

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Planning Committee Wednesday 26th August 2015

Table of key Adoptions

| No | Item | Summary of key Adoptions |
|----|---|--|
| 4 | Schedule of Applications 4.1 Item A - B/2014/0267/F Water Treatment Works, Banagher Road, Dungiven | <i>That the Committee has taken into consideration and agrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 & 8 and resolves to GRANT full planning permission.</i> |
| | 4.2 Item B - LA01/2015/0034/F 70m Approx. South-West of 299 Drumsurn Road, Limavady | <i>That the Committee has taken into consideration and agrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 & 8 and resolves to GRANT full planning permission.</i> |
| | 4.3 Item C - C/2014/0425/O 253m south of 26 Gortacloughan Road Garvagh | <i>That the Committee has taken into consideration and disagrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 and resolves to GRANT planning permission for the reasons set out.</i> |
| 5 | Local Development Plan – Preparatory Studies | Endorse |
| 6 | Update on Development Management Statistics | Note |
| 9 | Consultations 9.1 Section 176 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 - Consultation on Departmental authorisation of persons to enter land without warrant | Write |
| 10 | Matters for reporting to partnership Panel 10.1 Draft northern Area plan 2016 | Write to Chief Planner |

Planning Committee

Minutes of the Meeting of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Planning Committee, held in Council Chamber, Civic Headquarters, Coleraine on Wednesday 26th August 2015 at 2.00 pm.

In the Chair: Councillor T McCaul

Members present: Councillor Callan, Alderman Finlay, Councillor Fitzpatrick, Alderman King, Councillor McGuigan, Councillor P McShane, Alderman Mullan, Councillor Nicholl.

In attendance: D Dickson, Head of Planning
D Hunter, Council Solicitor
S Duggan, Business Support Officer
S Mathers, Principal Development Management Officer
S Mulhern, Principal Development Plan Officer
M Quinn, Director of Performance

Also in Attendance: O Quigg [Item 4.3]
C McIlvar [Item 4.3]

Press
Public

1. Apologies

Apologies were recorded from Alderman Cole, McKeown, Councillors Fielding and Loftus.

2. Declarations of Interest

There were no Declarations of Interest.

3. Minutes of Meeting held Wednesday 24th June 2015

It was proposed by Councillor Fitzpatrick, seconded by Alderman King and **AGREED that the Minutes of the Meeting held 24th June were confirmed as a correct record.**

4. Schedule of Applications

The Principal Development Management Officer presented the applications and illustrated using PowerPoint.

4.1 Item A - B/2014/0267/F Water Treatment Works, Banagher Road, Dungiven

New 3m high base level, 358 security mesh fence to be constructed inside the site perimeter and along the existing fence line ([report](#)).

The Chair invited Elected Members to request points of clarification from the Officer. In response to a query the Officer clarified the category of Major Application.

It was proposed by Councillor Fitzpatrick, seconded by Alderman Mullan and **AGREED that the Committee has taken into consideration and agrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 & 8 and resolves to GRANT full planning permission.**

The Chair put the proposal to the committee to vote, committee voted unanimously in favour.

4.2 Item B - LA01/2015/0034/F 70m Approx. South-West of 299 Drumurn Road, Limavady

Proposed Bar/Store extension to rear and kitchen/toilets extensions to front of existing community hall ([report](#)).

The Chair invited Elected Members to request points of clarification from the Officer. No questions were put.

It was proposed by Alderman King, seconded by Councillor Fitzpatrick and **AGREED that the Committee has taken into consideration and agrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 & 8 and resolves to GRANT full planning permission.**

The chair put the proposal to the committee to vote, committee voted unanimously in favour.

4.3 Item C - C/2014/0425/O 253m south of 26 Gortacloughan Road Garvagh

Off-site replacement dwelling of rural character ([report](#)).

It was recommended that the Committee has taken into consideration and agrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 and resolves to REFUSE planning permission for the reasons set out in section 10.

The Chair invited Elected Members to request points of clarification from the Officer. The Officer clarified queries in relation to the exact location of the Application site; whether its curtilage included the garden of the original dwelling site; the distance from the garden to the Application site; the considered material impact of a replacement building 130/140 yards away from the original dwelling site; how far the main road (Carhill Road) was from the Application site; how far the proposed dwelling was from the Gortacloughan Road; whether the Gortacloughan Road was a tarmacked road and how busy it was; the location of the proposed dwelling in relation to the hedging and wooded area illustrated; the meaning of curtilage; whether the site was suitable or would be considered for a dwelling application if it was not a replacement dwelling site?

Members felt an image of the critical view from the Gortacloughan Road may have been a useful addition to the presentation.

The Chair invited O Quigg to Speak, Members asked points of clarification from O Quigg and C McIlvar.

The Chair put forward to the Committee that the application had exceptional circumstances in that the applicant did not own the land on which the existing dwelling was sited and therefore required to replace the dwelling off-site. He considered the application site to meet the integration test.

It was proposed by Alderman Finlay, seconded by Councillor Fitzpatrick that Committee has taken into consideration and disagrees with the reasons for the recommendation set out in section 9 and the policies and guidance in section 7 to refuse planning permission for the reasons set out in section 10 and resolves to **GRANT planning permission for the reasons set out:**

- the application had exceptional circumstances in that the applicant did not own the land on which the existing dwelling was sited and therefore required to replace the dwelling off-site.
- the application site meets the integration test

The Chair put the proposal to the committee to vote, committee voted unanimously in favour against the officer recommendation.

It was further proposed by Councillor P McShane, seconded by Councillor McGuigan to recommend that committee **Grant planning permission for the reasons set out and subject to the following draft conditions and informatives to be finalised by delegated officer:**

1. **Time limit to submit reserved matters and commence development;**
2. **Demolish existing building;**
3. **Details plans of dwelling, siting and landscaping to be submitted at reserved matters;**
4. **Access as per Transport NI response;**
5. **Retain existing landscaping along boundary of site and further planting;**
6. **Ridge height conditions for single storey dwelling**

7. Footprint conditions.

The Chair put the proposal to the committee to vote, 7 voted for, 0 voted against, 1 abstention was applied.

5. Local Development Plan – Preparatory Studies

The Principal Development Plan Officer presented the report as undernoted:

The responsibility for the preparation of a new Local Development Plan for the Causeway Coast and Glens area passed to Council (as the new planning authority) on 1st April 2015.

An indicative 6 month Local Development Plan (LDP) Work Programme (May to November 2015) was agreed by Elected Members at the Planning Committee held on 27th May 2015. The work programme includes the presentation of four topic-related preparatory papers to Elected Members, as follows:

- Population & Growth
- Environment
- Employment and Town Centres
- Housing

This Population & Growth topic paper (attached at Appendix 1) is the first in the series. The paper provides information on:

- Population growth and population projections up until 2037; and
- A profile of the Borough population (including Section 75 groups).

The information, which is presented in tabular and map form (with accompanying short commentary), is factual in nature.

It was proposed by Councillor Fitzpatrick, seconded by Councillor Nicholl and **AGREED that Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council endorse the use of NISRA census information such as that contained in the Population & Growth paper, attached as Appendix 1, in the preparation of the Local Development Plan.**

6. Update on Development Management Statistics

The Principal Planner for Development Management provided a list of planning applications received and decided respectively in the month of July, **IT WAS AGREED to note the circulation.**

7. Enforcement Update

It was proposed by Councillor Fitzpatrick, seconded by Councillor P McShane and **AGREED to recommend that committee move in-committee.**

* **Press and Public left the meeting.**

The Head of Planning provided an update for Quarter 1 of 2015, circulated. **IT WAS AGREED to note the Quarter 1 Enforcement Update, circulated.**

It was proposed by Councillor Callan, seconded by Councillor Fitzpatrick and **AGREED to recommend that Committee resolve itself out of committee.**

8. Correspondence

8.1 DoE Marine Environment Division - Planning in the Coastal Areas

The Marine Environment Division recently produced a guidance document on development in the coastal area for planners and agents to use when considering other permissions that may be required for development in coastal areas.

It was proposed by Councillor Callan, seconded by Alderman Mullan and **AGREED that Committee invite DoE Marine Environment Division to present to Council at a future workshop.**

8.2 Quarry Products Association NI (QPANI)

QPANI is currently rolling out a communication strategy with the Planning teams in each of the new 11 Councils that includes site visits in the local areas and presentations and site visits for local Councillors to assist in raising awareness about the important economic, social and environmental contribution the industry makes within local Communities.

IT WAS AGREED that Committee accept the invitation to receive a Presentation from Quarry Products Association NI and to visit a local quarry, at a future date to be arranged.

9. Consultations

9.1 Section 176 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 - Consultation on Departmental authorisation of persons to enter land without warrant

Section 176 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 sets out the legislative requirements for rights to entry for enforcement purposes.

Section 176 (2) relates to the authorisation of persons by the Department to enter any land to determine whether an enforcement notice, a stop notice or a listed building enforcement notice should be issued in relation to the land or any other land, if there are reasonable grounds for entering for that purpose.

Section 176 (3) states that the Department must not so authorise any person without consulting the council.

Planning staff within Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council are authorised under Section 176 (1) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 to enter land for enforcement purposes without warrant.

Mr Eamon Lynch from the Chief Planner's Office within the Department has written to Council (letter attached at Annex 1) asking if we have any comments to make in relation to their intention to authorise certain persons, being officers of the Department, for the purposes of Section 176 (2).

IT WAS AGREED that the Head of Planning writes to Mr Lynch advising that Council has no objection to the Department authorising certain persons, being officers of the Department, to enter land without warrant for the purposes of enforcement.

10. Matters for reporting to Partnership Panel

10.1 Draft Northern Area plan 2016

Councillor Callan sought an update on the position of adoption of the Plan.

The Head of Planning advised that the Department had not given further information in relation to the timeframe, however a request for information that Planning held to enable progression of adoption of the Plan had been supplied.

It was proposed by Councillor Callan, seconded by Councillor P McShane and AGREED that Council write to Department, Chief Planner, to request the timeframe for adoption of the Northern Area Plan 2016.

11. Any Other Relevant Business

11.1 Scheme of Delegation

Alderman Finlay stated he had been unsuccessful in requests for Planning Applications to come before committee, he proposed that any 4 Members sign a letter to request that a Planning Application comes before the committee.

The Head of Planning advised that the Scheme of Delegation was an Agenda Item for the September Planning Committee and that any proposed amendments as suggested by Alderman Finlay, could be looked at within the context of its review.

Alderman Finlay withdrew his Proposal, however he was unhappy.

Councillor McGuigan suggested that Site Meetings, especially in relation to Applications where Visibility and Integration were considered would be useful. The Chair advised that this may also be reviewed.

The Head of Planning advised that a workshop to discuss the Scheme of Delegation would be scheduled before the next Planning Committee meeting in September.

Councillor P McShane asked that it be noted that he was happy with the help and support available at any time from the Planning Officers.

12. Date of Next Meeting

- Wednesday 23rd September 2015, Civic Headquarters, Coleraine, 2pm.

This being all the business the meeting closed at 3.25pm.

Appendix 1: Discussion Paper 1: Population and Growth

DISCUSSION PAPER 1: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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3.0 Population Profile of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough

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5.0 Conclusion

Appendices

Appendix 1: Multiple Deprivation in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough

Appendix 2: Possible EQIA Screening

Appendix 3: Super Output Area Maps

Each Map Series consists of a Council Overview Map and maps of the four main towns:

- a. Limavady
- b. Coleraine
- c. Ballymoney
- d. Ballycastle

Map Series:

1. Population Under 16 Years
2. Population Over 65 Years
3. Households with Dependant Children
4. Population with Limiting Long Term Illness
5. Population with Good or Very Good Health
6. Population Providing Unpaid Care
7. Religion
8. Education
9. Multiple Deprivation

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Key baseline information is required for the preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP). This includes Population, Housing, Economy and Environment. This information is used to inform the Council's Growth Strategy for incorporation in its Development Plan. Plan production is subject to scrutiny under the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) regulations which examine the likely effects the LDP will have on sustainability issues identified for the area.

1.2 This is the first of four papers aimed at:

- providing baseline information which will inform planning policy making at the strategic and local level;
- building the capacity of Members to make informed planning decisions, particularly within the plan making context; and
- linking with important ongoing work in relation to the development of a Community Plan and other strategic work being undertaken by the Council.

1.3 Some of the data gathered in plan preparation may also be relevant to Community Planning (and other Council strategies). As Members will be aware, paragraph 4.8 of the Consultation Draft of 'A Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland' states:

A Council must take account of its current Community Plan in preparing its plan strategy and local policies plan.

1.4 The information presented in the paper is factual in nature and presented in tabular form, with a short commentary highlighting potential areas, where relevant, for further exploration in the LDP context. The majority of the tabular information has been taken from the NISRA 2011 Census as presented in the Key Statistics Summary Report September 2014, and the source tables are identified under each table.

1.5 This paper sets out key population baseline data relevant to the production of a LDP. It is intended to generate debate on how planning can best meet the needs of a growing community and the different groups within it. Any future decision making will need to be made within the context of a Sustainability Appraisal under the provision of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011. Subsequent papers will address issues associated with housing, employment and town centres, and the built and natural environment, to inform the production of a Growth Strategy and bespoke policies (where relevant) for the Council area.

1.6 The three key outputs of this paper are:

- to compare the area's population with that of Northern Ireland overall to identify if there are particular issues in relation to the Council's population that require further consideration of bespoke policies to ensure equality for the various groups within our community;
- to initiate a screening exercise of the people within our community (Section 75 Groups – See Appendix 2 for details) who are likely to be affected by a LDP; and
- to inform the Council's Local Development Plan Strategy.

1.7 This paper begins the process of identifying issues and needs facing different groups within our area over and above the general population, so that these can be

considered at every stage of the plan making process. The paper also examines the extent to which segregation occurs and the pattern of multiple deprivation.

- 1.8 It is important to stress that, in compiling the report, the best information available to the Council has been used. This has been derived, primarily, from the 2011 Census. Members may note small variations in the census data between tables, based on the census table from which the information is obtained. However, it is considered these variations are minor and, therefore, do not affect conclusions drawn in each case.

Geographical Context

- 1.9 The Causeway Coast and Glens (CC&G) Borough Council area extends to 1969 square kilometres, which is approximately 14% of Northern Ireland's total land area.

2.0 Overview

- 2.1 The paper presents a large amount of statistically based information. To help provide an overview of this information, the following comments may be made:

- 2.2 The population of CC&G Borough Council area, according to the 2011 Census, correlates broadly to the pattern displayed at the Northern Ireland level in terms of:

- its age structure;
- its average household size and the distribution of population within each household size; and
- its gender balance.

- 2.3 The percentage level of population growth from 1991 to 2011 has been higher in the Council area compared to the NI figure.

- 2.4 There are some minor differences between the Council area and NI overall:

- There are slightly less single and married people in CC&G compared to the Northern Ireland situation;
- Residents in CC&G appear to live slightly longer than in NI overall;

- 2.5 There are also variations within the Council area itself:

- The percentage of households with dependant children is highest in the Limavady and Ballymoney areas. The percentage of 3 to 4 person households is also greater in these areas, as is the average household size;
- Limavady has the lowest percentage of population over 65 years;
- Coleraine and Moyle have the highest percentage of single person households;
- Ballymoney and Coleraine have slightly higher percentages of female population whilst Limavady and Moyle have higher percentages of male population;
- Moyle has the highest percentage of those with limiting long term illness and people providing unpaid care;
- Ballymoney has witnessed the greatest percentage increase in resident population, while Coleraine has experienced a slight decline;

- Ballymoney has the highest percentage of economically active population whilst Limavady has the lowest. Coleraine and Ballymoney have the lowest unemployed percentage;
- Coleraine and Moyle have the highest percentage of retired residents;
- Moyle has the highest percentage population employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, with it and Coleraine having the greatest percentages employed in hotel and catering. Ballymoney has the highest percentages in manufacturing and construction (including mining and quarrying), while Limavady has the highest percentage employed in construction (including mining and quarrying). The percentage of jobs in the service sector is below that of NI overall;
- Of all the legacy areas, only Coleraine has a lower percentage of those with no qualifications than the NI overall situation; conversely it has the highest percentage of population with degree or higher qualifications than in NI overall; and
- There is a greater percentage of the population living in the rural area compared to urban areas in Ballymoney, Limavady and Moyle Districts, whereas Coleraine District has a much stronger urban focus.

2.6 Moving forward, the population and household projections for the Council area indicate:

- Population growth in the Council area will be much less than that of NI;
- Household size will decrease, with a greater proportion of smaller households and households without children.

3.0 Population Profile

3.1 Population change has implications for the provision of housing, employment opportunities and public services including health, education and infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to know the components of population change and the characteristics of the population when planning for future growth. Forward Planning is also about meeting the needs of everyone – both for majorities and minorities within the community.

3.2 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires a public authority, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between:

- persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
- men and women generally;
- persons with a disability and persons without; and
- persons with dependants and persons without.

3.3 In addition, without prejudice to the above obligations, public authorities are required to have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or race. This would include aspects such as sharing space and accessing opportunities.

3.4 The principle of promoting equality of opportunity and good relations between people should be a key objective behind the Plan and will be an important theme of the Sustainability Assessment. In land use planning terms, this means ensuring everyone benefits from quality housing, employment, and access to public services and recreation facilities. These themes will be considered in future papers.

3.5 The following sections provide more in depth information largely derived from the 2011 Census.

a. Usually Resident Population

3.6 The usually resident population of the Council area at the 2011 Census was 140,877, which broadly represents approximately 8% of the total Northern Ireland population, and has been the pattern over the last 20 years. The Census information is based on the four former Council areas. The population comprises the following totals:

Table 1: Resident Population 1991-2011 and Changes Over This Period

| Year | NI | CC & G | Ballymoney | Coleraine | Limavady | Moyle |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1991* | 1,569,971 | 118,919 | 24,080 (20%) | 51,060 (43%) | 29,144 (24%) | 14,635 (12%) |
| 2001** | 1,685,267 | 131,564 | 26,894 (20%) | 56,315 (43%) | 32,422 (25%) | 15,933 (12%) |
| 2011*** | 1,810,863 | 140,877 | 31,224 (22%) | 59,067 (42%) | 33,536 (24%) | 17,050 (12%) |
| % change 1991-2001 | 7.34 | 10.63 | 11.69 | 10.29 | 11.25 | 8.87 |
| % change 2001-2011 | 7.45 | 7.08 | 16.10 | 4.89 | 3.44 | 7.01 |
| % change 1991-2011 | 15.34 | 18.46 | 29.67 | 15.68 | 15.07 | 16.50 |

Sources: *1991 census information from NI Census 2001 Preliminary Report. **2001 NINIS Table KS01. *** NISRA Census 2011 Table KS101NI

- 3.7 The Council area has sustained a higher percentage of change over the 20 year period from 1991-2011 compared to NI overall. This increase has been driven by Ballymoney District which has sustained a much higher level of population change over this period than both Northern Ireland and the Council area overall. Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle all experienced higher percentage growth in the 1991-2001 period compared to the later 2001-2011 period, with a marked difference in the Coleraine and Limavady areas. However, in terms of the percentage proportion of population in each Council area, this has remained broadly consistent, with Ballymoney having a small increase in its percentage, and Coleraine a small decrease.
- 3.8 Table 1 also illustrates that Ballymoney's population, as a percentage of the overall Council area, increased, whilst the residents in the other three districts remained static or reduced. In numeric terms, also, Ballymoney's population increase was largest. Factors that have contributed to this increase may include improved transport communications and the increase in commuter traffic from the town primarily to Belfast, and lower house prices compared to Coleraine. Members may be aware of other factors that have contributed to this.

b. Age Structure

- 3.9 Table 2 provides information relating to the age structure of the Council area compared to NI overall. The age structure may be broken into three broad categories – children under 16 years, the working population (16-64 years), and those retired (65+ years), although it is recognised that the age of retirement is more fluid now than historically. Broadly speaking, those of working age account for approximately 65% of the population, and the young and old for 35%.

Table 2: Age Structure at 2001 and 2011

| | 0-15 years | 16-64 years | 65+ years | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| N Ireland | 379,323 | 1,167,820 | 263,720 | 1,810,863 |
| 2011 | (21.0%) | (64.5%) | (14.5%) | |
| CC & G | | | | |
| 2001 | 31,013 | 83,473 | 17,078 | 131,564 |
| | (23.6%) | (63.4%) | (13.0%) | |
| 2011 | 28,756 | 90,424 | 21,697 | 140,877 |
| | (20.4%) | (64.2%) | (15.4%) | |

Source: NISRA Census 2001: Table P2- Resident Population; NISRA Census 2011 Table KS102NI

- 3.10 The present age structure broadly reflects that in NI overall. However, within the Council area, there has been a decline in the young population, and a growth in the elderly population between 2001 and 2011. The following table provides a breakdown on the distribution, by percentage, of the various ages.

Table 3: Age Structure as a Percentage

| | 0-15 years | 16-64 years | 65+ years | Total |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Ballymoney | 21 | 63 | 16 | 31,224 |
| Coleraine | 19 | 64 | 17 | 59,067 |
| Limavady | 22 | 65 | 13 | 33,536 |
| Moyle | 20 | 63 | 17 | 17,050 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS102NI

- 3.11 The above table indicates that Limavady has a slightly younger population percentage than the other former Council areas and a lower percentage of Over 65 years.
- 3.12 The Northern Ireland trend is a growth in the proportion of people over 65 years of age. This is expected to reach 20% of the total population by 2027 (NISRA 2012-based population projections). It would seem reasonable to assume that the Council area overall will follow this trend, although the above table suggests there may be geographical differences to this.
- 3.13 Examination of the maps prepared for the Super Output Areas (SOAs) provide a useful visual aid in relation to the distribution of the population by age. Map 1 illustrates that there is a high concentration of Under 16s in some southern parts of the Council area, in the rural area, and a pocket in Greysteel 2. In terms of the four main towns, Map 1a – Limavady Town demonstrates a concentration in the south east of the town in Enagh 2 and Aghanloo; Map 1b – Coleraine Town demonstrates under 16s are concentrated in the north east in Ballysally 1 and 2 and in the south east in Knocklynn 1. These areas, in part, relate to more recent housing developments. In Ballymoney and Ballycastle, the extent of concentration is less.
- 3.14 Map 2 provides an overview of the situation relating to Over 65s. This sector of the population is concentrated in parts of the rural coastal areas along the North Coast and Rathlin Island. There are also concentrations in the main towns. Limavady Town (Map 2a) demonstrates the concentration is in the north of the town in Roeside and Rathbrady. In Coleraine (Map 2b), the concentration is in the town centre in Central and to the immediate south in Mount Sandel. Ballymoney's over 65 population is located in the north west of the town in Glebe and Route (Map 3c), whilst Ballycastle's (Map 3d) lies to the east in Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk.

c. Household Composition

- 3.15 The Local Development Plan has a role in providing a range of house types to meet the needs of different household sizes and to provide policy to facilitate those wishing to expand their houses to meet changing needs, providing it does not harm other interests of acknowledged importance.
- 3.16 Since 1951, the average household size in Northern Ireland has declined steadily, from 4.01 in 1951 to 2.65 in 2001 (DNAP Technical Supplement 1, Table 4B, extracted from the NI Censuses of 1951 and 2001), and 2.54 in 2011 (NISRA Census 2011). Similarly, the average household size in the Council area has declined over this time period (4.11 in 1951, 2.71 in 2001, and 2.58 in 2011), although it has been above that for Northern Ireland overall. The Council's number of households is broadly similar, in percentage terms, to its percentage of the Northern Ireland population.
- 3.17 The number of single person households in the Council area is slightly lower than in Northern Ireland, as is the percentage of single and two person households combined (CC&G: 57.4%, NI:58.1%). Given that parts of the area are considered to be popular for retirees, this lower figure of single and two person households may be considered not to reflect that perception. There is a higher percentage of five and five + households in the Council area (11.0%) compared to Northern Ireland overall (10.4%), which may be influenced by the presence of the University of Ulster at Coleraine. The decline in average household size, and the decreasing percentage of children and increasing percentage of elderly population will impact upon community infrastructure needs, school provision and health and leisure facilities, and impact on shaping future housing needs in terms of dwelling form and size.

Table 4: Household Size

| | All Households | Average Household Size | Number of People in Household as Percentage % | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | 1 Person | 2 People | 3 People | 4 People | 5 People | 5+ People |
| NI | 703,275 (100%) | 2.54 | 27.9 | 30.2 | 16.8 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 3.4 |
| CC & G | 53,722 (7.64%) | 2.58 | 26.5 | 30.9 | 16.8 | 14.9 | 7.4 | 3.6 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 – Table 12 Household Composition

Table 5: Household Composition

| | All Households | 1 Person Household (%) | 2 Person Household (%) | 3 to 4 Person Household (%) | 5 or more Person Household (%) | Average Household Size |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| NI | 703,275 | 27.93 | 30.19 | 31.44 | 10.46 | 2.54 |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 537,22 | 26.46 | 30.89 | 31.67 | 10.97 | 2.58 |
| Ballymoney | 11,508 | 23.82 | 29.99 | 33.52 | 12.68 | 2.70 |
| Coleraine | 23,508 | 28.56 | 32.55 | 29.83 | 9.07 | 2.46 |
| Limavady | 12,098 | 23.24 | 29.44 | 34.9 | 12.43 | 2.72 |
| Moyle | 6,608 | 29.51 | 29.05 | 29.05 | 12.18 | 2.56 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS403NI

- 3.18 This indicates that the Council area broadly compares with that of NI in terms of its household composition. However, further examination demonstrates that the levels of single and two person households in Coleraine are highest, which may be anticipated in the principal settlement in the area. The percentages of households with a higher percentage in 3 to 4 person households and 5 or more are higher in the other three former council areas which may reflect, in part, the increases in the population change, as demonstrated in Table 1: Resident Population 1991-2011, the levels of new house building in them and a more youthful population.

Table 6: Household Composition as a Percentage

| | All Households | One Person % | | One Family all aged 65 and over % |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Aged 65 and over | other | |
| Ballymoney | 11,508 | 10.36 | 13.46 | 7.12 |
| Coleraine | 23,508 | 12.16 | 16.41 | 7.99 |
| Limavady | 12,098 | 8.98 | 14.26 | 5.73 |
| Moyle | 6,608 | 12.89 | 16.62 | 7.60 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS105NI

d. Households with Dependant Children

- 3.19 A 'dependant child' is defined as 0-15 or aged 16-18 who is a full-time student and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s) (Census 2011). The Council overall broadly correlates with Northern Ireland in terms of the percentage of households with dependant children, although the figures for Ballymoney and Limavady Districts are higher, whilst those for Moyle and Coleraine are lower.

Table 7: Households with Dependant Children 2011

| Households | % with Dependant Children 2011 |
|------------|--------------------------------|
| N Ireland | 33.85 |
| CC&G | 33.37 |
| Ballymoney | 34.98 |
| Coleraine | 30.87 |
| Limavady | 37.75 |
| Moyle | 31.4 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS105NI

- 3.20 Map 3: Households with Dependent Children demonstrates that the areas with the lowest percentage are located along part of the North Coast from Castlerock to Portrush and to the east in Dunluce, and in Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk beyond Ballycastle. The greatest concentration of children outside of the main towns occurs in Upper Glenshane, Dunloy and Ballyhoe and Corkey. Aghanloo 1 in Limavady (Map 6a) and Knocklynn 1 in Coleraine (Map 6b) have the highest concentrations, which reflects the recent large scale family housing developments in these areas. Roeside and Rathbrady in Limavady, and Central and Mount Sandel in Coleraine have the lowest concentrations in those towns, as do Glebe and Route in Ballymoney and Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk in Ballycastle.

e. Marital Status

- 3.21 The marital status of the population may influence the composition of households and, therefore, the demand for housing. Between 2001 and 2011, those married has remained constant in Northern Ireland at 51%, however, those married in the Council area has dropped by 3% (from 52.7 in 2001 to 49.7 in 2011). The level of divorced in the Council area has mirrored the increase in Northern Ireland over this timeframe (from 4.1 in 2001 to 5.4-5.5 in 2011). The percentage of widowed population in both Northern Ireland and the Council area has dropped by approximately 1%. As a group, the Single component of the Council's population represents over 1/3 and, if combined with widowed, this increases to over 40%. Official statistics mask the

number of couples (unmarried) who co-habit, so some care needs to be taken in interpreting this data.

- 3.22 A key statistic in relation to marital status is those that are not married, be they single, divorced or widowed. This is because it is reasonable to assume that many single wage earners will not have the same purchase power of a double income household. Single people may also have different social needs to those who are married. Young, single people may be a key consideration in the economy of town centres, as they can provide a significant part of the market for the evening economy, for example in pubs, clubs and restaurants. However, single people may also experience social exclusion, particularly the elderly, disabled and single parents.

Table 8: Marital Status in 2011

| | All People ≥ 16 | Single (never married) % | Married * % | Divorced % | Widowed** % |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| NI | 1,431,540 (100%) | 36.14 | 51.63 | 5.45 | 6.78 |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 112,121 (7.83%) | 34.77 | 53.09 | 5.54 | 6.60 |
| Ballymoney | 24,608 | 32.68 | 55.72 | 5.23 | 6.39 |
| Coleraine | 47,617 | 34.78 | 52.09 | 6.13 | 7.00 |
| Limavady | 26,793 | 36.64 | 52.06 | 4.99 | 5.78 |
| Moyle | 13,603 | 34.96 | 52.77 | 5.11 | 7.15 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011- Marital and Civil Partnership Status: KS103NI

*2011 Married – This includes people who were remarried; those who are separated but still legally married; and those in a same-sex civil partnership.

** 2011 Widowed includes surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership.

f. Gender and Life Expectancy

- 3.23 The usually resident population is broadly split in half between females and males. Whilst the split in the Council area overall correlates with NI, there is a slightly greater presence of females in Coleraine compared to the Council area, whilst there are slightly more males in Limavady and Moyle, which is contrary to the pattern for Northern Ireland overall.

Table 9: Gender Balance

| Sex | N.Ireland (%) | Causeway Coast and Glens (%) | Ballymoney (%) | Coleraine (%) | Limavady (%) | Moyle (%) |
|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Male | 49 | 49.46 | 49.46 | 48.66 | 50.47 | 50.21 |
| Female | 51 | 50.54 | 50.54 | 51.34 | 49.53 | 49.79 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS101NI

- 3.24 In terms of the relationship of the population's gender and planning, issues such as the location of new development and the ease of access between different activities in a locality are relevant. As an example, the proximity of employment opportunities, schools, shops, recreation and community services and facilities to each other will assist in encouraging more linked trips and alternative modes of transport to the private car. Generally speaking, the majority of these activities are undertaken by women, particularly where other family members, be they children or the elderly, are involved.

Life Expectancy by Gender

- 3.25 In Northern Ireland, life expectancy has increased generally since 1998 for both sexes. The life expectancy of those in the Council area is slightly higher than in Northern Ireland, with the differences between the two sexes again broadly similar to that for Northern Ireland. In the UK, life expectancy at birth is expected to increase by around five years between 2012 and 2037 (Office of National Statistics, 2013) for both men and women and it would be reasonable to assume that life expectancy will similarly increase in the Council area. An increase in life expectancy has an obvious impact on the demand for services and facilities, including health care and specialist housing sectors.

Table 10: Life Expectancy by Gender

| | 1998-2010 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | Males | Females |
| NI 1998-2000 | 74.49 | 79.57 |
| NI 2008-2010 | 77.07 | 81.52 |
| CC & G 2008-2010 | 77.8 | 82.23 |
| Ballymoney | 78.30 | 82.20 |
| Coleraine | 77.60 | 82.30 |
| Limavady | 76.60 | 83.20 |
| Moyle | 78.70 | 81.20 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS101NI

g. Health and Disability

3.26 A person is described as having a limiting long term health problem if they have a health problem or disability that limits their daily activities and which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are due to old age (Census, 2011). Overall, in Northern Ireland and in the Council area, around 1 in 5 people suffer from some form of Limiting Long Term Illness. This includes problems that are due to old age (Census 2011). In 2012/13, 7% of children in Northern Ireland were disabled compared to 17% of adults of working age and 46% of adults over state pension age (DSD Family Resources Survey, September 2014, page 94). These all represent an increase compared to the 2011/12 DSD survey figures where 6% of children, 14% of adults of working age and 44% of adults over state pension age were disabled. The figure for Limiting Long Term Illness in the Council area is less than that in Northern Ireland at 2011 but it has increased to a greater degree in the Council area since 2001 when compared to Northern Ireland. Map Set 4 demonstrates a concentration of population with Limiting Long Term Illness in Magilligan, the West of Limavady town, Central in Coleraine and Route in Ballymoney. At the other end of the scale, there has been a significant improvement in those in Good General Health, with those in the Council area enjoying slightly better Good General Health than in Northern Ireland overall, although the improvement is less in the Council area. Those Providing Unpaid Care account for over 10% of the population at 2011, with, again, a slightly lower percentage within the Council area compared to Northern Ireland. This information is helpful in assessing the distribution of services and facilities and the future needs of the less able bodies, particularly those on lower incomes.

- 3.27 Those in Good General Health compares favourably with NI, whilst people providing unpaid care has increased in both the NI and CC&G contexts.

Table 11: Health in 2001 and 2011 All Residents

| Area | Limiting Long Term Illness | | Very Good & Good General Health | | People Providing Unpaid Care | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 | 2001 | 2011 |
| N Ireland | 20.4% | 20.69% | 70.0% | 79.51% | 11.0% | 11.81% |
| CC&G | 19.6% | 20.17% | 71% | 80.02% | 9.6% | 10.73% |
| Ballymoney | 19.6% | 20.07% | 70.9% | 80.29% | 9.4% | 10.96% |
| Coleraine | 18.3% | 19.61% | 71.5% | 80.55% | 9.6% | 10.76% |
| Limavady | 19.1% | 20.74% | 72.3% | 79.22% | 9.0% | 10.09% |
| Moyle | 21.2% | 21.19% | 69.4% | 79.24% | 10.3% | 11.46% |

Source: NISRA Census 2001 - Table KS08DC

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS301NI

- 3.28 Again, the SOA data is helpful in identifying the distribution of population with Good or Very Good Health. Overall, Map 5 demonstrates the spread of good health over the Council area. The area of Killoquin Upper (Map 5) to the south of Rasharkin is notable for its Good and Very Good Health. There is some correlation between the distribution of the Under 16 population and Good and Very Good Health in Limavady and Coleraine.
- 3.29 Map 6 illustrates the distribution of those Providing Unpaid Care, with the largest concentrations located in the middle of the Council area from Dundooan to the north of Coleraine, Dunluce to Agivey, and to the east in Armoy and Moss-side and Moyarget, and Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk. Within the towns, Limavady has a concentration in Enagh 1 in the south (Map 6a), Coleraine in Knocklynn 2 (Map 6b), Ballymoney in the Glebe to the north of the town (Map 6c) and Ballycastle in the aforementioned Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk area where it extends into the town (Map 6d).

h. Religion, Ethnicity and Political Opinion

- 3.30 The split in the religious composition of the two main religions is greater in the Council area compared to NI overall, with variations between each of the four former Council areas. Those of Other Religion/Philosophies and No Religion represent a

lower percentage than in NI overall, with the exception of Coleraine District, which may reflect the presence of the university.

Table 12: Religious Composition 2011

| Religious Background | Roman Catholic (%) | Protestant/ Other Christian (%) | Other Religions /Philosophies (%) | No religion /None Stated (%) |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| N Ireland | 45.14 | 48.36 | 0.92 | 5.59 |
| CC&G | 40.21 | 54.79 | 0.65 | 4.35 |
| Ballymoney | 31.8 | 63.05 | 0.61 | 4.54 |
| Coleraine | 28.02 | 65.28 | 0.92 | 5.78 |
| Limavady | 59.68 | 37.65 | 0.31 | 2.37 |
| Moyle | 59.56 | 37.01 | 0.46 | 2.97 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS212NI

- 3.31 SOA Map Set 7: Religion (Protestant and Catholic) demonstrates a concentration of the Protestant population in the central part of the Council area, with the Roman Catholic population concentrated largely to the west and east of the area. Map 7a: Limavady shows the town is generally reasonably balanced between the two religions. Map 7b: Coleraine and Map 7c: Ballymoney illustrate these towns are predominantly Protestant while Ballycastle (Map 7d) is predominantly Roman Catholic.

Table 13: Country of Birth 2011

| | N Ireland (%) | Rest of UK (%) | RoI (%) | Other Europe (%) | Rest of World (%) |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|
| N Ireland | 88.84 | 4.56 | 2.09 | 2.51 | 1.99 |
| CC&G | 91.02 | 4.99 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.06 |
| Ballymoney | 92.92 | 4.15 | 0.86 | 1.39 | 0.69 |
| Coleraine | 88.67 | 5.52 | 1.66 | 2.31 | 1.84 |
| Limavady | 91.86 | 4.52 | 1.63 | 0.94 | 1.06 |
| Moyle | 90.65 | 5.76 | 1.54 | 0.98 | 1.17 |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS204NI

NB: Channel Islands & Isle of Man are excluded from the above figures

- 3.32 The vast majority of the Council's inhabitants were born in Northern Ireland, at a level greater than that for Northern Ireland overall. Conversely, fewer inhabitants originate from the Republic, Other European or the Rest of the World compared to NI overall. The higher Other European and Rest of the World in Coleraine compared to the rest of the Borough reflects the presence of the university and hospital in the area.

Table 14: Political Opinion 2011

| First Preference Votes | Unionist Parties (%) | Nationalist Parties (%) | Other Parties/Independent (%) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| N Ireland | 43.2 | 41.1 | 15.7 |
| CC&G | 49.4 | 34.9 | 15.7 |
| Ballymoney | 66.6 | 30.4 | 3.0 |
| Coleraine | 58.3 | 19.4 | 22.3 |
| Limavady | 41.3 | 52.5 | 6.2 |
| Moyle | 31.4 | 37.5 | 31.1 |

Source: ARK Northern Ireland

<http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/>
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lqballymoney.htm>
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lqcoleraine.htm>
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lqlimavady.htm>
<http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lqmoyle.htm>

- 3.33 The distribution of political opinion is clearly demonstrated in Table 14. The influence of other parties/independents is particularly strong in Coleraine and Moyle, whilst much less so in Ballymoney and Limavady.

i. Sexual Orientation

- 3.34 There are no specific figures available on how many people may be Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual or Trans-gender or Trans-sexual (LGBT) in the Council area. The NI Rainbow Project estimates between 6-10% of any given population could be considered as LGBT. People in the LGBT community often feel excluded or marginalised in society and they can also fall victim of discrimination and threat of physical violence from the less tolerant in society. Whilst the Plan is unlikely to bring forward specific proposals and policies for the LGBT community, it is anticipated that many of the measures in the Local Development Plan, aimed at providing a range of house types, creating employment, and accessible services as well as improving safety and security, would benefit these groups.

j. **Economic Activity**

Table 15: Economic Activity of the Population (16-74 year olds) in 2011

| | Economically Active (Employee & Self Employed) | Unemployed (% of which long-term unemployed) | Retired |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------|
| NI | 57.61% | 4.96% (44.98%) | 12.94% |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 54.62% | 5.59% (45.63%) | 13.89% |
| Ballymoney | 57.85% | 5.32% (44.38%) | 12.86% |
| Coleraine | 54.44% | 4.79% (46.51%) | 15.09% |
| Limavady | 51.83% | 6.90% (46.35%) | 11.98% |
| Moyle | 54.90% | 6.28% (45.3%) | 15.35% |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS601NI

- 3.35 The Council area has less economically active residents as a percentage compared to NI, with Ballymoney the only district above the NI average. The younger population of Limavady is reflected in its lower percentage of retired population, but its unemployment is higher than in NI overall.

Table 16: Employee Jobs by Industry

| | All usual residents in employment (16-74yrs) | % Jobs in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | % Jobs in Manufacturing | % Jobs in Construction (incl. Mining and quarrying) | % Jobs in Hotel and Catering | % Jobs in Service Sector |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| NI | 795,263 | 2.2% | 9.69% | 8.43% | 5.37% | 35.24% |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 58,936 | 3.66% | 9.21% | 10.6% | 6.47% | 33.22% |
| Ballymoney | 13,426 | 4.32% | 12.25% | 12.25% | 4.48% | 31.49% |
| Coleraine | 25,272 | 2.69% | 8.59% | 7.03% | 8.05% | 35.92% |
| Limavady | 13,217 | 3.36% | 8.47% | 14.63% | 5.49% | 32.93% |
| Moyle | 7,021 | 6.51% | 6.99% | 12.72% | 6.47% | 27.37% |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS605NI

Service sector: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence, compulsory social security.

- 3.36 The importance of agriculture, forestry and fishing in the local employment market is demonstrated with its percentage greater than NI overall, and particularly so in Moyle. The greater activity locally compared to NI also relates to construction including mining and quarrying with the percentages in Ballymoney, Limavady and Moyle much higher than that of NI. Jobs in the hotel and catering sector feature strongly, as may be expected, in Coleraine and Moyle. The zoning of land for economic activity in suitable locations to accommodate new development and assist in providing greater employment opportunity is an important consideration of the LDP.
- 3.37 Table 17 illustrates the improving situation in relation to the population with no qualifications since 2001, but the Council still has a higher percentage of population with no qualifications compared to NI overall, and a lower percentage with Level 4 qualifications. Map Set 8 demonstrates the geographical distribution of those with no or low qualifications. Magilligan, the West of Limavady town, Central and East Coleraine, Ballylough and Bushmills, and Newhill and Fairhill in Ballymoney are highlighted.

Table 17: Education Qualifications of Those Aged 16 Years and Over at 2011 (with 2001 Census Shown in Brackets)

| | No qualifications % | Level 1 (0-4 O Levels) % | Level 4 (Degree or higher qualification %) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| NI | 29.12 (41.64) | 11.51(17.22) | 23.65 (15.80) |
| Causeway Coast and Glens | 31.36 | 11.57 | 21.33 |
| Ballymoney | 33.44 (48.74) | 11.84 (18.01) | 18.37 (10.10) |
| Coleraine | 28.59 (39.85) | 11.23 (16.40) | 24.46 (17.31) |
| Limavady | 34.48 (46.92) | 11.71 (18.01) | 18.08 (10.39) |
| Moyle | 31.27 (44.52) | 11.98 (17.18) | 22.03 (13.31) |

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS501NI. Figures in () are from 2001 Census

k. Spatial Deprivation

3.38 An effective way to promote good community relations and equal opportunity is to tackle social deprivation and inequalities in the labour market and public health. The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. The Multiple Deprivation Measure is a weighted combination of seven domains of deprivation:

Weighting

- Income 25%
- Employment 25%
- Health deprivation and disability 15%
- Education skills and training 15%
- Proximity to services 10%
- Living environment 5%
- Crime and disorder 5%

3.39 It comprises 52 indicators and relates mostly to data from 2007-2009. Within the context of the average rankings for the 26 LGDs in Northern Ireland where ranks range from 1 (most deprived) to 26 (least deprived), Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle are ranked 25, 10, 7, and 9 respectively.

3.40 The advantage of the spatially led approach is that it identifies disparities visually. Map 9 illustrates the Multiple Deprivation Measure across the Council area. This identifies that the areas of greatest deprivation are located within the towns of Coleraine and Limavady, and Maps 9a–Limavady Town and 9b–Coleraine Town

clearly demonstrate the geographical distribution of the most deprived areas. Other areas of deprivation are shown to include the coastal areas of Portrush, Altantic and Portstewart, and a large area stretching west from Ballycastle towards Ballymoney, and the south west of the Council area incorporating the area between Garvagh and Dungiven, and also the Greysteel 1 area.

I. Super Output Areas

- 3.41 Super Output Areas (SOAs) have been defined by NISRA to allow the reporting of small area census statistics on a more consistent comparison basis, aligned to ward boundaries. The notional target population of a SOA is 2000, although the range is 1300 and 2800. The relevant SOAs correlate with the extent of the Council's area. One of their primary purposes is to report deprivation measures. There are 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland, and these are ranked in terms of their multiple deprivation score, with 1 being the most deprived.
- 3.42 The Council has 72 SOAs out of 890 in total for Northern Ireland. Their rankings range from 40 to 862. Three SOAs are in the top 10% most deprived – these are Greystone in Limavady, Ballysally in Coleraine, and Coolessan in Limavady. Using the ranges adopted by NINIS, the table below presents an overview of the Council's ranking:

Table 18: Super Output Areas

| NINIS Ranges | Multiple Deprivation Rankings | Numbers of CC & G SOAs |
|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1-178.5 | 1- 20% | 7 |
| 178.6-356.5 | 21-40% | 21 |
| 356.6-535.0 | 41-60% | 25 |
| 535.1-712.5 | 61-80% | 12 |
| 712.6-890 | 81-100% | 7 |

Source: NINIS: Multiple Deprivation Measure Domain Ranks

- 3.43 Map Set 9 illustrates the geographical distribution of the SOAs affected by multiple deprivation in each NISRA range. Appendix 1 provides this information in table form. The most deprived areas are concentrated in parts of Limavady and Coleraine towns, with deprivation also affecting significant parts of the South West of the Borough, around Dungiven and in the North East, Greysteel 1, and between Ballycastle and Ballymoney. There do not appear to any particularly obvious common factors in these affected areas, for example the area around Dungiven has a lower percentage of population providing unpaid care compared to the area between Ballycastle and

Ballymoney, whilst the area around Dungiven has a higher percentage of households with dependant children. However, both areas exhibit a population with no or low level qualifications. Outside of the main towns, the affected areas are predominantly rural, with small settlements located within them, other than Dungiven and Bushmills.

- 3.44 In terms of planning and the distribution of new development, the general thrust of regional planning policy is to concentrate development in urban areas. The role of Limavady and Coleraine as Main Hubs, and Ballycastle and Ballymoney as Local Hubs, in which development should be focussed should assist in providing equal opportunities for residents in more deprived areas to access employment, services and facilities. However, consideration should also be given to how land use planning may assist in addressing the accessibility to services, facilities and employment opportunities in these smaller settlements and rural areas, informed by the Community Plan.

m. Urban–Rural Split

- 3.45 NISRA has classified settlements as Urban or Rural, based on their population at 2001 based on statutory settlement development limits as defined in development plans (Statistical Classification of Delineation of Settlements, February 2005). Settlements with a population of 1000 or more are classified as Urban, while settlements of less than 1000 population and the open countryside are classified as Rural.
- 3.46 This may be considered a rather broad brush approach, however, Table 19 demonstrates that, other than Coleraine District, the Council area has in the order of two thirds of its population located in the defined rural areas compared to the urban areas. This pattern is reversed in Coleraine District, where 68% of its population live in the Triangle area of Coleraine, Portrush and Portstewart, with Coleraine town accommodating 43% of its District's population. This high percentage of population in Coleraine town reflects its role as the largest settlement in the Council area and the range of facilities and services available within it, and its role as a Main Hub within the RDS. The percentages for Ballymoney, Limavady and Moyle, in terms of the Rural Remainder indicate the strong presence of a rural population, with differing needs and requirements. These figures, however, mask the presence of smaller villages throughout the Council area which play an important role in meeting the day to day needs of their residents.

Table 19: Urban and Rural Split by Population

| | Ballymoney District | Coleraine District | Limavady District | Moyle District |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Total District at 2001 131,564 | 26,894 | 56,315 | 32,422 | 15,933 |
| Large Towns | | 24,042 (Coleraine) | | |
| Medium Towns | | | 12,075 (Limavady) | |
| Small Town | 9,009 (Ballymoney) | 6,345 (Portrush) 7,803 (Portstewart) | | 5,073 (Ballycastle) |
| Total Towns 64,347 | 9,009 <i>(34% of District's population is Urban)</i> | 38,190 <i>(68% of District's population is Urban)</i> | 12,075 <i>(37% of District's population is Urban)</i> | 5,073 <i>(32% of District's population is Urban)</i> |
| Urban-Rural Split | | | | |
| Intermediate Settlement | | | 2,988 (Dungiven) | |
| Villages | 1,224 (Cloughmills) 1,044 (Dunloy) | 1,326 (Castlerock) 1,278 (Garvagh) 1,509 (Kilrea) | | 1,314 (Bushmills) 1,242 (Cushendall) |
| Total Rural in Settlements 11,925 | 2,268 <i>(8% of District's population is</i> | 4,113 <i>(7% of District's population is</i> | 2,988 <i>(9% of District's population is</i> | 2,556 <i>(16% of District's population is</i> |

| | <i>in Rural Settlements)</i> | <i>in Rural Settlements)</i> | <i>in Rural Settlements)</i> | <i>in Rural Settlements)</i> |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Rural Remainder outside identified settlements 55,292 | 15,617 <i>(58% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)</i> | 14,012 <i>(25% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)</i> | 17,359 (<i>54% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)</i> | 8304 <i>(52% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)</i> |

Source: NISRA: Report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements February 2005

3.47 NISRA prepared a Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements in March this year. This proposes some amendments to the original 2005 approach, including a revision upward of the definition between intermediate settlement and small town and a second dimension to the classification based on service provision and drive times. The next part of the exercise is for NISRA to develop a range of tables, for example classifying each small area as urban or rural, and produce settlement statistics from the 2011 Census. Up to date, comparable data for Table 19 is not, therefore, available presently for all of the settlement bands.

3.48 Further information from the NINIS relating to the number of dwellings in the Urban – Rural Composition at 2009 (from the years 2006-2009) collected in relation to the Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, and available only at the Council level, illustrates the following:

Table 20: NINIS Update re Urban- Rural Split of Dwellings at 2009

| Causeway Coast and Glens | Dwellings | Urban Dwellings (%) | Rural Dwellings (%) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 60,110 | 29,890 (49.73%) | 30,220 (50.27%) |

Source: NINIS LGD2014 Urban Rural Composition (administrative geographies)

3.49 This information is relevant in the development of the Plan's Growth Strategy, with reference to the RDS and its policy guidance on the role and function of settlements.

4.0 Population Growth to 2037

n. Population Projections 2012-2037

- 4.1 Every two years NISRA publishes population projections and the most recent available at local government level are the 2012-based projections. The projections are not forecasts and their primary purpose is to provide an estimate of the future size and age structure of the population.
- 4.2 Population projections provided by NISRA take into account a number of factors including migration and natural increase. The 2012 projections for Northern Ireland indicate lower levels of growth than indicated previously, taking into account the 2011 Census results, the decline in inward migration due to the economic downturn so that natural growth is now the driver of projected population increase.
- 4.3 Key findings of the 2012 based projections were that the population of Northern Ireland was projected to increase to 1.918 million by 2022, from 1.824 million in 2012, with an average annual growth rate of 0.5%. Natural growth is the driver of the projected population increase and, whilst the population aged under 65 years is projected to increase by 1.5% from 2012 to 2022, the population aged 65 years and over will increase by 26%. Longer term projections over 15 years to 2027 indicate the number of people aged 65 and over will increase by 44%. Population projections become increasingly uncertain further in time and some caution should, therefore, be applied in the figures towards the end of the period.

Table 21: Population Projections 2012-2037

| | Northern Ireland % increase 2012-2037 = 9.9% % increase 2015-2030 = 6.6% | Causeway Coast and Glens % increase 2012-2017 = 1.9% % increase 2015-2030 =1.9% |
|-------------|---|--|
| 2012 | 1,823,634 | 141,434 |
| 2015 | 1,851,573 | 142,757 |
| 2017 | 1,871,209 | 143,513 |
| 2020 | 1,900,393 | 144,507 |
| 2022 | 1,918,485 | 145,012 |
| 2025 | 1,942,704 | 145,450 |
| 2027 | 1,956,726 | 145,581 |
| 2030 | 1,974,611 | 145,491 |
| 2032 | 1,984,590 | 145,245 |
| 2035 | 1,997,211 | 144,648 |
| 2037 | 2,004,549 | 144,128 |

Source: NISRA Population Projections 2012, SNPP12_LGD14_Tot-1237

- 4.4 The projections indicate that, for the Council area, there will be more births than deaths, although at a reducing rate up to 2032, when the situation will reverse, and level of net migration will be around 200 on average until 2037.

o. Household Projections

- 4.5 NISRA has also produced information relating to the household projections up to 2037.

Table 22: Household Projections for Council Area

| | 1 adult households | 2 adults without children | Other households without children | One adult households with children | Other households with children | Total Households |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2012 | 14,295 (27%) | 15,234 (28%) | 8,697 (16%) | 2,980 (5%) | 12,839 (24%) | 54,045 |
| 2015 | 14,734 | 15,775 | 8,865 | 2,939 | 12,659 | 54,970 |
| 2017 | 15,000 | 16,018 | 8,806 | 2,943 | 12,681 | 55,448 |
| 2020 | 15,425 | 16,263 | 8,699 | 2,950 | 12,737 | 56,145 |
| 2022 | 15,748 | 16,644 | 8,538 | 2,946 | 12,730 | 53,606 |
| 2025 | 16,295 | 17,159 | 8,578 | 2,872 | 12,423 | 57,327 |
| 2027 | 16,549 | 17,497 | 8,621 | 2,817 | 12,191 | 57,675 |
| 2030 | 16,952 | 17,968 | 8,701 | 2,721 | 11,783 | 58,125 |
| 2032 | 17,212 | 18,218 | 8,756 | 2,657 | 11,507 | 58,350 |
| 2035 | 17,557 | 18,534 | 8,815 | 2,564 | 11,102 | 58,572 |
| 2037 | 17,744 (30%) | 18,687 (31%) | 8,822 (15%) | 2,510 (4%) | 10,863 (18%) | 58626 |
| Change 2012-2037 | 3449 | 3453 | 125 | -470 | -1976 | 4581 |

Source: NISRA Household Projections for Causeway Coast & Glens LGD 2014, 2102-2037

- 4.6 The projections indicate that there will be a growth in the number of adult households without children and a decrease in the numbers of households with children in absolute terms. The proportions of households without children overall will also increase from 71% to 75%. The most significant change will occur in Other Households with Children (for example 2 adults with children households) which sees this component of the household profile decrease both as a percentage of the total households and in numeric terms.
- 4.7 The table indicates there will be a growth in the number of households over this period that the Development Plan will have to accommodate. However, the changes in the composition of households may affect the types of housing provision that the Plan needs to consider in terms of, for example the size of units, the tenure and location of new dwellings.

p. **Household Size**

Table 23: Household Size

| | 1 person | 2 persons | 3 persons | 4 persons | 5+ persons | Total households | Average Household Size |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 2012 | 14,295 (26%) | 16,879 (31%) | 9,001 (17%) | 7,980 (15%) | 5,890 (10%) | 54,045 | 2.57 |
| 2015 | 14,734 | 17,399 | 9,006 | 7,982 | 5,849 | 54,970 | 2.55 |
| 2017 | 15,000 | 17,642 | 8,956 | 7,988 | 5,862 | 55,448 | 2.55 |
| 2020 | 15,425 | 18,014 | 8,867 | 7,969 | 5,870 | 56,145 | 2.53 |
| 2022 | 15,748 | 18,265 | 8,797 | 7,933 | 5,863 | 56,606 | 2.52 |
| 2025 | 16,295 | 18,738 | 8,706 | 7,823 | 5,765 | 57,327 | 2.49 |
| 2027 | 16,549 | 19,044 | 8,637 | 7,747 | 5,698 | 57,675 | 2.48 |
| 2030 | 16,952 | 19,461 | 8,511 | 7,622 | 5,579 | 58,125 | 2.46 |
| 2032 | 17,212 | 19,676 | 8,417 | 7,543 | 5,502 | 58,350 | 2.44 |
| 2035 | 17,557 | 19,942 | 8,270 | 7,421 | 5,382 | 58,572 | 2.42 |
| 2037 | 17,774 (30%) | 20,067 (34%) | 8,163 (14%) | 7,344 (12%) | 5,308 (9%) | 58,626 | 2.41 |
| Change 2012-2037 | 3449 | 3188 | -838 | -636 | -582 | 4581 | -0.16 |

Source: NISRA Household Projections for Causeway Coast & Glens LGD 2014, 2102-2037

4.8 The above table provides an additional insight into household composition. It indicates that households of 2 people and less will comprise 64% of the total households by 2037 as compared to 57% at 2012. The previous table indicated that, at 2037, the 2 adult without children percentage was 31%. This suggests that there may be an increase in the number of single parent and one child families over the period.

4.9 A more detailed examination of housing, future growth and the provision of development land will be considered in a later paper.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 The Census information provides a useful background resource to help understand some of the population dynamics in the Council area. The information demonstrates that areas in proximity to each other can display different characteristics. Part of the challenge of the new LDP will be to incorporate policies and proposals that recognise the changing population demographics of the Council and its future needs, making sure the LPD is in accordance with the Regional Development Strategy 2035 and is soundly based in evidential context.

Appendix 1 – Table 24: Multiple Deprivation in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough

| Rank in Causeway Coast and Glens | Super Output Area | District | Multiple Deprivation Measure score | Rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure Score in NI (where 1 is most deprived) |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| 1 | Greystone_Limavady | Limavady | 56.42 | 40 |
| 2 | Ballysally_1 | Coleraine | 50.89 | 64 |
| 3 | Coolessan | Limavady | 50.80 | 65 |
| 4 | Central_Coleraine | Coleraine | 39.84 | 115 |
| 5 | Cross Glebe | Coleraine | 39.71 | 116 |
| 6 | Enagh_2_Limavady | Limavady | 39.10 | 121 |
| 7 | Churchland | Coleraine | 37.57 | 133 |
| 8 | Dungiven | Limavady | 31.96 | 189 |
| 9 | Armoyn_ & Moss-side and Moyarget | Moyle | 31.08 | 198 |
| 10 | Newhill | Ballymoney | 30.55 | 205 |
| 11 | Roeside | Limavady | 30.55 | 206 |
| 12 | Knocklayd | Moyle | 30.24 | 210 |
| 13 | Ballylough_ & Bushmills | Moyle | 29.85 | 215 |
| 14 | Glentaisie_ & Kinbane | Moyle | 28.96 | 229 |
| 15 | Royal Portrush | Coleraine | 28.18 | 236 |
| 16 | The Highlands | Limavady | 27.65 | 242 |
| 17 | Greestel_1 | Limavady | 26.61 | 260 |
| 18 | Portstewart | Coleraine | 24.38 | 302 |
| 19 | Feeny | Limavady | 23.88 | 309 |
| 20 | Route | Ballymoney | 23.63 | 315 |
| 21 | Benvardin | Ballymoney | 23.53 | 319 |
| 22 | Carnany | Ballymoney | 23.17 | 327 |
| 23 | Rathbrady | Limavady | 22.60 | 332 |
| 24 | Atlantic | Coleraine | 22.54 | 334 |
| 25 | Carnmoon_ & Dunseverick | Moyle | 22.49 | 338 |
| 26 | University | Coleraine | 21.86 | 346 |
| 27 | Garvagh | Coleraine | 21.84 | 347 |
| 28 | Upper Glenshane | Limavady | 21.49 | 354 |
| 29 | Ballykelly | Limavady | 21.10 | 362 |
| 30 | Ballysally_2 | Coleraine | 20.94 | 368 |
| 31 | Fairhill | Ballymoney | 20.71 | 373 |
| 32 | Killoquin Lower | Ballymoney | 20.43 | 381 |
| 33 | Ballyhoe and Corkey | Ballymoney | 19.83 | 387 |
| 34 | Stranocum | Ballymoney | 19.70 | 388 |
| 35 | Glack | Limavady | 19.05 | 400 |
| 36 | Knockaholet | Ballymoney | 18.65 | 404 |
| 37 | Kilrea | Coleraine | 18.54 | 409 |
| 38 | Forest | Limavady | 18.06 | 418 |
| 39 | Bonamargy and Rathlin_ & Glenshesk | Moyle | 17.92 | 422 |
| 40 | Glemaan_ & Glendun | Moyle | 17.88 | 425 |
| 41 | Ringsend | Coleraine | 17.62 | 435 |
| 42 | Dundooan_1 | Coleraine | 17.54 | 437 |
| 43 | Magilligan | Limavady | 17.09 | 449 |
| 44 | Killoquin Upper | Ballymoney | 16.21 | 466 |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------|-------|-----|
| 45 | Dunloy | Ballymoney | 15.58 | 483 |
| 46 | Seacon | Ballymoney | 15.36 | 496 |
| 47 | Dervock | Ballymoney | 15.34 | 497 |
| 48 | Agivey | Coleraine | 15.33 | 499 |
| 49 | Aghanloo_2 | Limavady | 15.31 | 500 |
| 50 | Macosquin | Coleraine | 15.30 | 501 |
| 51 | Dalriada | Moyle | 14.82 | 516 |
| 52 | The Vow | Ballymoney | 14.23 | 533 |
| 53 | Clogh Mills | Ballymoney | 14.21 | 535 |
| 54 | Castlerock_1 | Coleraine | 14.09 | 536 |
| 55 | Aghanloo_1 | Limavady | 13.92 | 543 |
| 56 | Glenariff | Moyle | 13.43 | 558 |
| 57 | Glebe | Ballymoney | 13.19 | 562 |
| 58 | Hopefield_1 | Coleraine | 12.76 | 580 |
| 59 | The Cuts_2 | Coleraine | 12.03 | 598 |
| 60 | Dunluce | Coleraine | 11.58 | 616 |
| 61 | Castlerock_2 | Coleraine | 10.87 | 634 |
| 62 | Mount Sandel | Coleraine | 10.49 | 642 |
| 63 | Greestel_2 | Limavady | 9.95 | 658 |
| 64 | Knocklynn_1 | Coleraine | 8.49 | 699 |
| 65 | Enagh_1_Limavady | Limavady | 8.34 | 701 |
| 66 | Hopefield_2 | Coleraine | 6.59 | 750 |
| 67 | The Cuts_1 | Coleraine | 5.94 | 767 |
| 68 | Dundooan_2 | Coleraine | 5.76 | 773 |
| 69 | Waterside | Coleraine | 5.54 | 783 |
| 70 | Strand_1_Coleraine | Coleraine | 3.99 | 841 |
| 71 | Knocklynn_2 | Coleraine | 3.81 | 847 |
| 72 | Strand_2_Coleraine | Coleraine | 3.43 | 862 |

Source: NISRA: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010

Appendix 2: Possible EQIA Initial Screening

From the analysis a local development plan can assist building inclusive and cohesive communities addressing everyone's needs by providing equality of opportunity, facilitating employment and wealth creation, providing accessible services, increasing transportation options and promoting shared space. Decisions must be made based on targeting deprivation and being aware of the consequences for Catholic and Protestant communities. The policy areas where a local development plan is likely to have an impact on Section 75 groups is summarised in Table 25 contained in this appendix. With Members' agreement this could serve as an initial screening for an Equality impact Assessment.

Appendix 2 – Table 25: A Preliminary Identification of Local Planning Policy Likely to Have An Impact on Community Relations and Social Equality

| POLICY TYPE | Religious Belief | Political Opinion | Racial group | Age | Marital status | Sexual Orientation | Gender | Disability | Dependency | Comments – nature of policies and likely impact of policies on the S – 75 Groups |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Settlement | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Designation and status of settlements and identification of development opportunities and limits may impact on groups of religious belief / political opinion due to the spatial distribution of such groups |
| Housing | √ | √ | √ | √ | X | X | √ | √ | √ | Quantum and distribution of zoned housing lands could have a differential impact on religious / political groups. The amount whether it is urban / rural, accessible, social / private will also have differential impacts on the ethnic groups, elderly persons/ house-forming people, persons with disabilities and those with dependents. |
| Business and Industry | √ | √ | √ | √ | X | X | √ | X | X | Quantum and distribution of employment land could result in differing access to employment for certain groups i.e. religion, race, gender and age |
| Open Space & Recreation | √ | √ | X | √ | X | X | X | √ | √ | Quantum and distribution of open space and recreation facilities could result in differing levels of access for identified groups i.e. Religion / political. Also Disability, Gender, Dependency and Age. |
| Retailing and town centres | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | √ | √ | X | The hierarchy of commercial/town centres, development opportunities and control policies could result in differing levels of accessibility to retailing and leisure related services for identified groups. Town centres tend to be relatively neutral areas. |
| Community Uses | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | √ | √ | √ | Spatial and physical accessibility to community uses may have an impact particularly on religious groupings / political opinion, age and disability. |
| Transportation | √ | √ | X | √ | X | X | √ | √ | X | Differing levels of accessibility to all services depending on location/quality of infrastructure for identified groups. |
| Environment | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Location of protected areas for conservation, archaeology or landscape could have differential impacts, positive or negative, for different groupings. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--|
| Minerals | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | The location of areas protected for / constrained from minerals proposals could have differential impacts, for different religion / political groups. |
| Countryside | √ | √ | X | √ | X | X | X | X | X | The location of policy areas and resultant protection / restrictions on development, could have differential impacts, positive or negative, for different groupings - religion / political. Also persons of house-forming age. |
| Services and Utilities | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Differing levels of accessibility to public services and utilities depending on location of facilities provided - religion / political. |
| Tourism | √ | √ | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | Location of areas protected for and constraining tourism proposals could have differential impacts on different religious / political groups. |
| Design | X | X | | √ | X | X | √ | √ | √ | Design both in terms of appearance and physical access affects everyone but has a particular impact on people with mobility difficulties such as the disabled, elderly and people with young children. |
| Totals | 12 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 4 | |

Note: All policies may affect everyone in the community in some way. Potential impacts have been identified where they are particularly pertinent to the special needs of a particular group

Source: DoE Fermanagh and Omagh Position Paper One – Population and Growth May 2014

