

DEPARTMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

SECTION 75 EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY SCREENING ANALYSIS FORM

The purpose of this form is to help you to consider whether a new policy (either internal or external) or legislation will require a full equality impact assessment (EQIA). Those policies identified as having significant implications for equality of opportunity must be subject to full EQIA.

The form will provide a record of the factors taken into account if a policy is screened out, or excluded for EQIA. It will provide a basis for quarterly consultation on the outcome of the screening exercise, and will be referenced in the biannual review of progress made to the Minister and in the Annual Report to the Equality Commission.

Further advice on completion of this form and the screening process including relevant contact information can be accessed via the Department for Infrastructure (DfI) Intranet site.

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

When considering the impact of this policy you should also consider if there would be any Human Rights implications. Guidance is at:

- <https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/articles/human-rights-and-public-authorities>

Should this be appropriate you will need to complete a Human Rights Impact Assessment. A template is at:

- <https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/publications/human-rights-impact-assessment-proforma>

Part 1. Policy scoping

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

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

Information about the policy

Name of the policy

DEM 59/03 – Private Streets

Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?

Revised

What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes)

Private Streets inspection fee increase to cover increasing staff costs and comply with Managing Public Money Northern Ireland

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

If so, explain how.

The change in policy is not expected to benefit or disadvantage Section 75 categories.

Who initiated or wrote the policy?

The consultation to revise the current policy was initiated by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Chris Heaton-Harris, in September 2023, under s.5A of the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation etc) Act 2022.

In the absence of an appropriate decision maker Minister, the Permanent Secretary will make decisions, which are within their power to make under the Act. In the case, where it is not possible for the Permanent Secretary to decide, responsibility lies with the Secretary of State (NI).

Who owns and who implements the policy?

The Department for Infrastructure owns the policy

Background

The Private Streets (NI) Order 1980 (the Order) and the Private Streets (Amendment) Order 1992 provide the statutory basis for the adoption of new development roads, including street lighting and road drainage systems.

Only those carriageways and footways, cycle tracks, footpaths, visibility splays and verges that the Department considers necessary for public access and passage, will be adopted.

The adoption of these roads is subject to them being laid out in accordance with the Creating Places' design guide and constructed to the standards set out in the Private Streets (Construction) Regulations (NI) 1994.

Where the development requires the laying out or construction of streets, the Department shall determine the width, position, and arrangement of the streets.

The Order further provides for the Department to adopt the determined road layout on satisfactory completion by the developer. Developers are required to enter into an Agreement with the Department so that, on satisfactory completion of the road construction, the roads become public roads. The Agreement is normally provided under Article 32 of the Order.

It is illegal for a developer to commence works on a new development which has received planning permission and been subject to a private streets determination, without having an Article 32 Agreement and bond in place with the Department. A bond is normally a surety provided by a bank or other approved surety provider such as The National House Building Council but on occasions can be a cash deposit. The bond may be used by the Department to bring the development up to adoption standard and adopt the site, should the developer for any reason fail to complete the development.

The Department's consideration on whether to adopt a new road within a residential development depends on the size of the development. Access roads serving new developments in excess of 5 dwellings will normally be determined and subsequently adopted. Access roads serving between 3 and 5 dwellings may also be determined and subsequently adopted. However, access roads serving 1 or 2 dwellings will not normally be determined for adoption, as such accesses will not require the laying out of streets or associated inspections and as such are exempt from Private Streets fees.

On average, over the past three years, the Department has entered into 270 Private Streets agreements with developers each year.

Article 3(10) of the Private Streets (Construction) (Amendments) Regulations (NI) 2001 states "The person by whom or on whose behalf the [development] plans were deposited shall bear any expenses incurred in carrying out inspections, investigations and tests and the taking of samples."

Private Streets Inspection fees are set in accordance with the Department's Policy Statement Director of Engineering Memorandum DEM 59/03 – Private Streets Inspection Fees after October 2003. The fees payable were established in 2003 following consultation with the Construction Employers Federation at that time. The fee mechanism is based upon a simple sliding scale of fees based on the bond value of each development.

The fee mechanism was adopted following recognition that the administrative process required to record all Departmental staff time spent carrying out Private Streets duties and to separately charge this time against each development/developer would be excessively burdensome for both the Department and developers. The Department is content that this remains an appropriate mechanism on which to base fee recovery calculations.

The Private Streets fee mechanism currently calculates for each phase of a development that is bonded as:

- a flat fee of £1,000; plus
- plus 2% of the bond (or deposit) value;
- up to a maximum fee of £5000 for any bonded length.

The fee covers inspection of road construction within the adoptable area, street lighting installation, materials testing and normal administration costs.

Inspection fees are non-refundable and are payable in advance of works commencing on site when the bond documents are deposited.

Managing Public Money Northern Ireland Section 6.1.2 indicates that normal practice is to charge for full cost recovery. There are some exceptions to this direction which include subsidised services, where departments decide to spend public resources on lowering costs for some or all consumers of public services.

Private Streets section within DfI Roads are responsible for a wide range of functions. Based on a fully staffed Private Streets inspection structure completing works in compliance with legislation and Departmental inspection policy. The proportion of works directly related to the carrying out inspections, investigations and tests and the taking of samples is estimated to £1,279,000.

Over the past three years, the Department have received, on average, approximately £360,000 each year, a fee income deficit of £919,000.

Implementation factors

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

Yes

If yes, are they (please delete as appropriate)

Financial

Yes, increasing fees charged to developers amidst the wider economic climate may have a detrimental effect on housing prices as developers pass any increase onto prospective homeowners. However, the cost increase to the public is spread across the number of new build houses coming onto the market each year and the proposed increase is anticipated to add approximately £119 to the average house cost.

Legislative

The implementation of this policy does not require for a decision to be made regarding the Northern Ireland (Executive Formation etc.) Act 2022

other, please specify _____

Main stakeholders affected

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

Staff

This policy has the potential to impact Dfl Roads staff since the expected income is part of Dfl Roads overall income that it uses to cover its costs, including wages and salaries.

service users

This policy will affect the housing developer, who in order to recoup his increased costs, may decide to increase the cost of a new house to the purchaser, which in turn may include s75 groups.

other public sector organisations

This policy has minimal potential to impact other public sector organisations.

voluntary/community/trade unions

This policy has minimal potential to impact voluntary/community/trade unions.

other, please specify _____

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

- what are they?

- who owns them?

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. The Commission has produced this guide to [signpost to S75 data](#).

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

Religious belief evidence / information:

In the 2021 Census out of a population of 1.9 million the following statistics were recorded for “*Religion Brought Up In*”

Catholic,	45.7%
Protestant and other Christian (including Christian related),	43.48%
Other Religions,	1.5%
No Religion	9.32%

Source: NI Census 2021

The Census NI 2021 also shows that there are 768,814 households and that house ownership falls into 3 groups:

Owner occupied - Owns outright: 267,069
Owner occupied - Owns with a mortgage or loan 227,856
Shared ownership - Part-owns and part-rents 6,569

All other properties are in a form of rental.

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase.

Taken as part of the overall cost of building a new housing development, the proposed increase in fees paid by the developer to DfI is a small proportion of that cost. The Northern Ireland House Price Index from Land & Property Services reports that the average house price here was £173,898. The proposed change in fees will result in an increase of approximately £119 per house, which is negligible.

Northern Ireland's house prices are the strongest performing in the UK with an annual fall of 1.8% to an average of £180,668 according to a Nationwide Building Society report in September 2023. The average house here had lost £3,302 in value between the third quarter of 2022 to the same period in 2023. As the highest performing market in the UK the portion of the Private Streets fee being passed on to the buyers of a house in a new build/new development is unlikely to add significantly to the overall cost of a house purchase. The proposed Private Streets inspection fee increase is forecast to be less than 0.25% of the purchase price of an average new build house.

Political Opinion evidence / information:

In the 2021 Census out of a population of 1.9 million the following statistics were recorded for National Identity (Classification 1).

British only	31.86%
Irish only	29.13%,
Northern Irish only	19.78%
British and Irish only	0.62%,
British and Northern Irish only	7.95%
Irish and Northern Irish only	1.76%,
British Irish and Northern Irish only	1.47%,
Other	7.43%

Source: [NI Census 2021](#)

The results from the 2022 Assembly elections indicate that just below 40% of voters identify as nationalist with roughly the same percentage identifying as unionist, the balance being largely made up of voters for the Alliance party which has a 'united community' vision for Northern Ireland.

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase.

Refer also to Religious Belief.

Racial Group evidence / information:

In the 2021 Census out of a population of 1.9 million the following statistics were recorded for Ethnic Group:

White	96.55%
Irish Traveller	0.14%
Roma	0.08%
Indian	0.52%
Chinese	0.50%
Filipino	0.23%
Pakistani	0.08%
Arab	0.10%
Other Asian	0.28%
Black African	0.42%
Black Other	0.16%
Mixed	0.76%
Other Ethnicities	0.19%

Source: NI Census 2021

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase. Refer also Religious Belief

Age evidence / information:

In the 2021 Census out of a population of 1.9 million the following statistics were recorded for Age Band:

0-14 years old	365,200
15-39years old	594,300
40-64years old	617,100
65-84years old	287,100
85+ years old	39,400

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group above the age of 18 years old, who purchase properties in new developments, will be impacted by the fee increase.

To purchase a house, you have to be at least 18 years old if younger it would have to be owned in a trust by someone such as parents/guardians.

Marital Status evidence / information:

In the 2021 Census out of a population of 1.9 million the following statistics were recorded for Marital and Civil Partnership Status (All usual residents aged 16 and over)

Single (never married or never registered a same-sex civil	36.14%
Married	47.56%
In a registered same sex civil partnership	0.09%
Separated (but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership)	3.98%
Divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved	5.45%
Widowed or surviving partner from a same sex civil partnership	6.78%

Source: NI Census 2021

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase. Refer also Religious Belief.

Sexual Orientation evidence / information:

Sexual orientation (Census 2021)		
Sexual orientation	Population	Percent
Lesbian, gay, bisexual or other (LGB+)	31,600	2.1%
Gay or Lesbian	17,700	1.2%
Bisexual	11,300	0.7%
Other sexual orientation	2,600	0.2%
Straight or heterosexual	1,363,900	90.0%
No sexual orientation stated	119,300	7.9%
Prefer not to say	69,300	4.6%

No answer stated	50,000	3.3%
Population aged 16 and over	1,514,700	100.0%

Source: NI Census 2021

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase. Refer also Religious Belief.

Men & Women generally evidence / information:

The 2021 census indicates that the population of Northern Ireland comprised of 967,000 females and 936,100 males.

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase. Refer also Religious Belief.

Disability evidence / information:

The 2021 census indicates one person in four (24.3% or 463,000 people) had a limiting long-term health problem or disability, 40% of which were aged 65 or more (185,300 people)

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase. Refer also Religious Belief.

Dependants evidence / information:

The 2021 NI Census indicated that there were 284,337 dependent children in households across NI.

Whilst there is no robust developer or home buyer information in Northern Ireland on this s75 group it is likely that those who fall into this group purchase properties in new developments and will be impacted by the fee increase. Refer also Religious Belief.

Needs, experiences and priorities

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

Specify details of the needs, experiences and priorities for each of the Section 75 categories below:

Religious belief

None – The policy relates solely to the increase of the Private Streets inspection fee in lieu of tasks performed by DfI Roads staff to ensure streets within a new housing development are of a standard to allow for adoption into the public road network. These tasks include processing bonds; carrying out inspections, investigations, and tests; and the taking of samples.

The developer pays the costs of this at the start of the development process and it is this fee that the department is proposing to increase. Anyone buying a house in a rural or urban new build development will likely be apportioned part of this Private Streets fee by the developer and included within the purchase price advertised by the developers. The amount likely to be charged is negligible in comparison to the purchase price of a new build house.

No specific need has been identified for this group, however we need to bear in mind that everyone is a member of more than one Section 75 category, therefore those in this category could have the same needs, experiences, and priorities as one or more of the other Section 75 categories.

Political Opinion

As above

Racial Group

As above

Age

As above

Marital status

As above

Sexual orientation

As above

Men and Women Generally

As above

Disability

As above

Dependants

As above

Part 2. Screening questions

Introduction

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, the public authority should consider its answers to the questions 1-4 which are given on pages 66-68 of this Guide.

If the public authority's conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then the public authority may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, a public authority should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If the public authority's 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 public authority's 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.

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.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

Screening questions

1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories?

Please provide details of the likely policy impacts and determine the level of impact for each S75 categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Religious belief**:
What is the level of impact?

None – The policy relates to the increase of the Private Streets inspection fee in lieu of tasks performed by DfI Roads staff to ensure streets within a new housing development are of a standard to allow for adoption into the public road network.

The proposed increase is in line with both government policy within [Managing Public Money Northern Ireland](#) and the Private Streets (Construction) (Amendments) Regulations (NI) 2001.

DfI Roads uses its fee revenue to deliver Private Streets inspections across all new developments, greater than 5 houses, in Northern Ireland

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Political Opinion**:
What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Racial Group**:
What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Age**:
What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Marital Status**:
What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Sexual Orientation**:
What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Men and Women:**

What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Disability:**

What is the level of impact?

None - As above

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Dependants:**

What is the level of impact?

None - As above

2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories? No

Detail opportunities of how this policy could promote equality of opportunity for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

Religious Belief - If No, provide reasons:

No – The policy relates to the increase of the Private Streets inspection fee in lieu of tasks performed by DfI Roads staff to ensure streets within a new housing development are of a standard to allow for adoption into the public road network.

The proposed increase is in line with government policy within Managing Public Money Northern Ireland and the Private Streets (Construction) (Amendments) Regulations (NI) 2001.

This is estimated to be less than 0.25% of average house costs.

DfI Roads uses its fee revenue to deliver Private Streets inspections across all new developments greater than 5 houses in Northern Ireland.

Political Opinion - If No, provide reasons
No – as above.

Racial Group - If No, provide reasons
No – as above.

Age - If No, provide reasons:
No – as above.

Marital Status - If No, provide reasons
No – as above.

Sexual Orientation - If No, provide reasons:
No – as above.

Men and Women generally - If No, provide reasons:
No – as above.

Disability - If No, provide reasons:
No – as above.

Dependants - If No, provide reasons:
No – as above.

3. **To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?**

Please provide details of the likely policy impact and determine the level of impact for each of the categories below i.e. either minor, major or none.

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Religious belief**:

None – The policy relates to the increase of the Private Streets inspection fee in lieu of tasks performed by Dfl Roads staff to ensure streets within a new housing development are of a standard to allow for adoption into the public road network.

What is the level of impact?

None

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Political Opinion**:

As above

What is the level of impact?

None

Details of the likely policy impacts on **Racial Group**:

As above

What is the level of impact?

None

4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?

Detail opportunities of how this policy could better promote good relations for people within each of the Section 75 Categories below:

Religious Belief - If No, provide reasons:

None – The policy relates to the increase of the Private Streets inspection fee in lieu of tasks performed by DfI Roads staff to ensure streets within a new housing development are of a standard to allow for adoption into the public road network.

Political Opinion - If No, provide reasons

No

As above

Racial Group - If No, provide reasons

No

As above

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 proposed fee increase for Private Streets Inspections may increase new housing costs by less than 0.25% depending on whether the developer chooses to pass on this increase. As such the impact on Section 75 groups or those people with multiple identities is no greater or less than those non-section 75 groups.

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

It is not possible to identify the multiple identity impacts of this proposal

Part 3. Screening decision

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

The introduction of the proposed fee increase will affect housing developers, and home buyers, in new build developments (more than 5 properties).

While this has potential to impact on developers and home buyers the increase is estimated to be less than 0.25% of average house costs, and the fee has not increased since 2003, mitigation is not required.

Furthermore, it has been considered that mitigation is not possible given that the Secretary of State has instructed DfI to consult on this policy in light of the difficult financial position that the Department and the NI Block faces. If the policy is not taken forward, there is the possibility that the department will need to spend increasing proportion of its budget subsidising the Private Streets inspection function which will divert funding from other, often safety related infrastructure work.

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.

As above no mitigations

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

All public authorities' equality schemes must state the authority's arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for such assessments. Further advice on equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: Practical Guidance on Equality Impact Assessment.

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.

No mitigations possible.

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 [Author pick 1 2 or 3 if a full EQIA is to take place]

Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations **Rating 1, 2 or 3**

Social need **Rating 1, 2 or 3**

Effect on people’s daily lives **Rating 1, 2 or 3**

Relevance to a public authority’s functions **Rating 1, 2 or 3**

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.

Part 5 - Approval and authorisation

Screened by: Daniel Healy
Position/Job Title: Chairman Network Planning Committee
Date: 5 October 2023

Approved by: Liam McEvoy
Position/Job Title: Director Road Asset Development
Date: 5 October 2023

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.

For Equality Team Completion:

Date Received:	03.10.23
Amendments Requested:	Yes
Date Returned to Business Area:	04.10.23
Date Final Version Confirmed:	05.10.23
Date Published on DfI's Section 75 webpage:	