Arnside & Silverdale National Landscape Management Plan 2026 – 2031

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

1.0 Overview

Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA) are a statutory requirement on public authorities¹ and other bodies carrying out public functions. The requirement is included within s149 (Public Sector Equality Duty) of the 2010 Equality Act.

An EqIA is a tool to assess whether a decision, policy, service or function pays 'due regard' to the Public Sector Equality Duty, which requires public bodies to:

- Eliminate discrimination
- Advance equality of opportunity
- Foster good relations

1.1 Protected Characteristics

The Equality Act 2010 offers protection from different types of discrimination, harassment and victimisation on the grounds of a range of people's characteristics. These 'protected characteristics' are:

Age: This refers to a person having a particular age or being within an age group.

Disability: A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Includes: Physical/sensory disability; Mental Health; Learning disability.

Sex: This refers to a person being either male or female.

Gender reassignment: This means proposing to undergo, undergoing or having undergone a process to reassign your sex. A person does not need to have undergone medical treatment or surgery in order to be protected from gender reassignment discrimination. Transgender: Anyone whose gender identity is not the same as the sex recorded on their original birth certificate. Gender identity is a term used by some to describe someone's sense of their gender

Marriage and civil partnership: Marriage is a union between a man and a woman or between a samesex couple. Same-sex and heterosexual couples can also have their relationships legally recognised as 'civil partnerships'. Civil partners must not be treated less favourably than married couples (except where permitted by the Equality Act)

Pregnancy and maternity: Pregnancy is the condition of being pregnant or expecting a baby. Maternity refers to the period after the birth, and is linked to maternity leave in the employment context. In the non-work context, protection against maternity discrimination is for 26 weeks after giving birth, and this includes treating a woman unfavourably because she is breastfeeding.

¹ Equality Act 2010

Race: It refers to a group of people defined by their colour, nationality (including citizenship), ethnic or national origins. Includes, Asian, Black and White minority ethnic groups inc. Eastern Europeans, Irish people and Gypsy Travellers.

Religion or belief: "Religion" means any religion, including a reference to a lack of religion. "Belief" includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (for example, Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition. The category includes, Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and non-religious beliefs such as Humanism.

Sexual orientation: This is whether a person's sexual attraction is towards their own sex, the opposite sex or to both sexes.

1.2 Additional Characteristics

In line with guidance produced by Westmorland and Furness Council², consideration will also be given to additional characteristics:

Armed forces families: the Armed Forces Covenant requires councils to consider the needs of those who serve, or have served, and their families, in relation to education, healthcare and housing. By including them as a locally adopted protected characteristic, the council will extend consideration of the needs of serving personnel, veterans and their families across all of its functions.

Care Experience: Care Experience refers to any person who is/has experience of child protection or children's social services at any point in their lives. This includes current children in care, current care leavers and adults aged over 24 who no longer receive support from children's social care.

Rurality: Rurality tests whether a decision/policy/service/function consider whether there is likely to be a different impact in rural areas because of differing circumstances or needs. Access to services and transport are two important considerations for example.

Socio-economic inequality: Socio-economic inequality tests whether a decision/policy/service/function consider whether there is likely to be a differential impact on people from a particular income group, especially if lower income households are more likely to be adversely impacted.

2.0 The Evidence Baseline

Sources of evidence to inform an EqIA can be both quantitative and qualitative. Data gained through consultation should be used alongside national datasets, particularly the most recent census data available from ONS.

It is accepted that in certain areas there may be little or no data available, especially in relation to religion and belief, sexual orientation and gender reassignment. This information can be difficult to obtain quickly and any gaps in data may show a need for more targeted consultation.

The National Landscape 'State of' Report has been compiled as part of the Management Plan Review process. The report includes stat on demographics provided by Natural England and ONS relating to the 'Access for All' programme outcomes. In the context of the Management Plan, the information included within the 'State of' report is considered sufficient however where gaps in data prevent

² Equality Impact Assessments Guidance Notes

assessment (or reduce the confidence in assessment) the intention is to explore more targeted consultation with relevant groups.

2.1 Demographic data

The following is high level demographic data on the National Landscape;

Indicator	Data Source	Results			
Population	Natural England PLTOF Data Release	information fro National Lands	m the 2021 Nation cape has a popul	onal Census ation of 7400	nta release, using Arnside & Silverdale O with a density of 98 nal average of 278 people
		•	7070. This repre	•	en from the 2016 Census crease of 480 from the
			ntains the 7 th smallest the 6 th smallest of the		
Age Distribution	Natural England PLTOF Data Release	In a national corpopulation of a National Lands England is 41. Schools capacites 88%, slightly be 85% figure for put Estimated population of a national corporation.	ny Protected Lar capes is 47 and f ty, provided as pa elow the 89% ave predominately ru	nd Silverdale Indscape. The or National Part of the PLT erage for Engural areas.	has the oldest average e national average for arks 48. The average for FOF data release is given as land and slightly above the

	England PLTOF Data Release	rounded to the	e closest 1º		y not add u	p to 100%									
	Data		for Arnside	and Silverdale;		•	.								
	Release	Ethnicity data													
			Asian,	Ethnicity data for Arnside and Silverdale; Asian, Black, Black Mixed, White Other											
			Asian British, Asian Welsh	Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean, African	Mixed, Multiple Ethnic Groups	White	Other Ethnic Groups								
		Arnside & Silverdale	0%	0%	1%	99%	0%								
		Protected Landscape (average)	1%	0%	2%	96%	0%								
		England	10%	4%	3%	81%	2%								
Levels of deprivation	PLTOF Data Release	deprived 10% this dataset, t average. For e would be twice deprived decil The modal dec (most often) p 20% of least d	while decile he % quant example, if a e as many p e compared cile for Arns copulation v leprived are the populat erdale Natio popul	of the index. Dee 10 represents ity within each certain area she eople within and to the national side & Silverdale within the National national Landscape ortion of lations a decile 0%	the least d decile is relative ows 20% we area falling all average. e is 9, mean nal landscates ased on the	eprived 10 ative to the ithin decil into the ring that the pe is within index.	0%. For e nation e 1 there nost ne moda in the to								
		2		0%											
		3		0%											
		4		0%											
		5		11%											
		6		0%											
		7		13%											
	i i	8		14%											
		<u> </u>													
		9		41%											

Disability	ONS	Based on 2021 Census data, 12% of people self-identified as having a disability.
		No information is available on the types or severity of disability amongst respondents.

2.2 Visitor Data

Visitor data for the landscape is sparse. Data exists for the number of visitors to local visitor attractions and this gives a very broad indication of total number of visitors to the area. However, visitors attractions do not collect data on demographics.

Improvements in understanding of visitors to the area is listed as a specific Management Plan Action: Action 6d - Improve understanding of visitor numbers, perceptions, behaviours and their economic and social contributions to the landscape. Use the information to inform the principles of a visitor management plan.

The development of a visitor management plan will require targeted consultation and will seek involvement from a wide range of audiences and equality groups. This lack of data on visitor demographics and socio-economics is recognised as a data gap.

3.0 EqIA Process

3.1 Assessing the impacts

Within the context of the Management Plan review, the core intent of the EqIA is to assess whether or not the objectives and actions within the draft plan have an impact on people within any of the protected groups.

Impacts could be:

Positive - where the impact could be beneficial to one or more equality target groups. This benefit may be in line with the impact on the wider population, or it may be differential; that is, the positive impact on one particular group of individuals or equality target group is likely to be greater than on another.

Negative or adverse - where the impact could disadvantage one or more equality target group. This disadvantage may be in line with the impact on the wider population, or it may be differential; in other words the negative impact on one particular group of individuals or equality target group is likely to be greater than on another.

The process can also be used to identify unmet needs or requirements and whether or not these needs can be addressed.

3.2 Assessment criteria

Based on the assessment, the following criteria will be used:

Notation		Outcome
+	Action is considered to have a positive	Continue
	impact to protected group/s.	
N	Action is considered to be neutral/no	Continue
	effect	

-	Action is considered to have a minor	Review, improve and mitigate
	adverse impact	

Due to the context and content of the Management Plan, actions that are designed to fulfil aspects of the designation purpose such as Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Landscape are inherently neutral, I.e an action to restore or enhance a specific wildlife habitat does not contain any bias and pathways for adverse impacts on people with protected characteristics cannot be readily identified.

It is accepted that some actions, particularly those targeting specific groups, such as Youth Education are by their nature exclusionary (in that only those of certain age groups will be engaged).

3.3 Screening format

The screening will take the form of a series of tables, in which each Management Plan action is assessed for impacts on the protected characteristics described above. Where relevant, explanation will provided on the pathways for impact and/or justification for the decision.

4.0 EqIA Screening

Management Plan Strategic		Protected	l Characteristic	cs								Notes on EqIA Decision	
	Objectives, & Actions		Age	Disability	Sex	Gender reassign ment	Marriage & civil partnersh ip	Pregnanc y and maternity	Race	Religion or belief:	Sexual orientatio n:	Additiona I Character istics	
Φ	1a	Primary Purpose	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- No pathways for impact can be identified as a direct result of
Seascape	1b	Utilise LSCA	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	the draft Landscape & Seascape actions
asc	1c	Principles of ELC	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Interpretation materials (1d Improve understanding) will be
Se	1d	Improve understanding	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	assessed for accessibility and use at the design stage.
8	1e	Tranquility	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ape	1f	Dark Skies	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
1 Landscape	1g	Climate Change projects	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ļ°.	1h	CC adaptation planning	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
NS1	1i	Support CC plans	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	1j	Wildlife risk plans	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	2a	Designated sites	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- The series of Geotrails publications include a number of
sity	2b	Raise awareness	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	multi-user accessible routes. The action includes the
Ver	2c	Integrate interpretation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	exploration of expanding and updating the network of
Sipo	2d	Local organisations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	geotrails, including improvements to accessibility.
) e	2e	Geotrails	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	2f	Geodiversity Plans	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3a	PLTOF outcomes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Biodiversity actions are considered neutral. No pathways for
	3b	LWS condition	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	impact can be identified.
	3c	Priority Habitat	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Actions relating to community engagement and community
	3d	Raise awareness	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	greenspace may require engagement plans at the project
	3e	Integrate interpretation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	stage.
	3f	INNS	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3g	BOOM legacy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
₹	3h	Saline habitats extent	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Biodiversity	3i	Grazing pressure	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
N	3j	SMP projects	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
90	3k	Dynamic coast	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S3 B	31	Restore hydrology	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S	3m	Recreational disturbance	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3n	Woodland & parkland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	30	Ancient trees	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3р	Create Woodland habitat	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3q	Woodland connectivity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	3r	Ash die-back	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
		,					-	_	-		·	1	

Mana	gemen	nt Plan Strategic	Protecte	d Characteristi	cs								Notes on EqIA Decision
o sjecures, a ricuons		Age	Disability	Sex	Gender reassign ment	Marriage & civil partnersh ip	Pregnanc y and maternity	Race	Religion or belief:	Sexual orientatio n:	Additiona I Character istics		
	3s	Inappropriate afforestation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3t	Limestone mosaic	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
-	3u	Create species rich grassland	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ne	3v	Grassland connectivity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ţ	3w	Conservation grazing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Ö	3x	Freshwater wetlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
9	3y	Create wetlands	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
sit	3z	Wetland connectivity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
/er	3aa	Water quality	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S3 Biodiversity (continued)	3bb	Biodiversity measures in built development	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S	Зсс	Verges and landscaping	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3dd	Wild gardening	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3ee	Community greenspace	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	3ff	Community engagement	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4a	SM's at risk	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Historic & Cultural heritage are considered neutral. No
	4b	Conserve designated heritage assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	pathways for impact can be identified - Actions requiring engagement such as interpretation and
	4c	Conserve non- designated heritage assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	oral history research may require engagement plans at the project stage.
ge	4d	Heritage character	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4e	Supporting features	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Cultural Herita	4f	Quarries	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ᇤ	4g	Industrial heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
בונו בונו	4h	Maritime heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
⋚	4i	Landscape heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
ð ð	4j	Traditional boundaries	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4k	Historic orchards	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
);	41	AES actions	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S4 Historic	4m	Historic ponds	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
5	4n	Historic gardens	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
-	40	Medieval heritage	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4p	Notable finds	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4q	HER	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4r	Local organisations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	4s	_	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	45 4t		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	41	Orannistory research	IN	IN	11	111	11	11	13	I I N	11	14	

Mana	Management Plan Strategic		Protected	l Characteristi	cs								Notes on EqIA Decision
	_	& Actions	Age	Disability	Sex	Gender reassign ment	Marriage & civil partnersh ip	Pregnanc y and maternity	Race	Religion or belief:	Sexual orientatio n:	Additiona I Character istics	
	5a	Events programme	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	- Events programme actions cover curated events intended
Wellbeing	5b	Supported walks	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	for a range of audiences. Some events are targeted towards
þei	5c	Interpretation materials	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N protected characteristics, notably age (young	protected characteristics, notably age (young people) or
le/	5d		people with disabilities.										
≶ ⊗	5e	Interpretation strategy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	- The supported walks programme action is designed to
nt 8	5f	Youth education	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	benefit people experiencing barriers to experience the
ne	5g	Creative arts	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	countryside, particularly those relating to dementia, mental
Enjoyment	5h	PROW network	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	health and physical disability.
Enj	5i	Tramper Scooters	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Youth education actions are targeting young people and
35,	5j	Coastal Footpath	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	have positive impacts on issues of rurality (associated with
Access,	5k	Key viewpoints	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	living in rural areas).
Ac	51	Accessibility audit	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	- Actions relating to PROW and Tramper scooters are
S5	5m	Highways network	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	designed to improve accessibility of the PROW network.
	5n	Countryside Code	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	•		•				•	•	•	•	•	•	
	6a	Commercial activity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Sustainable transport actions, notably those supporting
≥`	6b	Visitor attractions	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	provision or public transport and highways safety will have
Economy, ansport	6c	Sustainable transport	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	positive impacts on issues of rurality and people with
conom	6d	Visitor survey	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	disabilities.
	6e	Transport study	+	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
	6f	Destination branding	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Sustainable Tourism & Tr													
Sustain ourism	6h	EV infrastructure	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Sus lo	6i	Evolving Leighton Moss	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S6	6 <u>j</u>	Arnside Viaduct	N	+	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		footpath											
		·	•				1						
	7a	Landscape capacity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Actions which support development of affordable housing
	7b	Landscape specific	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	will have positive impacts on issues of rurality and socio-
	7c	Design guidance	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	economics, particularly those associated with house
	7d	BNG strategy	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	affordability and availability.
ing	7e	Seek to further purpose	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Actions relating to community benefits, improvement in
Place Making	7f	Major development	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	services and provision of public greenspace will have
_ δ	7g	Affordable housing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	positive impacts on issues of rurality.
<u>a</u> c	7h	Housing associations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
& P	7i	LNRS/NRP outcomes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
gc.	7j	Protected Sites	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
بآڌ	7k	PROW & Open Space	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
S7 Planning	71	Key settlement landscapes	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S	7m	Design	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	7n	Existing development	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	70	Community benefits	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
	7p	Farm diversification	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	<u>, r</u>		ı		1			1			1	1	

Management Plan Strategic		Protected	Characteristic	cs								Notes on EqIA Decision	
	tives,	& Actions	Age	Disability	Sex	Gender reassign ment	Marriage & civil partnersh ip	Pregnanc y and maternity	Race	Religion or belief:	Sexual orientatio n:	Additiona I Character istics	
0	7q	Essential infrastructure	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- As above, actions to limit use of viable local housing stock as
i Š	7r	Caravans/chalets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	tourist accommodation will have positive impacts on
Making	7s	Accommodation	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	rurality, particularly those associated with housing
g G	7t	Wastewater	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	affordability and availability.
Place nued)	7u	Renewables	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
_ \& :=	7v	Overhead wires	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Planning (con	7w	Vertical structures	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
l u	7x	Adverts	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Pla	7y	Lighting guidance	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S7	7z	Undeveloped coast	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	7aa	Historic Assets	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	8a	Farm Advice	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	- FiPL programmes have funded engagement work and
Use	8b	Nature-friendly farming	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	volunteering opportunities with wide ranging benefits for
Š	8c	FiPL	+	+	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	+	mental health, accessibility and inclusion. Projects such as
anc	8d	Farmer Networks	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	'Stations of Welcome' have been successful in engaging
<u>֚֡</u> ֡	8e	Skills support	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	with urban communities of South Asian heritage.
Rural Land	8f	Catchment Sensitive Farming (CSF)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Continuation and expansion of this work is included within the intent of the action.
\ \ \ \	8g	Climate resilience	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Facilitating and supporting farming networks, diversification
str	8h	Apprenticeships	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	and rural skills training will have positive impacts on issues of
ore	8i	Sustainable fisheries	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	rurality, particularly with rural employment opportunities.
J, F.	8j	Rural diversification	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	+	
l je	8k	Healthy Soils	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Farming, Forestry	81	Soil Carbon	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	8m	Conservation grazing	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
28	8n	Traditional Livestock	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	80	Gamebird management	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
					•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
	9a	Seek to further purpose	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	- Principles of collaboration include engagement with a range
of	9b	NL Partnership	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	of partnerships, groups and networks. Some of these
Wayso	9c	Collaboration in partnerships	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	groups exist to represent people with protected characteristics and the action intent is to actively engage
\& \D	9d	Community organisations	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	where compatible with the primary purpose. - Volunteering actions are explicit in providing and developing
anc ork	9e	Volunteering	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	volunteering opportunities for people of all ages,
ří ×	9f	Joint decision making	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	backgrounds and abilities.
Governance	9g	Communications	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
	9h	Academic institutions	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
89	9i	Multi-objective	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
		approach											

Mana	gemer	nt Plan Strategic	Protected	Characteristi	cs								Notes on EqIA Decision
	_	& Actions	Age	Disability	Sex	Gender	Marriage	Pregnanc	Race	Religion	Sexual	Additiona	•
						reassign	& civil	y and		or belief:	orientatio		
						ment	partnersh	maternity			n:	Character	
	•						ıp					istics	
	10a	Increase capacity	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	 Finance and fundraising actions are considered neutral, no
ىد	10b	Green finance	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	pathways for impact can be identified.
Ō	10c	CC investment	stment N N N N N N N N N - Fundraising	- Fundraising actions are not explicitly to the benefit of a									
din	10d	Rural development	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	protected characteristic (but protected groups may benefit
Fur		funding											depending on the type and purpose of funding).
15	10e	Funding bids	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
S	10f	Individual gifting	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
	10g	NL Grants fund	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
				_						_			

5.0 EqIA Screening Conclusion

Based on the screening process, the Objectives and Actions included with the Draft Management Plan are considered to have either neutral or positive impact on people with protected characteristics. Impacts will be reviewed on an ongoing basis, primarily through the Access for All outcomes (PLTOF Target 10) and any project-level monitoring where this has been identified within the project level engagement plans.

A significant number of actions are considered to have positive impacts, particularly actions relating to Events, interpretation of Landscape, improvements to physical accessibility and those which remove (physical and non-physical) barriers to experiencing the Landscape.

Sustainable Economy and Farming & Land use actions provide benefits for issues of rurality, an additional consideration within this process. Actions improve access to services, public transport provision and housing affordability and availability within the Landscape.

Several actions are either neutral or positive in principle but will require an engagement plan at the project stage to ensure representation of protected groups.

Document Control									
Version	1								
Туре	DRAFT								
Editor	C. Booth								
Date	August 2025								