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Approved by:** |  |  |
| P McCaughey | Principal Planning Officer | 28/08/2025 |

Note: A copy of this questionnaire, 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.

1. https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-religion-tables [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-bulk-download> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-3-statistical-bulletin-sexual-orientation.pdf> (accessed 11/07/23) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-unpaid-care-tables> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/census-2021-main-statistics-health-disability-and-msD01unpaid-care-tables> – Table msD17 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)