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Section 75 Screening Form

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

Grosvenor Road and Sandy Row Public Realm Project.

Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?

New

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

The Grosvenor Road and Sandy Row Public Realm project involves public realm improvements for two areas on the edge of Belfast city centre – one centring on the Grosvenor Road area and another centring on the Sandy Row area. The project will border areas that will be regenerated as part of the BSA Phase 5 project and the Grand Central Transport Hub

Specifically the project area comprises:

- The Grosvenor Road from Great Victoria Street to the junction with the Falls Road; excluding the southern-side footways from Great Victoria Street to the Westlink.
- A section of soft landscaping at the junction of Cullingtree Road and Grosvenor Road
- A section of soft landscaping at the junction of the north travelling Westlink off ramp and Grosvenor Road
- A section of hard Landscaping at the junction of Distillery Street and the Grosvenor Road
- Sandy Row from the junction with Wellwood Street up to the Lisburn Road
- The section of Donegall Road from Sandy Row up to Shaftesbury Square

Regeneration of the Grosvenor Road and Sandy Row public realm areas will:

- Improve and enhance the physical appearance of the public realm
- Address health and safety risks associated with public realm past its life expectancy, including trip hazards, poor lighting and drainage, and provide appropriate infrastructure for people of all abilities.
- Support the existing recreational, community and health facilities, as well as shops and services within these areas.
- Improve connections to recreational, community and health facilities, shops and services for both residences and the wider Belfast and NI population.
- Seek to encourage new business and private investment into both communities.
- Reinforce belief that these communities are not being over-looked or left behind.

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

Yes

If Yes, explain how.

The project aims to enhance the public realm for all users, in particular those with a physical disability, the elderly, the very young and those with dependents. It will do this by enhancing the physical environment and appearance of the area. This will entail laying new surfacing, removing obstacles, reconfiguring pedestrian/vehicle junctions, parking bays and taxi ranks, introducing new dedicated street furniture lines and soft landscaping. This will create a more rational, accessible, safe, attractive and easy to navigate public realm that will allow greater pedestrian movement and promote pedestrian priority.

Who initiated or wrote the policy?

The Department for Communities' (DfC) Belfast Regeneration Directorate (BRD).

Who owns and who implements the policy?

DfC BRD is responsible for the project and will oversee the design and construction phases of the project

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Implementation factors

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

If yes, are they

☒ financial – Construction phase subject to budgetary approvals

☒ legislative – designs subject to planning application, Traffic Regulation Orders (TRO)

☒ other, please specify - Integration of utility requirements (NIRAUC), Unexpected issues uncovered by excavation

Main stakeholders affected

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

☐ staff

☒ service users – traders, hospitality industry, landlords/property managers, visitors, general public

☒ other public sector organisations - Belfast City Council, Department for Infrastructure

☒ voluntary/community/trade unions - Disability Groups, Walk Wheel Cycle Trust, representatives from older peoples groups, representatives from young peoples groups

☒ other, please specify – Utility providers

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

What are they and who owns them?

There are a number of national and local policies relevant to the consideration of the design of this project:

- Programme for Government (New Decade New Approach) (2020) (Outcome: People want to live, work and visit here)
- DfC: Building Inclusive Communities (2020)
- DfC: Vital and Viable City and Town Centres (2007)
- DSD: Belfast City Centre Public Realm Masterplan (2006) and review/update (2012)
- DSD: Urban Regeneration and Community Development Policy Framework (2013)
- A Bolder Vision for Belfast (2020)
- DfI: Making Belfast an Active City - Belfast Cycling Network (2021)
- DfI: Belfast Cycling Network Delivery Plan 2022 – 31 (2022)
- DRD: Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035 (2012)
- DRD: Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan (BMTP) (2004) and the new BMTP strategy currently being developed.
- DfI: NI Active Travel Delivery Plan (currently under development by DfI).
- Belfast City Council: Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy (2015)
- Belfast City Council: Belfast Agenda (2017)
- Belfast City Council: Belfast Green and Blue Infrastructure Plan 2020
- Belfast City Council: Belfast Local Development Plan (2023)
- Section 75 – The Northern Ireland Act 1998
- Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011
- Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015.

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.

Engagement has been undertaken with IMTAC, Guide dogs NI & RNIB.
Also for the purpose of obtaining data for this screening exercise, DfC BRD has determined that the Northern Ireland Census 2021 statistics relating to the Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards and the electoral constituencies of Belfast South & Mid Down and Belfast West, within which the project is located, would have the most relevant and concise information for the purpose of providing an illustration of the likely patrons of the area covered by the Public Realm project. This information has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency's (NISRA). In addition to the 2021 Census data, information on election results for the Political Opinion section of the evidence/ information section was obtained from https://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/

For completeness and to represent that inhabitants come from all across Northern Ireland to utilise Belfast city centre, Census information for Northern Ireland-wide has also been included.

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
Religious belief	The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded the following statistics with regard to religious belief within the three wards where the project is located: 42% stated their religion as Catholic; 21% stated their religion as Protestant; 29% none or religious belief not stated; 8% stated their religion as other And Northern Ireland-wide: 45.70% stated their religion as Catholic; 43.48% stated their religion as Protestant;

<table>
<tr><th>Section 75 category</th><th>Details of evidence/information</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>9.32% none or religious belief not stated;

1.50% stated their religion as other</td></tr>
<tr><td>Political opinion</td><td>In the 2024 Westminster Elections, 83,234 valid votes were cast across the project area’s two Constituencies. The Results were as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Party</th><th>Votes Received %</th></tr>
<tr><td>SDLP</td><td>30.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sinn Fein</td><td>25.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>DUP</td><td>13.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alliance</td><td>11.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>PBP</td><td>6.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>TUV</td><td>5.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>UUP</td><td>3.7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Green</td><td>2.4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Aontu</td><td>1.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent</td><td>0.2%</td></tr>
</table>

And Northern Ireland-wide, 779,840 valid votes were cast. The results were as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Party</th><th>NI</th></tr>
<tr><td>SF</td><td>27.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>DUP</td><td>22.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alliance</td><td>15.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>UUP</td><td>12.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>SDLP</td><td>11.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>TUV</td><td>6.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Green</td><td>1.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>PBP</td><td>1.1%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Section 75 category</th><th>Details of evidence/information</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Aontu</td><td>1.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent</td><td>3.25%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Racial group</td><td>The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded the following statistics with regard to racial groups within the Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards where the project is located:
80.2% were of the white ethnic group;
67.9% were born in Northern Ireland;
5.26% were born in GB;
6.36% were born in other EU countries;
2.15% were born in the Republic of Ireland;
18.23% were born elsewhere
And Northern-Ireland-wide:
96.55% were of the white ethnic group;
86.5% were born in Northern Ireland;
4.85% were born in GB;
3.54% were born in other EU countries;
2.12% were born in the Republic of Ireland;
2.99% were born elsewhere.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age</td><td>The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded the following statistics with regard to age breakdown within the Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards where the project is located:
13.8% were aged 0-15;
78.2% were aged 16-64;
7.98 % were aged 65+.</td></tr>
</table>

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
	And Northern Ireland-wide: 19.19% were aged 0-15; 63.66% were aged 16-64; 17.15% were aged 65+
Marital status	The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded the following statistics with regard to marital or same-sex civil partnership status of persons over the age of 16 within the Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards where the project is located: 71.20% are single and had never been married or registered a same-sex civil partnership; 16.09% are currently married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership; 4.95% were divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved; 4.12% were separated, but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership; 3.62% were widowed or the surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership. And Northern Ireland-wide: 38.07% were single and had never been married or registered a same-sex civil partnership;

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
	45.77% were currently married or in a registered same-sex civil partnership; 6.02% were divorced or formerly in a same-sex civil partnership which is now legally dissolved; 3.78% were separated, but still legally married or still legally in a same-sex civil partnership; 6.36% were widowed or the surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership
Sexual orientation	The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded the following statistics with regard to Sexual Orientation within the Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards where the project is located: 80.92% identified as straight or heterosexual 6.17% identified as gay, lesbian, bi-sexual or other 12.91% preferred not to say And Northern Ireland-wide: 90.04% identified as straight or heterosexual 2.09% identified as gay, lesbian, bi-sexual or other 7.87% preferred not to say
Men and women generally	The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded the following statistics with regard to gender within the

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
	Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards where the project is located: 51.20% male; 48.80% female. And Northern Ireland-wide: 50.81% male; 49.19% female
Disability	Primary data is not available for the “persons with a disability and persons without” Section 75 category. However the 2021 Northern Ireland Census collected data on “persons with a limiting long-term health problem or disability”. Statistics within the 3 wards where the project is located showed: 12.07% of people stated they had day to day activities limited a lot. 11.43% of people stated they had day to day activities limited a little 76.5% of people stated they were not limited. And Northern Ireland-wide: 11.45% of people stated they had day to day activities limited a lot.

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
	12.88% of people stated they had day to day activities limited a little 75.67% of people stated they were not limited.
Dependants	The 2021 Northern Ireland Census recorded that within the Central, Falls and Blackstaff Wards where the project is located: 20% of households have dependents. And Northern Ireland-wide: 30.67% of households have dependents

Note to reader - If you are aware of and would like the Department to take into account any further evidence or information relevant to this policy, please send this to **belfastpublicrealm@communities-ni.gov.uk**

Needs, experiences and priorities

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

Specify details for **each** of the Section 75 categories

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious belief	There is no evidence of any different needs, experiences or priorities for people of different religious beliefs. All groups will benefit directly and/or indirectly from the project.
Political opinion	There is no evidence of any different needs, experiences or priorities for people of different political opinion. All groups will benefit directly and/or indirectly from the project.
Racial group	There is no evidence of any different needs, experiences or priorities for people of different racial background. All groups will benefit directly and/or indirectly from the project.
Age	Needs and priorities of young and old people are; • An attractive, accessible, safe and vibrant public realm; • Smooth even paving surfaces with good slip resistance; • Sufficient pedestrian access; • A well-lit environment; • Provision of safe road crossing points at appropriate locations; • Appropriate kerb heights;

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
	• Lack of obstacles and street furniture clutter. • Seating, perch points and pause/rest points (for older people especially).
Marital status	There is no evidence of any different needs, experiences or priorities for people of different marital status.
Sexual orientation	There is no evidence of any different needs, experiences or priorities for people with different sexual orientation.
Men and women generally	There is no evidence of any different needs, experiences or priorities for men and women generally.
Disability	Needs and priorities of people with a disability are; • Smooth even paving surfaces where appropriate with good slip resistance • Tactile paving at appropriate locations • Provision of safe road crossing points at appropriate locations • Sufficient travel space and appropriate distances and heights, to include kerb show, throughout • A well-lit environment • Lack of obstacles and street furniture clutter • Seating, perch points and pause/rest points (for older people especially)
Dependants	People with dependents need: • Smooth even paving surfaces with good slip resistance; • Provision of safe road crossing points at appropriate locations;

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
	• Sufficient pedestrian access (for people using prams/buggies); • A well-lit environment

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

Deal only with the impact of the policy on **each** Section 75 category in this section. The level of impact can be Minor, Major or None and this refers to both **adverse and positive impacts**.

If the impact is assessed as Minor or Major (adverse impact) then we must provide mitigation/alternative policies where possible, or move to EQIA where this is not possible.

If the policy is expected to have a positive impact then refer to the positive impacts in the "Details of Policy Impact" column and select None, as in no adverse impact in the "Level of impact column".

Do not refer to who the policy will apply to here – refer only to the level of impact for each of the groups.

While a policy may apply to everyone Northern Ireland, we are screening to identify any **adverse impacts** on the different Section 75 categories. Therefore the fact that the policy will apply to everyone cannot be used to determine no adverse impact.

Think beyond the direct impacts of the change/policy/practise/procedure, think also about and include the indirect and less obvious impacts.

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	Whilst the Census shows a predominance of Catholicism across the three Wards the project is located, the country-wide results suggest much more even representation between Catholic and Protestant. The project works cannot	None

Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? minor/major/none
	be considered religious in any way and therefore do not favor or benefit any religion or religions. The policy aims to improve the urban environment for all users. Furthermore, there is no evidence to suggest that those with differing religious beliefs will be affected adversely.	
Political opinion	This project aims to improve the urban environment for all users. There is no evidence to suggest that it will have any adverse impact on people in relation to their differing political opinions.	None
Racial group	This project will not impact upon people in relation to their racial groups, adversely or otherwise. The project works aim to improve the urban environment for all users regardless.	None
Age	The project is expected to have a positive impact for this group in that it will make physical improvements to the area and therefore will improve access for people of all ages.	Minor
Marital status	This project is not considered to have any adverse impact on people of different marital status.	None

Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? minor/major/none
Sexual orientation	This project is not considered to have any adverse impact on people of different sexual orientation.	None
Men and women generally	This project is not anticipated to have any specific impact in relation to men and women generally.	None
Disability	The scheme's design proposals and its implementation will be DDA compliant. The project is expected to have a positive impact for this group in that it will make physical improvements to the area and therefore will improve access for everyone.	Minor
Dependants	This project is not anticipated to have any adverse impact on persons with dependents or those without. It will allow for better access to city centre amenities for people with prams and buggies.	Minor

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		This policy does not offer any opportunity to better promote Equality of Opportunity for people of different religious beliefs.

Section 75 category	If **Yes**, provide details	If **No**, provide reasons
Political opinion		This policy does not offer any opportunity to better promote Equality of Opportunity for people of different political opinions.
Racial group		This policy does not offer any opportunity to better promote Equality of Opportunity for people from different racial groups.
Age	Improvement to access throughout the city centre through better surfacing and furniture alignment and more areas for rest/pause due to better street furniture and areas of pedestrian priority would improve equality of opportunity for the elderly/younger population.	
Marital status		This policy does not offer any opportunity to better promote Equality of Opportunity for people of different marital status.
Sexual orientation		This policy does not offer any opportunity to better promote Equality of

Section 75 category	If **Yes**, provide details	If **No**, provide reasons
		Opportunity for people of different sexual orientations
Men and women generally		This policy does not offer any opportunity to better promote Equality of Opportunity for people of different genders.
Disability	More improved surfacing and less cluttered pavements would improve equality of opportunity for those with a disability.	
Dependants	More improved surfacing and better pedestrian access would improve equality of opportunity for those with dependents.	

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	The project area is already considered to be a shared space in the city. The policy will not affect that consideration and therefore is not expected to have any impact on good relations.	None
Political opinion	The project area is already considered to be a shared space in the city. The policy will not affect that consideration and therefore is not expected to have any impact on good relations.	None
Racial group	The project area is already considered to be a shared space in the city. The policy will not affect that consideration and therefore is not expected to have any impact on good relations.	None

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		The policy does not lend itself exclusively to any specific group within this category. The work focuses upon the

Good relations category	If Yes, provide details	If No, provide reasons
		physical environment of the city centre and does not offer opportunities to improve relations.
Political opinion		The policy does not lend itself exclusively to any specific group within this category. The work focuses upon the physical environment of the city centre and does not offer opportunities to improve relations.
Racial group		The policy does not lend itself exclusively to any specific group within this category. The work focuses upon the physical environment of the city centre and does not really offer opportunities to improve relations.

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.

It is anticipated that the scheme will benefit all those within the equality categories, including those with multiple identities mentioned above, by enhancing the physical environment and appearance of the area, removing obstacles to all potential users.

Part 3. Screening decision

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

1. **Not be subject to an EQIA**
2. **Not be subject to an EQIA (with mitigating measures /alternative policies)**
3. **Be subject to an EQIA**

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

The proposals contained in the Grosvenor Road / Sandy Row Public Realm Project aim to contribute to the economic, environmental, community and social development of these areas

This scheme and its anticipated benefits are not expected to have any adverse impact on any section 75 group – in fact any impact is expected to be positive.

There is no need for an EQIA assessment as this scheme does not adversely impact people within any Section 75 group. The scheme will build on DfC's policy for Belfast City regeneration and the work completed so far.

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

N/A

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 Mitigation necessary as the minor impacts are all positive

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Part 4. Monitoring

Effective monitoring will help identify any future adverse impacts arising from the policy which may lead you to conduct an EQIA, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

You should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007).

The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, then you should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact (See Benefits, P.9-10, paras 2.13 – 2.20 of the Monitoring Guidance).

Please detail proposed monitoring arrangements below:

The Grosvenor Road / Sandy Row Public Realm Project will be overseen by the DfC Senior Responsible Owner and Project Sponsor.

The project will be monitored throughout its duration and this document will be reviewed and updated to reflect this as necessary.

Feedback from engagement with stakeholders during the implementation of this scheme will be monitored and fed into this document as appropriate. The policy will be re-screened if any adverse impacts come to light as a result of this monitoring.

Part 5 - Approval and authorisation

Screened by:	**Position/Job Title**	**Date**
David Montgomery	EO1	02/11/2026
Approved by:		
Niall Meehan	DP	06/11/2026

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.