Highland Wide Local Development Plan

Equalities Impact Assessment (Revised Screening)

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Introduction

This Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) screening report has been produced for the Green Networks: Supplementary Guidance (GNSG).

The Green Networks: Supplementary Guidance (GNSG) will set out the vision for maintaining and enhancing the Highland Green Network. The guidance will include what a green network is and how it can be maintained and enhanced in Highland.

The GNSG will have an impact on the lives of people throughout Highland. There is limited potential for a negative impact on certain groups due to the way in which the guidance is written. It is therefore appropriate that at this stage in the preparation of the plan we have carried out an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) in order to identify these groups.

New statutory duties have been introduced to encourage a pro-active approach to the promotion of equal opportunities. These duties are introduced by;

- The Race Relations (amendment) Act 2000: The Race Equalities Duty, enforced April 2001;
- The Disability Discrimination Act 2005: The Disability Equality Duty, enforced December 2006; and
- The Equality Act 2006: The Gender Equality Duty, enforced April 2007.

By identifying groups which this plan may have a negative impact upon it will be possible to mitigate and minimise these impacts in the preparation of the guidance.

What is an Equalities Impact Assessment?

An EQIA is a systematic analysis of policies. It is a way of identifying if a service or policy (existing or proposed) affects different groups of people in different ways. An EQIA seeks to find out if a policy has an adverse impact on people in the following groups:

- Racial Groups (on the grounds of race, colour, nationality (including citizenship), national or ethnic origins). This would include Gypsies and Travellers, asylum seekers and refugees;
- Disabled people (defined by the DDA as "having a disability if there is a physical or mental impairment, with a substantial long term (i.e. lasts for 12 months or more, or is recurring) and has an adverse effect on ability to carry out normal day to day activities";
- Gender (women and men, married people and including in employment and training, people going gender reassignment);
- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender people (Transgender describes people who do not conform to common ideas of gender roles including transsexuals, transvestites and cross-dressers);
- Groups covered under Religion, Faith or Belief and those with no religion;
- Age (There is no single definition of age groups, but young or older people should be particularly considered);
- Other groups you may identify and wish to include that are impacted upon by the policy, for example, carers, people affected by homelessness, literacy, people on low income etc.

Any policy targeted at particular groups will, by its nature, have differential impact and the assessment must take into account whether it is lawful and justifiable. Adverse impact is when a policy is shown to disadvantage one or more groups of people, for example by different access to opportunities or representation, or outcomes between different groups. If it is judged that a policy has, or may have, an adverse impact the Council must consider options to modify the policy. This could be simple steps to change practices, or if there is potentially unlawful discrimination a new policy may be necessary.

Authorities must give "due regard" to each part of the general duties and consider two linked elements of proportionality and relevance. In all decisions due weight should be given to the need to promote equality in proportion to its relevance. Not all policies and practices will be relevant, some will be more relevant than others and this will inform decisions about the extent and scope of an EQIA. Proportionality requires greater consideration to be given to policies that have the most effect on particular groups.

Depending on the nature and extent of the possible impact identified by an EQIA, you may decide to let the policy stand (if an existing one) or proceed (if a proposed one), possibly subject to further review when additional evidence becomes available. In other cases especially if the impact could constitute unlawful discrimination, you may decide that the policy should be immediately amended or its implementation delayed until you have further information.

Methodology

Working in partnership with the Council's Equalities Officer and using a template approved by the Equalities Working Group at the Highland Council it has been possible to create a balanced EqIA for the GNSG. The guidance has been assessed as a whole to ensure the cumulative affect of the approaches and suitable mitigation can be secured.

The following table summarises the General Duties that apply to each of the statutory duties located in the aforementioned Acts and which public bodies must pay due regard to in carrying out their functions;

	Duty to Pay Regard to:	Race	Disability	Gender
1	Eliminate unlawful discrimination			
2	Eliminate unlawful harassment			
3	Promote equality of opportunity			
4	Promote good relations			
5	Take account of disabilities			
6	Promote positive attitudes			
7	Encourage Participation in public life			

Assessment

On the following page is a completed screening template for the Green Networks: Supplementary Guidance.

Name of Plan: Green Networks: Supplementary Guidance

Briefly describe the aims of the policy (function etc): the aim of the Supplementary Guidance is to help promote greenspace linkages and to safeguard and enhance wildlife corridors in and around new developments.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Which of the elements of the General Duties apply? (No. 1 – 7 , refer to page 5)	Potential to affect groups differently? Yes or No	Any evidence or concerns that the policy has, or could have, an adverse affect on a particular group or groups?	Could the adverse effects on any particular group be significant? Yes or No	Degree of relevance to General Duties • High • Medium • Low	Priority Level • High • Medium • Low	Is a full EQIA to be carried out? Yes or No*
Race	N/A	No	It is unlikely that this approach will have a significant impact	No	Low	Low	No
Disability	3, 5, 6, 7	Yes	The plan contains specific provision to ensure disability is a consideration in the design of paths through the design of the paths proposed by priority 1 of the A96 Corridor Green Network.This is likely to have a positive affect on these groups without having a negative affect on other groups.	No	Medium	Medium	No
Gender	n/a	No	It is unlikely that this approach will have a significant impact	No	Low	Low	No
Other strands							
Sexual Orientation	N/A	No	It is unlikely that this approach will have a significant impact	No	Low	Low	No
Religion or Belief	N/A	No	It is unlikely that this approach will have a significant impact	No	Low	Low	No
Age	N/A	No	It is unlikely that this approach will have a significant impact	No	Medium	Low	No
Other (specify)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Conclusion

This EqIA Screening has identified areas where our policy approaches may have an impact on different groups. Having carried out this screening prior to the draft of the guidance being produced it has been possible to change the approach taken in relevant sections of the guidance to ensure there will be positive affects but not having any adverse affect.

These potential impacts will be considered alongside potential impacts on the environment as identified in the Strategic Environmental Assessment - Environmental Report (available online at http://www.highland.gov.uk/developmentplans) and the responses to the consultation on the Green Networks: Draft Supplementary Guidance.