

Short Equality Impact and Outcome Assessment (EIA)

EIAs make services better for everyone and support value for money by getting services right first time.

EIAs enable us to consider all the information about a service, policy or strategy from an equalities perspective and then action plan to get the best outcomes for staff and service-users¹. They analyse how all our work as a council might impact differently on different groups²

They help us make good decisions and evidence how we have reached these decisions.³

See end notes for full guidance. For further support or advice please contact the Community Partnerships Team

Equality Impact and Outcomes Assessment (EIA) Template

First, consider whether you need to complete an EIA, or if there is another way to evidence assessment of impacts, or that an EIA is not needed

Title	Croxley Common Moor Management Plan 2025-2035	ID No				
Team/Service	<i>Leisure and Natural Infrastructure</i>					
Focus of EIA	<p>The formal adoption and implementation of a new ten-year management plan for Croxley Common Moor.</p> <p>The new plan contains management actions for the site over the next ten years from financial year 2025/26 until 2034/35.</p> <p>The implementation of the new management plan is the responsibility of the Leisure and Natural Infrastructure Service in partnership with Environmental Protection and Hertfordshire County Councils Countryside Management Service.</p> <p>The site remains open to the public at all times.</p> <p>The actions within the management plan considers opportunities to improve accessibility through the enhancement of pathways, keeping pathways clear and where bench replacement is required, these will include a back and arm rests.</p>					
Assessment of overall impacts and any further recommendations						

The overall impact should be positive by enabling a wide range of users to continue to access the site through enhancement of pathways and appropriate bench replacement when required.	
Potential Issues	Mitigating Actions
Not having the funding to support the delivery of the actions, which will have a positive impact on the accessibility of the site. Inaccessibility of the site for those with disability requirements.	Existing budgets to be used to support the ongoing actions and external funding to be secured before other projects commence. Enhancement of pathways, keeping pathways clear and where bench replacement is required, these will include a back and arm rests.
Actions Planned	
Continue to source additional funding to support the implementation of the action plan for Croxley Common Moor	

EIA sign-off: (for the EIA to be final an email must sent from the relevant people agreeing it or this section must be signed)

Equality Impact Assessment officer:

Date:

Equalities Lead Officer:

Date:

Guidance end-notes

¹ The following principles, drawn from case law, explain what we must do to fulfil our duties under the Equality Act:

- Knowledge: everyone working for the council must be aware of our equality duties and apply them appropriately in their work.

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- Timeliness: the duty applies at the time of considering policy options and/or before a final decision is taken – not afterwards.
 - Real Consideration: the duty must be an integral and rigorous part of your decision-making and influence the process.
 - Sufficient Information: you must assess what information you have and what is needed to give proper consideration.
 - No delegation: the council is responsible for ensuring that any contracted services which provide services on our behalf can comply with the duty, are required in contracts to comply with it, and do comply in practice. It is a duty that cannot be delegated.
 - Review: the equality duty is a continuing duty. It applies when a policy is developed/agreed, and when it is implemented/reviewed.
 - Proper Record Keeping: to show that we have fulfilled our duties we must keep records of the process and the impacts identified.

NB: Filling out this EIA in itself does not meet the requirements of the equality duty. All the requirements above must be fulfilled or the EIA (and any decision based on it) may be open to challenge. Properly used, an EIA can be a tool to help us comply with our equality duty and as a record that to demonstrate that we have done so.

² Our duties in the Equality Act 2010

As a council, we have a legal duty (under the Equality Act 2010) to show that we have identified and considered the impact and potential impact of our activities on all people with 'protected characteristics' (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, and marriage and civil partnership) in addition, TRDC recognises other communities may be vulnerable to disadvantage, this includes carers, people experiencing domestic abuse, substance misusers, homeless people, looked after children, (ex) armed forces personnel.

This applies to policies, services (including commissioned services), and our employees. The level of detail of this consideration will depend on what you are assessing, who it might affect, those groups' vulnerability, and how serious any potential impacts might be. We use this EIA template to complete this process and evidence our consideration

The following are the duties in the Act. You must give 'due regard' (pay conscious attention) to the need to:

- avoid, reduce or minimise negative impact on people with protected characteristics (if you identify unlawful discrimination, including victimisation and harassment, you must stop the action and take advice immediately).
- promote equality of opportunity. This means the need to: – Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people with protected characteristics – Take steps to meet the needs of equality groups – Encourage equality groups to participate in public life or any other

activity where participation is disproportionately low – Consider if there is a need to treat disabled people differently, including more favourable treatment where necessary

- foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not. This means: – Tackle prejudice – Promote understanding

³ EIAs are always proportionate to:

- The size of the service or scope of the policy/strategy
- The resources involved
- The numbers of people affected
- The size of the likely impact
- The vulnerability of the people affected

The greater the potential adverse impact of the proposed policy on a protected group (e.g. disabled people), the more vulnerable the group in the context being considered, the more thorough and demanding the process required by the Act will be.