

Northern Area Plan 2016

Equality Impact Assessment

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 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;
 - between men and women generally;
 - between persons with a disability and persons without; and
 - between persons with dependants and persons without.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 The Department of Environment (the Department) is committed to assessing the Northern Area Plan 2016 for equality impact under the obligations of Section 75.
- 1.4 On 1 April 2015 the four Councils (Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle) merged to form the new Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council. The Northern Area Plan 2016 is the development plan for the four legacy Council Areas of Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle, prepared under the provisions of Part III of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991, by the Department of the Environment. Planning powers were transferred from the Department to Councils in April 2015, however, the legislative powers to allow the Department to adopt the Northern Area Plan 2016 were retained by the Department. The Northern Area Plan 2016 becomes the local development plan for the Council area until the Council adopts its own Local Development Plan. For the purpose of preserving materiality of the Plan references to 'the Department' within the Plan should now be read as the Council where appropriate.
- 1.5 This document may be made available in alternative formats. Please contact us to discuss your requirements at:

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2.0 Background to Northern Area Plan 2016 and the EQIA Process

- 2.1 The Department of the Environment aims to plan and manage development in ways that will contribute to a quality environment and seeks to meet the economic and social aspirations of present and future generations. As part of the pursuit of this aim, the Department produces a series of Area Plans that cover one or more District Council areas. The Area Plan provides amongst other things specific land allocations for the full range of land uses needed to support the life of the local community and social and economic progress. These can, for example, include specific allocations of land for housing, industry, recreation, nature conservation and infrastructure. The Northern Area Plan 2016 is one such Area Plan that has been prepared for adoption by the Department.
- 2.2 The Northern Area Plan 2016 has been prepared under the provisions of Part III of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 by the Department of the Environment.
- 2.3 Notice was given to Ballymoney Borough Council, Coleraine Borough Council, Limavady Borough Council and Moyle District Council on 26 February 2001 that the Department intended to prepare a new Development Plan for the four Districts for the period 2001 to 2016. A Notice of Intention to prepare the Plan was published in the local and provincial press in the weeks beginning 27,28 and 30 March, and 3,4 and 6 April 2001. Comments were invited from the public and interested parties in respect of the issues to be addressed in the Plan.
- 2.4 The Department published the Northern Area Plan 2016 Issues Paper on 30th April 2002. Representations were subsequently received from the Borough and District Councils, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies and individual members of the public and these were considered by the Department in preparing the Northern Area Plan 2016 – Draft Plan.
- 2.5 The Department appointed independent consultants, Community Technical Aid (CTA), to facilitate the public and community debate on issues of strategic importance in the preparation of the Plan. CTA arranged and facilitated a series of public meetings and community sector events throughout the Plan area during April and May 2002. Copies of the Issues Paper were available at each meeting, and Planning Service staff from the Area Plan Team were on hand to answer questions. Issues debated at these meetings were not confined to those contained in the Issues Paper.
- 2.6 The draft EQIA was published as Technical Supplement 12 in conjunction with the Draft Northern Area Plan 2016. Representations in support of, or objections to any of the policies or proposals contained in the Draft Plan were sought over an eight-week period from its publication date. The statutory period for objections to the Draft Plan and Draft EQIA expired on 6th July 2005.
- 2.7 Subsequently, upon consideration of submissions received, the Department requested the Planning Appeals Commission, (hereinafter referred to as the Commission), to facilitate an Independent Examination to consider objections to the Draft Plan and provide a report to the Department. The Examination in Public (EiP) opened on 19th September 2011 to consider strategic issues. It then

recommended on 23rd January 2012 to consider site-specific issues. The Examination was formally closed on 22nd March 2012.

- 2.8 The Department received the Commissioners' Report on 30th May and 5th June 2014. In the Closing Remarks to the EiP, the Commission did confirm that it would consider all of the objections, under the various topic headings. The Commission did not make any specific recommendations in relation to the equality-type objections that were received. All of the recommendations contained in the PAC Report have been fully considered by the Department and revisions have been made where appropriate to the Written Statement and maps. Full details of the Department's response to the PAC recommendations are set out in the Northern Area Plan 2016 Adoption Statement and its appendices. The Department's consideration and decisions in respect of S75 equality issues are summarised in Section 8.0 of this Report.
- 2.9 The Department is now publishing the final Equality Impact Assessment for the Northern Area Plan 2016.
- 2.10 This EQIA Report presents the assessment of impacts as it was undertaken for the Draft EQIA and Draft Plan. It has however been updated to reflect the policy amendments / omissions in the final Plan and key updated data is presented in order to determine if the Section 75 landscape has changed significantly over the intervening period. In particular, the objections that raised issues of equality in relation to any of the S75 Groups have been identified and considered, with the Department's decisions being summarised in Section 8 of this Report.

3.0 Aims and Objectives of the Northern Area Plan 2016

3.1 Purpose of the Plan

3.1.1 The purpose of the Plan is to inform the general public, statutory authorities, developers and other interested bodies of the policy framework and land use proposals that will be used to guide development decisions within the Plan area over the Plan period.

3.2 Plan Aim

3.2.1 The aim of the Plan is to provide a framework for development throughout the Northern Plan area (Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle Districts), in general conformity with the Regional Development Strategy, facilitating sustainable growth, meeting the needs of communities and protecting environmental attributes.

3.3 Plan Policies and Proposals

3.3.1 The allocations, designations, policies, proposals and zonings contained in the Plan, hereafter collectively also referred to as the Plan Proposals constitute considerations that the Department will take into account in the determination of planning applications. The contents of the Plan must be read as a whole, as often a combination of designations, policies, proposals and zonings may be relevant to a particular development proposal.

3.3.2 The Plan Proposals are not the only tests of acceptability for development proposals. In making its decisions the Department will also assess proposals against all planning policies and other material considerations that are relevant to it. The contents of the Plan must be read in conjunction with the relevant contents of regional policy documents and supplementary planning guidance documents (available at www.planningni.gov.uk).

3.3.3 In order to ensure there is no public misunderstanding of the allocations, designations, policies, proposals and zonings, it must be recognised there may be occasions when other material considerations outweigh one or more of these. Each case will be considered on its merits to assess whether or not an exception would be justified, but the provisions of the Plan will prevail unless there are over-riding policy or other material considerations that outweigh them and justify a contrary decision.

3.4 Plan Objectives

3.4.1 The Plan's Objectives are as follows:

- To facilitate and promote sustainable development throughout the Northern Plan area in accordance with the Regional Development Strategy.

- To promote the continued development of Coleraine and Limavady as main hubs, and Ballymoney and Ballycastle as local hubs, consistent with their identified roles in the Regional Development Strategy.
- To consolidate and sustain small towns and villages as important local rural service centres, in accordance with the Regional Development Strategy.
- To provide opportunities for single houses or small groups of houses and small scale economic and community development that act as focal points for the local rural community.
- To allocate land for housing development within settlements consistent with the Regional Development Strategy.
- To identify land for housing development, including social housing, at locations that will create compact and more sustainable settlements, with preference for sites within the urban areas.
- To promote development that enhances the character and identity of existing settlements, avoids urban sprawl and protects the countryside.
- To facilitate economic development and the creation and maintenance of employment, consistent with the Anti-Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy.
- To promote the vitality and viability of town centres.
- To improve access to, and the range of, employment, commercial, health, education and community services.
- To promote the integration of public transport, cycle and footpath networks and new development, in order to ease congestion, reduce dependence on the private car, and encourage the use of more sustainable forms of travel, particularly walking and cycling.
- To protect and enhance the coastline, river corridors, mountains and other natural and man-made environs in terms of their character, quality and biodiversity.
- To promote equality of opportunity between persons and groups identified under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and good relations between persons of different religious beliefs, political opinion or racial groups.

4.0 Screening Considerations

- 4.1 A screening exercise was carried out on the Draft Plan to determine whether the Plan proposals should be the subject of an EQIA. The first step was to assemble all policies within the Draft Plan into 13 manageable groups, as set out in Appendix 1. Each group of policies and the related proposals were then assessed against each of the 9 equality categories.
- 4.2 The following criteria (identified in the Equality Commission's guidance on the preparation of an EQIA) were used to determine the potential for equal opportunity implications for each of the 9 equality categories.
1. Is there any evidence of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups?
 2. Is there any evidence that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues and priorities in relation to the particular policy?
 3. Is there an opportunity to better promote equality of opportunity or better community relations by altering the policy or working with others in government or in the larger community?
 4. Have consultations with relevant groups, organisations or individuals indicated that particular policies create problems, which are specific to them?
- 4.3 With regard to Political Opinion, Community Background is accepted as being a reasonable proxy indicator for the unionist / nationalist divide in terms of the political opinions that a group of people may be perceived to hold (Source: 'Equality Monitoring research Project' A report prepared for the Equality Directorate of the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister by Tony Dignan of Economic Research and Evaluation, November 2005). Therefore the equality impacts on political opinion are assumed to be the same as those on religious belief (measured by Community Background).
- 4.4 The result of this screening exercise, in the form of a matrix, is set out in Appendix 2. On the basis of this exercise, it was concluded that the following Section 75 groups were affected by certain policy groupings and should be the subject of a fuller assessment under the formal EQIA process¹.

Religious Belief and Political Opinion

Group 2 Housing
Group 3 Economic Development
Group 4 Open Space, Sport and
Outdoor Recreation
Group 6 Development Opportunity
Sites*
Group 8 Transportation*
Group 9 Environment and Conservation
Group 10 Minerals
Group 11 Countryside*

¹ Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – Practical Guidance on Equality Impact Assessment.

Group 12 Public Services and Utilities*
Group 13 Tourism*

Age

Group 2 Housing
Group 3 Economic Development
Group 4 Open Space, Sport and
Outdoor Recreation
Group 11 Countryside*

Gender

Group 3 Economic Development

Disabilities

Group 1 Housing
Group 4 Open Space, Sport and
Outdoor Recreation
Group 11 Countryside*

Dependants

Group 1 Housing
Group 4 Open Space, Sport and
Outdoor Recreation
Group 11 Countryside*

It was decided at the outset of this study to consider religious grouping and political opinion under the same consequences and conditions. This is due to the correlation of over 0.8 between these Section 75 groups at Council area level.

** Many of this Group's policies are now removed from the adopted Plan*

5.0 Consideration of Available Data and Research

5.1 The following data and consultations were taken into account in conducting the EQIA (see Appendix 3 for details):

- Results of the Census of Population (2001) were used to identify, at ward level, the geographical distribution of different religious communities within the Plan area. Wards were identified as predominantly Protestant / Other or Roman Catholic. This allowed inferences to be drawn on the likely adverse equality impacts of the policies contained in the Plan on both communities. Figures for age breakdown and gender of the population were also utilised. This statistical information was supplemented by local knowledge of the area. (Comparable information from the 2011 Census has now been considered, demonstrating that there has not been a significant change of spatial distribution, see Appendix 3.)
- 2001 Local Government Election Results were also analysed to reflect first preference votes cast, following assessment of this data, the findings were:
 - *19% of votes cast in Ballymoney along with 12% in Coleraine, 38% in Limavady and 21% in Moyle were cast for Nationalist parties.*
 - *43% of the votes cast in Ballymoney along with 40% in Coleraine, 30% in Limavady and 22% in Moyle were cast for Unionist parties.*
 - *Votes cast for other parties amounted to 3.2% in Ballymoney, 10% in Coleraine, 3% in Limavady and 21% in Moyle.*
 - *35% of the voting population in Ballymoney along with 38% in Coleraine, 29% in Limavady and 36% in Moyle cast no vote.*
- Similar figures from the 2011 Local Government Election Results were also analysed; the findings were:
 - *16% of votes cast in Ballymoney along with 10% in Coleraine, 29% in Limavady and 21% in Moyle were cast for Nationalist parties.*
 - *36% of the votes cast in Ballymoney along with 30% in Coleraine, 23% in Limavady and 17% in Moyle were cast for Unionist parties.*
 - *Votes cast for other parties amounted to 2% in Ballymoney, 12% in Coleraine, 3% in Limavady and 17% in Moyle.*
 - *46% of the voting population in Ballymoney along with 44% in Coleraine, 44% in Limavady and 45% in Moyle cast no vote.*
- 2003 Census of Employment, and similar for 2013.
- The Area Plan has already been the subject of consultation through publication of the Issues Paper in April 2002. Through this process representatives of Section 75 groups were contacted by Community Technical Aid in relation to the publication of the Issues Paper.
- Discussions have taken place with officers and members of the four District Councils in relation to the Plan.

6.0 Assessment of Impacts

- 6.1 The objectives of the Northern Area Plan 2016 (NAP 2016) are such that its outcomes are intended to affect the whole community in a beneficial way. As the policies are not targeted at any individual or group, any differential impact arises because populations are often geographically segregated so that the site-specific location of an initiative becomes important.
- 6.2 The results of the assessment are detailed below and summarised in Table 14: The Potential Impacts and Mitigation for each Policy Group. Many of the original policies in the Draft Plan have been removed from the adopted Plan, whilst others have been renumbered and had text amendments. These changes are detailed below and shown in Table 14 and Appendix 1. Whilst the assessment of impacts of those removed policies is no longer relevant, the Department is satisfied that the assessment of the remaining / amended policies remains valid.

6.3 Religious Belief and Political Opinion

- 6.3.1 As stated at paragraph 4.3 above, equality impacts on political opinion are assumed to be the same as those on religious belief (measured by Community Background).
- 6.3.2 The following policy groupings may have a differential impact on the religious and political groupings because of the spatial implications of these policies.

GROUP 2: HOUSING

- 6.3.3 The housing policies contained in this group manage future housing growth, the distribution of housing, and the concentration of housing within urban areas by zoning housing lands and promoting a range of quality housing development through key site requirements.

Ballymoney Borough

- 6.3.4 In Ballymoney Borough, 72.4 hectares of Phase 1 housing land and 11.7 hectares of Phase 2 housing land are identified. The majority of Phase 1*housing land is located in Ballymoney Town along with the only Phase 2* land in the Borough. Table 1 below provides a breakdown of the wards within Ballymoney Borough Council Area, the religious makeup of these wards, and those which have land zoned for housing within their boundary.
- 6.3.5 Table 1 overleaf shows a breakdown of the wards within Ballymoney Borough, the religious makeup of these wards, and those which have a housing zoning or housing land-use policy area within their boundary.
- 6.3.6 Only three of the 16 wards in Ballymoney Borough, The Vow, Knockaholet and Fairhill do not include any zoned housing land. The rural ward of Knockaholet, and the Vow contain no designated settlement or part of a settlement. There are however a number of settlements on the periphery which offer potential housing locations. The population in Fairhill ward, which lies partly within Ballymoney Town, has access to a range of housing opportunities within the urban area. It is therefore concluded that the absence of zoned housing land does not have an unduly negative impact on the population of this area.

* *Phasing of Housing land has been removed from adopted Plan.*

Table 1: Religious Make-Up of Wards, Housing Zonings and Housing Policy Areas in Ballymoney Borough

WARDS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT/ OTHER	HOUSING ZONINGS
BALLYMONEY	32%	66%	YES
BALLYHOE + CORKEY	93%	7%	YES
BENVARDIN	5%	94%	YES
CARNANY	18%	79%	YES
CLOGH MILLS	41%	57%	YES
DERVOCK	7%	90%	YES
DUNLOY	85%	15%	YES
FAIRHILL	18%	79%	NO
GLEBE	15%	82%	YES
KILLOQUIN LOWER	38%	61%	YES
KILLOQUIN UPPER	56%	43%	YES
KNOCKAHOLET	35%	63%	NO
NEWHILL	12%	85%	YES
ROUTE	24%	74%	YES
SEACON	12%	86%	YES
STRANOCUM	17%	81%	YES
THE VOW	30%	69%	NO
TOTAL	32%	66%	

Source: NISRA, Census 2001

- 6.3.7 The location of Ballymoney, the District Town, together with a number of other smaller settlements in the north of the Borough may have a positive impact on the main population grouping given the concentration of housing zonings in this area.
- 6.3.8 Dunloy and Ballyhoe+Corkey are the only wards in the Borough with a large Roman Catholic population (85%+) and both contain settlements with opportunities for housing. The zoned housing land in these settlements may have a positive impact on the main population grouping in these wards in the south of the Borough
- 6.3.9 In addition to the towns and villages where land has been specifically zoned for housing there are eight smaller rural settlements, or hamlets, within which limited development opportunities are also available.
- 6.3.10 Having considered the geographical spread of settlements across the Borough, and given the potential choice of housing sites within them, the Department is satisfied that both communities are adequately served, and neither is unduly disadvantaged by the Plan proposals.

Coleraine Borough

- 6.3.11 In Coleraine Borough, 182.6 hectares of Phase 1 housing land and 19 hectares of Phase 2 housing land are identified. The majority of Phase 1 housing land and the only Phase 2 land is located in the main town of Coleraine. Table 2 below provides a

breakdown of the wards within Coleraine Borough Council Area, the religious make-up of these wards, and those which have land zoned for housing within their boundary.

Table 2: Religious Make-Up of Wards in relation to Housing Zonings and Housing Policy Areas in Coleraine Borough

WARDS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT OTHER	HOUSING ZONINGS
COLERAINE	27%	69%	YES
AGIVEY	24%	73%	YES
ATLANTIC	30%	64%	YES
BALLYSALLY	17%	78%	YES
CASTLEROCK	18%	79%	YES
CENTRAL	22%	74%	YES
CHURHLAND	38%	59%	YES
CROSS GLEBE	25%	72%	YES
DUNDOOAN	19%	78%	YES
DUNLUCE	5%	93%	YES
GARVAGH	46%	54%	YES
HOPEFIELD	20%	74%	YES
KILREA	65%	34%	YES
KNOCKLYNN	16%	79%	YES
MACOSQUIN	10%	89%	YES
MOUNT SANDEL	26%	70%	YES
PORTSTEWART	38%	57%	YES
RINGSEND	53%	47%	NO
ROYAL PORTRUSH	28%	67%	YES
STRAND	44%	54%	YES
THE CUTS	20%	77%	YES
UNIVERSITY	24%	73%	YES
WATERSIDE	25%	70%	YES
TOTAL	27%	69%	

Source: NISRA, Census 2001

6.3.12 There are 22 wards in Coleraine Borough and of these only Ringsend contains no zoned housing land. The Ringsend ward to the west of Coleraine Borough comprises a large tract of rural countryside north west of Garvagh, situated beside the wards of Macosquin and Agivey both of which contain lands zoned for housing. Although it does not include any zoned housing land, the population of this large ward can avail of housing opportunities within the rural town of Garvagh. In addition to the larger settlement referred to above, there are a number of rural hamlets within the ward which provide a limited range of local development opportunities.

6.3.13 The majority of wards in the Borough, and particularly those in the north, have a strongly Protestant majority population of 70% or more. Churchland ward in Coleraine, and the wards which include the town of Portstewart, are the exception. Here the proportion of the population which is Roman Catholic increases to between 38% and 44%. In the south of the Borough, in Garvagh, Kilrea and Ringsend wards, the population is also more balanced.

6.3.14 The population of neither community is considered to be unduly disadvantaged by the distribution of zoned land, taking into account the location of higher order settlements and the geographical distribution of the smaller hamlets and their local development potential.

Limavady Borough

6.3.15 Limavady Borough has 82.5 hectares of Phase 1 housing land and 26.1 hectares of Phase 2 housing land. The majority of Phase 1 housing land is found in Limavady Town along with the only Phase 2 land in the Borough. Table 3 below provides a breakdown of the wards within Limavady Borough Council Area, the religious make-up of these wards, and those which have a housing zoning within their boundary.

Table 3: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Housing Zonings in Limavady Borough.

WARDS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT OTHER	HOUSING ZONINGS
LIMAVADY	57%	42%	YES
AGHANLOO	41%	57%	YES
BALLYKELLY	51%	47%	YES
COOLESSAN	62%	36%	YES
DUNGIVEN	96%	4%	YES
ENAGH	36%	62%	YES
FEENY	90%	10%	YES
FOREST	51%	48%	YES
GLACK	63%	36%	YES
GREYSTEEL	59%	35%	YES
GREYSTONE	49%	49%	NO
MAGILLIGAN	56%	32%	YES
RATHBRADY	31%	67%	YES
ROESIDE	33%	66%	YES
THE HIGHLAND	44%	55%	YES
UPPER GLENSHANE	87%	13%	YES
TOTALS	57%	42%	

Source: 2001 Census and Plan Zonings

6.3.16 Within Limavady Borough, only Greystone ward which has balanced population distribution contains no land zoned for housing. Greystone Ward is situated within Limavady Town and comprises of a school and two areas of high density housing. Although Greystone contains no land zoned for housing there are a number of potential housing sites within Limavady Town situated in the adjacent wards of Roeside, Coolestan, Enagh and Rathbrady. It is therefore concluded that the absence of zoned housing land does not have an unduly negative impact on the population of this area.

6.3.17 The population across Limavady Borough is much more balanced than in the other Districts of the Plan area. The housing opportunities provided by the Plan are therefore accessible to both main religious/political opinion groupings. This applies

in the main town of Limavady and in many of the smaller settlements. The exceptions are the Dungiven and Feeny wards in the south of the Borough which have a strong Roman Catholic majority population (90%+). Here, the housing zonings may have a positive impact on the larger population groupings.

6.3.18 Taking into account the amount of zoned housing land and its geographical distribution, as well as the additional though limited potential for housing in the rural hamlets, the Department is satisfied that the whole community is adequately served, and no one religious/political opinion grouping is disadvantaged by the proposals on the Plan.

Moyle District

6.3.19 In Moyle District, 38 hectares of Phase 1 housing land was identified, approximately 50% of which is located in the main settlement of Ballycastle. No Phase 2 land was identified. Table 4 below provides a breakdown of the wards within Moyle District Council Area, the religious make-up of these wards, and those which have a housing zoning within their boundary.

Table 4: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Housing Areas in Moyle District.

WARD	ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT OTHER	HOUSING ZONINGS
ARMOY	45%	54%	YES
BALLYLOUGH	2%	97%	YES
BONAMARGY+ RATHLIN	67%	31%	YES
BUSHMILLS	3%	95%	YES
CARNMOON	2%	97%	YES
DALRIADA	83%	15%	YES
DUNSEVERICK	7%	90%	NO
GLENAAN	98%	2%	YES
GLENARIFF	96%	4%	YES
GLENDUN	97%	3%	NO
GLENSHESK	93%	6%	YES
GLENTAISIE	81%	17%	YES
KINBANE	36%	61%	YES
KNOCKLAYD	76%	23%	YES
MOSSIDE+ MOYARGET	10%	87%	YES
TOTAL	60%	38%	

Source: 2001 Census and Plan Zonings

6.3.20 There are 15 wards in Moyle District and only two, Dunseverick and Glendun, do not include zoned housing land. Dunseverick is a large rural ward east of Bushmills, which includes the highly scenic coastline between the Giant's Causeway and White Park Bay. Glendun is also a rural ward which extends from the coast at Cushendun into the heart of the Antrim Plateau. The two settlements in this ward, Cushendun and Knocknacarry, do not have zoned land within their development limits but they do provide limited development opportunities.

- 6.3.21 The wards in the North Western part of Moyle District have a very strongly Protestant population varying from 87% to 97%. With only one settlement of any size, the town of Bushmills, the limited choice of housing opportunities may have a negative impact on the population of this large rural area.
- 6.3.22 The population in the eastern part of the District, and particularly in the rural Glens, is very different being strongly Roman Catholic. The majority population here is in excess of 90% as Table 4 illustrates. The absence of housing opportunities in the few relatively small settlements in this part of the District could have a negative impact on these communities.
- 6.3.23 The population of Ballycastle, the District Town, is also strongly Roman Catholic although the contrast is not so marked as in the rural Glens. Here, the zoning of housing land may have a positive impact on the majority population, providing easy access to a choice of housing and the range of facilities and infrastructure associated with a larger urban area. This also applies to the dominant religious/political opinion groupings in the other settlements.

Conclusion re. Impacts of Housing on Religious Belief and Political Opinion

- 6.3.24 The Department has concluded that by providing housing opportunities in all settlements throughout the Plan area all religious groups and people with differing political opinions have been catered for. By concentrating housing zonings within settlements there may be a positive impact on those religious/political opinion groupings which have a higher population in these specific areas. The dominant group may also benefit from the provision of additional infrastructure, such as new roads, health, and education and recreation facilities, which go along with this.

GROUP 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT*

- 6.3.25 The main aim of the policies contained within this group is to protect and promote economic development land and development throughout the Plan area. Economic development land has been zoned in the main District Towns of all four Council Areas, and in two of the designated small Towns**. There may be a differential impact due to the spatial implications of these policies. However, given the general accessibility of these settlements to the population of the Plan Area the Department has concluded that there is no significant differential impact within this Section 75 Group.
- 6.3.26 It should be noted that the Plan also identifies Existing*** Economic Development Sites within settlements to be protected from redevelopment for other uses under PPS 4: Planning and Economic Development.

* *Referred to as 'Industry, Business & Distribution' in the Draft Plan*

** *Adopted Plan drops the distinction between large or small Towns or Villages*

*** *'Existing' sites are shown in the adopted Plan, no longer 'designated'*

Ballymoney Borough

6.3.27 In Ballymoney Borough, 15.1 hectares of economic development land was zoned, all of which is located in the main town of Ballymoney. Table 5 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Ballymoney District, the religious makeup of these wards, and those which have economic development zonings within their boundary.

Table 5: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Zoned Economic Development Land in Ballymoney Borough.

WARDS	ROMAN CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT OTHER	INDUSTRIAL ZONINGS
BALLYMONEY	32%	66%	YES
BALLYHOE + CORKEY	93%	7%	NO
BENVARDIN	5%	94%	NO
CARNANY	18%	79%	NO
CLOGH MILLS	41%	57%	NO
DERVOCK	7%	90%	NO
DUNLOY	85%	15%	NO
FAIRHILL	18%	79%	YES
GLEBE	15%	82%	NO
KILLOQUIN LOWER	38%	61%	NO
KILLOQUIN UPPER	56%	43%	NO
KNOCKAHOLET	35%	63%	NO
NEWHILL	12%	85%	NO
ROUTE	24%	74%	NO
SEACON	12%	86%	NO
STRANOCUM	17%	81%	NO
THE VOW	30%	69%	NO
TOTAL	32%	66%	

Source: 2001 Census and Plan Zonings

6.3.28 Fairhill ward, on the eastern side of Ballymoney Town, is the only ward in the Borough within which land is zoned for economic development. The adjacent industrial area between Ballymena Road and Garryduff Road is designated as Existing Economic Development. It will be retained for employment purposes and protected from redevelopment for other uses. A second area, at Ballybrakes Road to the south east of the town, is also designated Existing Economic Development.

6.3.29 The only other ward to include an Existing Economic Development designation is Seacon, where the former mill complex in the village of Balnamore is so designated.

6.3.30 Ballymoney, the largest settlement in the Borough, and designated a Local Hub in the RDS, is considered to be the logical location for new Economic Development land. The concentration of economic development land in Ballymoney may have a positive impact on the strongly Protestant wards in and around the town. However, with good road connections to all parts of the Borough it is easily accessible to the whole community and it is not anticipated that any particular grouping will be unduly disadvantaged.

Coleraine Borough:

6.3.31 In Coleraine Borough, 51.2 hectares of economic development land is zoned in the main town of Coleraine. Table 6 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Coleraine Borough, their religious make-up, and those which have economic development zonings within their boundaries.

Table 6: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Economic Development Areas in Coleraine Borough.

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	INDUSTRIAL ZONINGS
AGIVEY	24%	73%	NO
ATLANTIC	30%	64%	NO
BALLYSALLY	17%	78%	NO
CASTLEROCK	18%	79%	NO
CENTRAL	23%	74%	NO
CHURHLAND	38%	59%	NO
CROSS GLEBE	25%	72%	YES
DUNDOOAN	19%	78%	NO
DUNLUCE	5%	93%	NO
GARVAGH	46%	54%	NO
HOPEFIELD	20%	74%	NO
KILREA	65%	34%	NO
KNOCKLYNN	16%	79%	YES
MACOSQUIN	10%	89%	NO
MOUNT SANDEL	26%	70%	YES
PORTSTEWART	38%	57%	NO
RINGSEND	52%	48%	NO
ROYAL PORTRUSH	28%	67%	NO
STRAND	44%	54%	NO
THE CUTS	20%	77%	YES
UNIVERSITY	24%	73%	YES
WATERSIDE	25%	70%	NO
TOTALS	27%	69%	

Source: 2001 Census and Plan Zonings

6.3.32 Five of the 22 wards in Coleraine Borough include land zoned for economic development. All five are located within the District Town of Coleraine, which is the main service and employment centre in the Borough and designated a Main Hub in the RDS. A number of existing economic development sites have also been identified in the Plan for retention for employment purposes.

6.3.33 In the two small Towns of Garvagh and Kilrea, which serve the rural southern part of the Borough, a number of existing economic development sites have been designated for protection for employment purposes. The smaller villages and hamlets have a mainly residential function, and have not traditionally been centres for employment outside the retail and service sectors.

6.3.34 It is envisaged that Coleraine will maintain and further develop its role as the main location for economic development investment and employment creation in the Borough. This role will be strengthened by the future expansion of the Science Park at the University of Ulster campus, which has been identified as the location for information technology and biotechnology industries.

6.3.35 The existing road network provides easy access to Coleraine from all parts of the Borough for all sections of the community, and in the circumstances it was not considered necessary to zone land for economic development elsewhere. The concentration of proposed economic development land in Coleraine may, however, have a positive impact on the larger population groups in the northern wards of the Borough.

Limavady Borough

6.3.36 In Limavady Borough, 64.2 hectares of economic development land has been zoned, all of which is located at Aghanloo on the periphery of the main town of Limavady. Table 7 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Limavady Borough, their religious make-up, and those which have economic development zonings within their boundaries.

Table 7: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Economic Development Areas in Limavady Borough.

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	INDUSTRIAL ZONINGS
AGHANLOO	41%	57%	YES
BALLYKELLY	51%	47%	NO
COOLESSAN	62%	36%	NO
DUNGIVEN	96%	4%	NO
ENAGH	36%	62%	NO
FEENY	90%	10%	NO
FOREST	51%	48%	NO
GLACK	63%	36%	NO
GREYSTONE	49%	49%	NO
GREYSTEEL	59%	35%	NO
MAGILLIGAN	56%	42%	NO
RATHBRADY	31%	67%	NO
ROESIDE	33%	66%	NO
THE HIGHLAND	44%	55%	NO
UPPER GLENSHANE	87%	13%	NO

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

6.3.37 As Table 7 above indicates, only one ward in the whole of the Borough has land zoned for economic development in the Plan. Aghanloo Industrial Estate lies just outside Limavady on the north eastern side of the town, and has been identified as the main site for new economic development in the Borough. There is good access to the site by road from other parts of the Borough, and this has been further improved with completion of the Limavady By-pass. Given the more balanced

population in the Borough, the location of future economic development land at Limavady is not considered to have an unduly negative impact on either community.

- 6.3.38 In addition to this zoned land there is another 30 hectares of existing economic development land at Aghanloo. This land, and a number of other industrial sites within the town, will be retained for employment use and protected from redevelopment for other uses thereby providing locations for future investment and employment opportunities.
- 6.3.39 Existing economic development sites have also been designated in Greysteel, Ballykelly and Dungiven. While Ballykelly and Greysteel complement the main town of Limavady in the north of the Borough, Dungiven acts as the main centre of employment for the predominantly Roman Catholic community in the large rural area to the south.
- 6.3.40 The absence of land zoned for new economic development in Dungiven may have a negative differential impact on the large Roman Catholic majority in this part of the Borough. However, there are good quality transport links to the main settlement of Limavady and the nearby Aghanloo Industrial Estate.
- 6.3.41 In addition to employment provision within the Borough itself, the larger centres of Londonderry and Coleraine are easily accessible by public and private transport.
- 6.3.42 Having looked at the settlements designated within Limavady Borough, their size, function, and location in terms of accessibility and attractiveness as locations for new investment, it was concluded that Limavady should remain the primary location for new economic development and employment. It has been designated as a Main Hub in the Regional Development Strategy, and has good communication links with the rest of the Borough.

Moyle District

- 6.3.43 In Moyle District, 8.3 hectares of economic development and employment land is identified in the towns of Ballycastle, Bushmills and Cushendall. Table 8 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Moyle District, their religious make-up, and those which have economic development zonings within their boundaries.

Table 8: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of *Economic Development Areas* in Moyle District

WARD	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	INDUSTRIAL ZONINGS
ARMOY	45%	54%	NO
BALLYLOUGH	2%	97%	YES
BONAMARGY+ RATHLIN	67%	31%	NO
BUSHMILLS	3%	95%	YES
CARNMOON	3%	97%	NO
DALRIADA	83%	15%	NO
DUNSERVERICK	7%	90%	NO
GLENAAN	98%	2%	NO
GLENARIFF	96%	4%	YES
GLENDUN	97%	3%	NO
GLENSHESK	93%	6%	NO
GLENTAISIE	82%	17%	YES
KINBANE	36%	61%	NO
KNOCKLAYD	76%	23%	NO
MOSSIDE+ MOYARGET	10%	88%	NO
TOTALS	60%	38%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

- 6.3.44 Of the 15 wards in Moyle District, only four include zoned economic development land, Ballylough, Bushmills, Glenariff and Glentaisie. They fall wholly or partly within the three settlements referred to above.
- 6.3.45 Glentaisie ward forms part of the District Town of Ballycastle, which is identified as a Local Hub in the RDS. As the largest settlement, and the main shopping, service and employment centre in the District, it is the primary location in the Plan for future economic development and employment creation. The zoned economic development land may have a positive impact on the largest religious/political opinion grouping in the town.
- 6.3.46 The same applies to the two smaller settlements of Bushmills and Cushendall and their rural hinterlands, both of which have very strong representation of one or other of the main religious/political opinion groupings (See Table 8 above).
- 6.3.47 In all three settlements existing economic development sites have also been designated for protection from development for other uses in order to ensure their continued use for employment purposes. The Department has concluded that by focusing economic development zonings within the main towns there is reasonable accessibility to employment opportunities for all.

Conclusion re. Impacts of Economic Development on Religious Belief and Political Opinion

6.3.48 The Department has concluded that by focusing economic development zonings within the main towns there is reasonable accessibility to employment opportunities for all.

GROUP 4: OPEN SPACE SPORT AND OUTDOOR RECREATION:

6.3.49 The spatial implications of these policies may have a differential impact on accessibility for certain religious or political groupings.

Ballymoney Borough:

6.3.50 Table 9 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Ballymoney Borough, their religious make-up, and those that have zonings for recreation and open space within their boundary.

Table 9: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Land Zoned for Recreation and Open Space within the Ballymoney Borough

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ZONINGS
BALLYHOE + CORKEY	93%	7%	YES
BENVARDIN	5%	93%	YES
CARNANY	17%	79%	YES
CLOGH MILLS	41%	57%	YES
DERVOCK	7%	90%	YES
DUNLOY	85%	15%	YES
FAIRHILL	18%	79%	YES
GLEBE	15%	82%	YES
KILLOQUIN LOWER	38%	61%	YES
KILLOQUIN UPPER	56%	43%	YES
KNOCKAHOLET	35%	63%	NO
NEWHILL	12%	85%	YES
ROUTE	24%	74%	YES
SEACON	12%	86%	YES
STRANOCUM	17%	81%	YES
THE VOW	30%	69%	YES
TOTAL	32%	66%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

6.3.51 Land zoned for Recreation and Open Space use in the Plan was identified in consultation with the Borough Council. Table 9 indicates that only one rural ward,

Knockaholet, has no recreation and open space zonings. This ward contains no designated settlement, however there are a number of settlements on the periphery which contain zonings for recreation and open space.

6.3.52 The Department is satisfied that the zoning of land for Recreation and Open Space use in the Plan, and the protection of existing open space areas from redevelopment using the appropriate policies, will benefit all sections of the community, and that no one community will be disadvantaged.

Coleraine Borough:

6.3.53 Table 10 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Coleraine Borough, their religious makeup, and those that have zonings for recreation and open space within their boundary.

Table 10: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Zonings for Recreation and Open Space in Coleraine Borough

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ZONINGS
AGIVEY	24%	73%	YES
ATLANTIC	30%	64%	YES
BALLYALLY	17%	78%	YES
CASTLEROCK	18%	79%	YES
CENTRAL	23%	74%	YES
CHURHLAND	38%	59%	YES
CROSS GLEBE	25%	72%	YES
DUNDOOAN	19%	78%	NO
DUNLUCE	5%	93%	YES
GARVAGH	46%	54%	YES
HOPEFIELD	20%	74%	YES
KILREA	65%	34%	YES
KNOCKLYNN	16%	79%	YES
MACOSQUIN	10%	89%	YES
MOUNT SANDEL	26%	70%	YES
PORTSTEWART	38%	57%	YES
RINGSEND	52%	48%	YES
ROYAL PORTRUSH	28%	67%	YES
STRAND	44%	54%	YES
THE CUTS	20%	77%	YES
UNIVERSITY	24%	73%	YES
WATERSIDE	25%	70%	YES
TOTALS	27%	69%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

6.3.54 Land zoned for Recreation and Open Space use in the Plan was identified in consultation with the Borough Council. Table 10 indicates that only Dundooan ward which has a 78% majority Protestant/Other population contains no zonings for

recreation and open space. However, the nearby settlements of Coleraine, Portrush and Portstewart have a wide range of facilities which are easily accessible.

6.3.55 Taking into account the nature and distribution of existing recreation and open space land, and land zoned for future development, it has been concluded that there is sufficient provision to meet the needs of all sections of the community within the Borough, and that no one section will be unduly disadvantaged.

6.3.56 In the Plan, areas of existing open space have been designated for protection from redevelopment for other uses under PPS8: Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation.

Limavady Borough:

6.3.57 Table 11 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Limavady Borough, their religious make-up, and those which have zonings for proposed recreation and open space within their boundary.

Table 11: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Land Zoned for Recreation and Open Space within Limavady Borough

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ZONINGS
AGHANLOO	41%	57%	YES
BALLYKELLY	51%	47%	YES
COOLESSAN	62%	36%	YES
ENAGH	36%	62%	YES
DUNGIVEN	96%	4%	YES
FEENY	90%	10%	YES
FOREST	51%	48%	YES
GLACK	63%	36%	YES
GREYSTONE	49%	49%	YES
GRESTEEL	59%	35%	YES
MAGILLIGAN	56%	42%	YES
RATHBRADY	31%	67%	YES
ROESIDE	33%	66%	YES
THE HIGHLANDS	44%	55%	YES
UPPER GLENSHANE	87%	13%	YES
TOTAL	57%	42%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

6.3.58 There is an extensive network of public and private open space, both formal playing fields and informal amenity space, in Limavady Town and throughout the rural parts of the Borough. The Plan identifies these open space areas to be protected under PPS8: Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation.

6.3.59 The Department is satisfied that the distribution of land zoned for future Recreation and Open Space use in the Plan, and the protection of existing open space areas from redevelopment using appropriate policies, will benefit all sections of the community, and that no one community will be disadvantaged.

Moyle District:

6.3.60 Table 12 below provides a breakdown of the wards in Moyle District, their religious make-up, and those that have zonings for recreation and open space within their boundary.

Table 12: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Zonings for Recreation and Open Space in Moyle District

WARD	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ZONINGS
ARMOY	45%	54%	YES
BALLYLOUGH	2%	97%	YES
BONAMARGY+ RATHLIN	67%	31%	YES
BUSHMILLS	3%	95%	YES
CARNMOON	3%	97%	YES
DALRIADA	83%	15%	YES
DUNSERVERICK	7%	90%	YES
GLENAAN	98%	2%	YES
GLENARIFF	96%	4%	YES
GLENDUN	97%	3%	YES
GLENSHESK	93%	6%	YES
GLENTAISIE	82%	17%	YES
KINBANE	36%	61%	YES
KNOCKLAYD	76%	23%	YES
MOSSIDE+ MOYARGET	10%	88%	YES
TOTAL	60%	38%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

6.3.61 Within Moyle District, there is an extensive network of open space including formal playing fields, and public and private amenity space. Many of these areas are designated in the Plan for protection under PPS 8. This may positively impact on the local communities which have access to them. The Department has concluded that overall the range and location of existing facilities, and proposed locations for new recreation and open space provision in the Plan, will have a positive impact on all communities in the District.

Conclusion re. Impacts of Open Space, etc. on Religious Belief and Political Opinion

6.3.62 The Department has concluded that overall the range and location of existing facilities, and proposed locations for new recreation and open space provision in the Plan, will have a positive impact on all communities in the Plan area.

GROUP 6: DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY SITES (**Policy now Withdrawn*)

- 6.3.63 This policy group also contains more specific policies related to improving the quality of new development, and protecting residential areas from the effects of inappropriate development.
- 6.3.64 These policies address the problem of large sites with vacant or under-used land in a number of town centres and their appropriate redevelopment, as well as the need for improved design in the built environment. Implementation of these policies will potentially bring benefits to the whole community by removing vacancy and dereliction, facilitating an improvement in the quality of the urban environment and enhancing the role of town centres through provision of additional commercial floor-space and other appropriate uses.
- 6.3.65 Development Opportunity Sites have been designated in the District Towns of Ballymoney, Coleraine and Limavady. Located within or adjacent to the town centres they have potential for provision of an improved range of shops, services, leisure and other town centre facilities, and also for residential development as part of a mixed-use scheme. Housing provided within town centres will benefit people who do not have access to a car, people with certain forms of disability, the elderly, or those who simply wish to live in a town centre environment, with easy access to shops, services and employment.
- 6.3.66 Given the general accessibility of town centres the Department is of the opinion that all religious and political groups are catered for, and that none will be disadvantaged as a result of implementation of these policies.

GROUP 9: ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION

- 6.3.67 Plan policies ENV 1 to 7* provide for the protection and enhancement of the character, quality and bio-diversity of the natural and man-made environments. All of these policies have spatial implications for the entire Plan area and, because of their restrictive nature, there may be a differential negative impact on religious and political groups in particular areas. Conversely, by protecting and enhancing the quality and character of these areas and sites the Plan will afford environmental and conservation benefits for those groups living within or close to them.
- 6.3.68 The Department's Planning and Environment and Heritage Services carried out a detailed and comprehensive assessment of the environmental and conservation assets of the Plan area. Given the widespread distribution of the various designations and associated policies in the Plan it is considered that the benefits and dis-benefits for all sections of the community are balanced.
- 6.3.69 The implementation of appropriate policies to preserve or enhance the quality of our man-made and natural heritage is considered to be in the wider public interest notwithstanding the fact that this may have a negative impact on certain groups in the community. It is recognised that the tourist industry and the wider local economy is, and will continue to be dependent on maintaining the quality of the area's natural and built heritage.

GROUP 10: MINERALS**

6.3.70 This group includes a specific policy relating to the Lignite Resource Area within Ballymoney Borough which will be protected by implementing a strict policy of control over all forms of development. It is the Department's aim to protect Northern Ireland's only indigenous source of fuel to ensure that it remains exploitable if and when the need arises.

* *The Department has withdrawn Policy ENV 6 Areas of Townscape/Village Character.*

** *The Department has withdrawn Policy MIN 1 Protection of the Lignite Resource.*

6.3.71 The Dervock, Knockaholet and Stranocum wards, all of which have a predominantly Protestant population, lie within the Lignite Resource Area (see Table 13 below). The restrictive nature of the policy may have a negative differential impact on the population of these wards. However, protection of this important fossil fuel resource is considered to be in the wider public interest. Conversely, the protection afforded to this area, and the resultant limitations imposed on rural development, will impact positively on the landscape.

Table 13: Religious Make-up of Wards and Location of Lignite Resource Area in Ballymoney Borough.

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	LIGNITE RESOURCE AREA
BALLYHOE + CORKEY	93%	7%	NO
BENVARDIN	5%	93%	NO
CARNANY	17%	79%	NO
CLOGH MILLS	41%	57%	NO
DERVOCK	7%	90%	YES
DUNLOY	85%	15%	NO
FAIRHILL	18%	79%	NO
GLEBE	15%	82%	NO
KILLOQUIN LOWER	38%	61%	NO
KILLOQUIN UPPER	56%	43%	NO
KNOCKAHOLET	35%	63%	YES
NEWHILL	12%	85%	NO
ROUTE	24%	74%	NO
SEACON	12%	86%	NO
STRANOCUM	17%	81%	YES
THE VOW	30%	69%	NO
TOTAL	32%	66%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background and Plan Zonings

GROUP 11: COUNTRYSIDE

6.3.72 The policies contained within this grouping relate to The 'Distinctive Landscape Setting' of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site (the

Supportive Setting' designation having been withdrawn). As a result of the publication of PPS 21, 'Sustainable Development in the Countryside', the proposed designations of Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas identified in the Draft Plan have been withdrawn, namely:

- COU 1 Limavady Green Belt
- COU 2 Dungiven Green Belt
- COU 3 Coleraine/Ballymoney Green Belt
- COU 4 Antrim Coast and Glens Countryside Policy Area
- COU 5 Causeway Coast Countryside Policy Area
- COU 6 North Derry Countryside Policy Area
- COU 7 The Sperrins Countryside Policy Area
- COU 8 The River Bann Corridor Countryside Policy Area

6.3.73 Regional rural planning policies as contained in PPS 21 apply uniformly across the rural areas of all 4 Districts and the issue of the possibility of discrimination in this respect does not arise.

6.3.74 The Department removed the Supportive Setting of the Giants Causeway and Coast and Glens World Heritage Site. The strict planning policy to be applied within the Distinctive Setting of the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site in order to protect the sensitive landscape and immediate environment around the Causeway from intrusive human activity will also have a negative differential impact on the local population. The Department is however conscious of its importance to the Northern Ireland economy as a key visitor attraction and the need for essential facilities to meet visitor needs.

6.3.75 The additional protection afforded will bring environmental benefits to this area of international importance where the tourist industry and the local economy are to a large degree dependent on conservation of the built and natural heritage. Any differential impact could also be viewed as positive.

GROUP 12: PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

The Department has withdrawn policies relating to Public Services and Utilities

GROUP 13: TOURISM

6.3.76 The Department has withdrawn all but one of its Tourism Policies. The remaining policy relates to Existing Caravan Parks outside Settlement Development Limits.

6.3.77 Policies relating to the tourist industry, and the provision of both holiday accommodation and new or expanded facilities and attractions, have a spatial dimension and hence impact on particular religious/political opinion groups. The tension between facilitating an expansion of the tourist industry and conserving the natural and built heritage and landscape quality which to a large extent provides the basis for the industry, has necessitated a policy of strict control over the nature and scale of development. This applies particularly in the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

6.3.78 The Northern Plan Area includes all or part of four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Antrim Coast and Glens and the Sperrins have a predominantly Roman Catholic population, and policies in the Plan may have a negative impact on this group. Similarly, the majority Protestant community within the Causeway Coast AONB may be negatively impacted by these policies.

6.3.79 Given the local, national, and in some instances international importance of the coastal and upland landscapes and habitats in the Northern Area, it is difficult to see how the impact of the policies included in the Plan might be mitigated. Conservation of the protected landscapes within the Plan area, and the natural and man-made features which contribute to their intrinsic character, is an objective of the Plan.

6.3.80 In the Department's opinion, the implementation of appropriate policies for the protection and/or conservation of the natural and man-made resources of the area is in the wider public interest. Notwithstanding any negative impact which they might have on particular sections of the community, it is considered that the benefits and dis-benefits for all are balanced.

6.4 Age

6.4.1 The Department considered the potential impact of a range of Plan policies on different age groups within the population.

GROUP 2: HOUSING:

6.4.2 The location of housing developments throughout the Plan area may have differential impacts across the age groups depending on their housing needs.

6.4.3 The concentration of new housing development in the larger urban areas may have a positive differential impact on those age groups with a preference to live close to social, educational and employment opportunities and other town centre services and facilities. Conversely there may be a negative differential impact on those who prefer to live in the rural area. The provision of a range of potential housing opportunities in the smaller rural settlements may however help to mitigate any negative impact.

6.4.4 The provision of a range of types and sizes of dwellings within housing developments should meet the varying needs of the population from single people, whether young or elderly, to small households and larger family units.

6.4.5 The emphasis in the Plan on brown field development opportunities, and concentration of new housing within existing urban areas, will have a positive impact particularly on elderly people and young families who do not have access to private transport and require convenient access to town centre facilities and services.

GROUP 3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

6.4.6 The economic development zonings and designations within the four Districts have been referred to in section 6.3 above. The fact that the majority of zoned economic

development land and existing industrial sites are located in the main District Towns will have a positive differential impact on the population of working age living in, or having convenient access to these current and future sources of employment.

- 6.4.7 The limited amount of economic development land zoned in Ballycastle, the main centre of population in Moyle District, may have a negative differential impact on the population of working age in this part of the District and indeed the District as a whole. However, the District has good communication links with adjacent areas where other employment opportunities may be found in larger centres of population.
- 6.4.8 Employment opportunities which benefit the present working age population may also have a positive impact on younger and older age groups. Younger age groups may benefit from future training and employment opportunities in existing businesses and those which may become established in the future. For older age groups there may be indirect economic benefits flowing from the employment of younger family members.
- 6.4.9 The zoning of economic development land will have a positive impact mainly upon the working age population, but in the long term will also benefit younger people as they enter the work force.

GROUP 4: RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE:

- 6.4.10 The identification of land for recreation and open space use may have a differential impact on the various age groups in the population more than any other Section 75 Group as the tendency to use recreation and amenity lands will differ according to age. Lands zoned for recreation and open space serve different needs depending on their size, location, accessibility, landscape design and facilities. The needs of young people and the aged will differ in relation to active or passive, and formal or informal recreation and open space provision.
- 6.4.11 Within the Plan area some 900 hectares of land have been zoned for recreational and open space use. The Department is satisfied that the proposed zoning of land for both formal and informal recreational use across the main towns and villages facilitates fair and equal access to recreation and open space facilities for all age groups throughout the Plan area.
- 6.4.12 It should be noted that, in consultation with the appropriate Borough and District Councils, a number of sites adjacent to smaller rural settlements have been zoned with a view to providing more accessible formal playing field facilities for the younger age groups in these rural communities.
- 6.4.13 Existing open space sites have also been designated in the Plan for protection from redevelopment for other uses under PPS 8: Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation to ensure that these facilities are preserved.

GROUP 11: COUNTRYSIDE

- 6.4.14 The 'Supportive Setting' of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site, as well as all Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas identified in the Draft Plan have been withdrawn.
- 6.4.15 The Distinctive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway will be subject to a very strict policy of control in order to limit the amount of development within these extremely sensitive areas to that which is absolutely essential. The need for this greater degree of control will have an additional negative impact on communities living in these areas. However, as stated above, development proposals will be assessed having regard to the rural policy and to the circumstances of each case.
- 6.4.16 The Department considers implementation of these strict planning policies to be essential in the wider public interest as a means of providing greater protection to the countryside around urban areas, and to high quality and environmentally sensitive rural landscapes which are subject to in some instances intense development pressure.

6.5 Gender

- 6.5.1 Land zoned for economic development and employment may have a positive differential impact on males / females of working age i.e. 16 – 59 / 64yrs by providing and safeguarding employment sites which may provide different opportunities for males and females. As Appendix 3: Table17 illustrates, the percentage of males and females in employment is broadly similar across the four Boroughs / Districts, though slightly greater for females due to the higher proportion of females in part-time employment, particularly in Moyle.
- 6.5.2 The Department has zoned economic development land based on the principles of sustainability. Group 3: Industry policies facilitate sustainable industrial development by concentrating development in the urban areas in proximity to existing social, economic and physical infrastructure. Certain types of industry may be more likely to employ males than females or vice versa. However, the development of zoned land is not limited to any particular type of industry or employee; it provides potential employment opportunities for both males and females.

6.6 Disabilities

GROUP 2: HOUSING

- 6.6.1 The location, siting and design of housing developments throughout the Plan area may have a differential impact on the disabled due to their different housing needs.

6.6.2 The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) is responsible for undertaking housing need assessments. The Department intends to respond to any identified need in order to promote equality of opportunity. The Department considers that through the promotion of high quality housing developments, and facilitating the provision of appropriate special needs housing, the requirements of disabled people as well as the other Section 75 equality groups throughout the Plan area can be met.

GROUP 3: RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

6.6.3 The identification of lands for recreation and open space in the Plan may have a differential impact on the disabled due to their specific requirements in terms of the type of open space, its location and the degree of accessibility. The Department is satisfied that the land zoned for both formal recreation and informal amenity use provides for the needs of all sections of the community within the Plan area.

6.6.4 There is no evidence to suggest that the locational range of people with disabilities is inconsistent with the spread of opportunity for housing and recreation and open space.

GROUP11: COUNTRYSIDE

6.6.5 None of the proposed boundary amendments and new designations alter the terms of the existing rural planning policy pertaining to special or personal circumstances as set out in the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland 1993. In the majority of cases it is anticipated that housing need will be the main concern of people with disabilities. Proposals for new dwellings or other forms of accommodation will be assessed in the light of the policy as it relates to personal or special circumstances.

6.6.6 As discussed in Section 6.3 above, the Distinctive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway will be subject to a very strict policy of control in order to limit the amount of development within these extremely sensitive areas to that which is absolutely essential. The need for this greater degree of control will have an additional negative impact on communities living in these areas. However, as stated above, development proposals will be assessed having regard to the rural policy and the circumstances of each case.

6.7 Dependants

GROUP 1: HOUSING

6.7.1 The location, siting and design of housing developments throughout the Plan area may have a differential impact on people with dependants due to different housing needs relating to house type, layout and location.

6.7.2 The NIHE is responsible for undertaking housing needs assessment. The Department intends to respond to any identified need in order to promote equality of

opportunity. The promotion of a range of quality developments, which will normally be required to incorporate a range of different house types, should provide for the needs of people with dependants throughout the Plan area. In addition, the development of brown-field sites and the concentration of housing potential within urban areas may have a beneficial impact for the people with dependants in terms of convenient access to services and facilities.

GROUP 3: RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

- 6.7.3 The identification of lands for recreation and open space use may have a differential impact upon those with dependants due to different needs in terms of location, design and accessibility.
- 6.7.4 There is no evidence to suggest that the locational range of people with dependants is inconsistent with the spread of opportunity for housing and recreation and open space.

GROUP11: COUNTRYSIDE

- 6.7.5 As indicated above, these proposed boundary amendments and new designations do not alter the terms of the existing rural planning policy pertaining to special or personal circumstances. Again it is anticipated that housing need will be the main concern of people with dependants, and proposals for new dwellings or other forms of accommodation will be assessed in the light of the policy as it relates to personal or special circumstances.
- 6.7.6 Policies relating to the Distinctive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway have also been discussed above. The potential impact of these policies on people with dependants will be similar to those in the Age and Disability Groups.

7.0 Consideration of Measures

Table 14 overleaf is a summary of the consequences of each policy grouping in relation to the Section 75 Groups, the potential effect on that group and the mitigation of the impacts.

Table 14 sets out in summary form the following information in relation to the EQIA:

- The specific Plan Proposals contained within a particular Policy grouping. (NOTE: the policies that have been removed from the adopted Plan are struck-through, whilst others have changed title / numbering);
- The general aim of the particular policy grouping;
- The relevance of the particular policy grouping for specific Section 75 groups (i.e. those groups subject to a full EQIA screening process);
- The potential effect of the policies/proposals on specific Section 75 groups in terms of differential impact relative to the general population of the District;
- Comments on the scope for mitigation of negative differential impacts.

Table 14 Showing the Potential Impacts and Mitigation for each Policy Group².

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 2 HOUSING	<p>Allocation HOU 1 Housing Distribution Policy HOU 2 Phasing Policy HOU 3 Apartment Development in Settlements with Pressure for Second Homes Policy HOU 4 Maintaining Residential Stock Policy HOU 5 Meeting Community Housing Needs Policy HOU 6 Conversion of Buildings for Multiple Developments Policy HOU 2 Social and Supported Housing Allocation HOU 3 Social Housing Allocation Policy HOU 4 Use of Dwellings for Multiple Occupation Policy SET 2 Development Within Settlement Development Limits</p>		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP	<p>To accommodate the potential for a level of housing growth which is in accordance with the RDS requirement of managing housing growth and distribution; achieve revitalised and compact urban areas by accommodating as much housing as possible within existing urban footprints; secure higher density development within urban areas while protecting the quality of the urban environment, particularly the character, amenity and environmental quality of established residential areas; create the development of balanced local communities, and provide housing choice by achieving a mix of tenures, and meeting identified needs for social housing; support the network of service centres based on towns, villages and small settlements in Plan Area; and protect the rural areas over the life time of the plan from development pressures.</p>		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact

² Policies struck through have been withdrawn and therefore are not included in the adopted Northern Area Plan 2016

RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing lands, this could have a differential impact on religious groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall neutral differential impact at District level • Overall negative impact on Catholic group in the towns of Ballymoney ,Coleraine, Portrush, Portstewart, Bushmills and Kilrea. • Overall negative impact on Protestant and Others in the towns of Ballycastle, Cushendall and Dungiven. • Slight negative impact on Catholic group in the Towns of Limavady, Garvagh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing sites identified through Urban Capacity study and zoned / allocated in accordance with RDS. Mitigation limited to identification of sites (where possible). • It is considered that the differential impact within this grouping reflects the religious breakdown of the districts, as identified by the 2001 census. • By providing housing opportunities in all of the Towns and majority of the villages it is considered that all of the religious groupings have been catered for. <p>(This equally applies to the Social Housing allocations.)</p>
POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8* BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME.		
AGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the needs of those of all ages might be prejudiced by the locational spread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of differential impact. • Age profile is consistent across the Plan Area. By providing a range of house types and social housing through towns and villages throughout the District provides increased housing choice for all age groups. 	N/A
DISABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the needs of those with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of differential impact. • People with disabilities might require different housing needs in comparison to the other Section 75 groups. Sufficient flexibility 	N/A

	might be prejudiced by locational spread.	exists to meet specific identified needs through design and house type. There is no evidence to suggest that the locational range of people with disabilities is inconsistent with the spread of opportunity for housing.	
DEPENDANTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the needs of those with dependants might be prejudiced by the locational spread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of differential impact. The plan caters for the needs of those with dependants, by concentrating housing within the urban fabric which is accessible to health, education, open space and recreation and community facilities. There is no evidence to suggest that the locational range of people with dependants is inconsistent with the spread of opportunity for housing. 	N/A

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 3 INDUSTRY, BUSINESS AND DISTRIBUTION	Allocation IND 1 Proposed Industrial/Business/Distribution Land Allocation ECD 1 Economic Development Policy SET 2 Development within settlement Development Limit		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP	To provide a supply of land for employment/industrial uses throughout the Plan Area.		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact
RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differing levels of accessibility to employment depending on location of lands identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall negative differential impact on Catholic community within the plan area (9 out of the 11 wards with industrial zonings/Designations have a majority Protestant and other populations). Industrial zonings in Ballycastle and Cushendall likely to have a negative differential impact on Protestant and other groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is considered that differential impact within this grouping generally reflects the religious break down for the district. No evidence that new employment opportunities will benefit those living in the locality. Therefore no evidence that any religious group has less accessibility These policies concentrate's new industrial provision in the towns. Accordingly this should offer maximum access to job opportunities for all religious groups Specific sites opened by strategic road networks.
POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME.		

AGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of zoned employment / industrial land the needs of those of all ages might be prejudiced by the locational spread. • Policy likely to benefit those in the working age group directly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely differential impact of policy, ie training those of working age, as opposed to younger or older age groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age structure of wards within the districts is highly consistent, therefore there is no differential impact resulting from location of zoned/designated industrial sites. • There are likely to be spin off benefits for younger and older age groups rising from the provision of employment opportunity for those of working age.
GENDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of lands for employment use • There is potential for differential impact upon employment accessibility depending upon the type of job provided. For example, heavy industrial development is more likely to be accessed by persons of the male gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implications of policy would imply that past trends indicate there are differentials in opportunity for both. And therefore by zoning industrial lands more land could be construed to be more available to one gender 	N/A

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 4 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & OUTDOOR RECREATION.	Policy OSR 1 Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP	To protect existing open space; facilitate the development of a network of Community Greenways; and provision of new open space (as an integral part of new residential developments and in association with major non-residential development schemes).		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact
RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the spatial implications of open space, sport and outdoor recreation policies and designations, zonings could have a differential impact on religious groups due to geographical spread and accessibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of differential impact. 	N/A
POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME		

AGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of open space, sport and outdoor recreation policies and designations, zonings could have a differential impact on people of different ages (particularly young people if open space is not accessible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of differential impact. 	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased emphasis placed on footpaths, cycle ways and public transport in the plan area will help overcome access difficulties.
DISABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of open space, sport and outdoor recreation policies and designations, zonings could have a differential impact on disabled people (if open space is not accessible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of differential impact. 	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased emphasis placed on footpaths, cycle ways and public transport in the plan area will help overcome access difficulties.
DEPENDANTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of open space, sport and outdoor recreation policies and designations, zonings could have a differential impact on people with dependants (if open space is not accessible). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of differential impact. 	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased emphasis placed on footpaths, cycle ways and public transport in the plan area will help overcome access difficulties.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 6 DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY SITES	Policy SET 2 Development Within Settlement Development Limits Policy SET 3 Proposals on Development Opportunity Sites		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP	To indicate areas in the town centres which are considered particularly suitable for a specific type of development.		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact
RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites to enhance the viability and vitality of town centres. Differing levels of accessibility to sites depending on location of lands identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible negative impact upon Catholic groups as all opportunity for development sites are located in majority Protestant or other group wards in Ballymoney, Coleraine and Limavady. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity sites are located in the centre of the largest tier settlements in the districts. Development opportunity sites located within the town centres are therefore accessible to all.
POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME		

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 9 ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION	Policy ENV 1 Biodiversity Policy ENV 1 Local Landscape Policy Areas Policy ENV 2 Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance Policy ENV 3 Trees Policy ENV 4 Development Adjacent to Main Rivers Policy ENV 6 Areas of Townscape/Village Character Policy ENV 5 Area of Significant Archaeological Interest		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY	To protect areas designated for their international and national conservation importance; protection and enhancement of biodiversity through protecting priority habitats identified in the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy; and protection of local wildlife and natural features by designating Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance (SLNCIs); and designation of Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs) to protect those features considered of greatest importance to the identity and local landscape settings.		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact
RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the spatial implications of natural and urban environment policies and designations the benefits accruing (conservation) could have a differential impact on religious groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence of differential impact. Due to wide spread location of these designations it is considered that there is significant balance in terms of impact upon the two religious groups 	<p style="text-align: center;">N/A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation limited as designations based on environmental criteria.
POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME		

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 10 MINERALS	Policy MIN 1 Protection of Lignite Resource Area Policy MIN 1 Natural Mineral Reserves - Hydrocarbon Exploration Designation COU 5 Lignite Resource Area Policy COU 16 Areas of Constraint and Mineral Development		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP	To protect the plan areas natural mineral resources and Northern Ireland's only indigenous source of fuel to ensure it remains exploitable in the future if the need arises.		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact
RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for negative differential impact because of the restrictive nature of these policies in terms of development. • Conversely the protection of these specific areas could provide benefits for the local religious groups in respect of the quality of their local environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential negative differential impact upon the majority Protestant/Other population of Dervock, Stranocum and Knockaholet due to restricted development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lignite policy impact both negative and positive – therefore impact broadly neutral.

POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME.
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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 11 COUNTRYSIDE	Designation COU 1 Limavady Green Belt Designation COU 2 Dungiven Green Belt Designation COU 3 Coleraine/Ballymoney Green Belt Designation COU 4 Antrim Coast and Glens Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 5 Causeway Coast Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 6 North Derry Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 7 The Sperrins Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 8 The River Bann Corridor Countryside Policy Area Policy COU 1 Rathlin Island Policy COU 2 The Giants Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Designation COU 3 The Distinctive Setting of The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Policy COU 4 The Distinctive Landscape Setting of The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Designation COU 13 The Supportive Landscape Setting of The Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site Policy COU 14 The Supportive Landscape Setting of The Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site Designation COU 5 Lignite Resource Area Designation COU 16 Area of Constraint and Mineral Development		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP	To promote compact urban forms that respect the individual character, setting and identity of settlements to protect the visual amenity and rural character of the countryside		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact

<p>RELIGION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for negative differential impact because of the restrictive nature of these policies in terms of development. • Due to spatial distribution of these policy area designations there is potential for differential impact on religious groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the exception of 6 wards, 5 of which are majority Protestant/Other, all others within the Districts contain CPA/Greenbelt policies and designations. CPA/Green Belt Policies and Designations will have a positive and negative impact upon on religious Groups. • Possible negative impact on Protestants/Others due to higher representation in the Giants Causeway World Heritage Site Distinctive and Supportive setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt policy impact both negative and positive – therefore impact broadly neutral. • Giants Causeway World Heritage Site Distinctive and Supportive Setting policies/designations impact both negative and positive – therefore impact broadly neutral.
<p>POLITICAL OPINION</p>	<p>DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME</p>		

<p>AGE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of countryside and coast policies and designations, the positive (protection of countryside) and negative (development restriction) impacts could have a differential impact on people of different ages (particularly the elderly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even distribution of CPA/Green Belt and Giants Causeway World Heritage Site Distinctive and Supportive Setting designations compared with age. 	<p>N/A</p>
<p>DISABILITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of countryside and coast policies and designations, the positive (protection of countryside) and negative (development restriction) impacts could have a differential impact on disabled people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower representation of the Disabled in CPA/ Green Belt and Giants Causeway World Heritage Site Distinctive and Support Setting. 	<p>N/A</p>

<p>DEPENDANTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of countryside and coast policies and designations, the positive (protection of countryside) and negative (development restriction) impacts could have a differential impact on people with dependants and those without. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even distribution of CPA/Green Belt and Giants Causeway World Heritage Site Distinctive and Supportive Setting designations compared with dependants. 	<p>N/A</p>
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EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016			
GROUP 12 PUBLIC SERVICES & UTILITIES	Policy PSU 1 Water Course Management Policy PSU 2 Ground and Surface Water Resources Policy ENV 4 Development Adjacent to Main Rivers		
GENERAL AIM OF POLICY	To provide access for essential maintenance of water courses; protection of existing surface and ground water resources from inappropriate development over the life time of the plan.		
SECTION 75 GROUP	Implications of policy for section 75 Group	Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group	Mitigation of Impact
RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is potential for negative differential impact because of the restrictive nature of these policies in terms of development • Possible differential impact on different religious groups due to spatial implication of policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential differential negative impact on Protestant and other majority (15 of the 24 wards within flood plains/areas prone to flooding lay within Protestant/Other majority wards) due to restricted development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impact both positive and negative – therefore broadly neutral
POLITICAL OPINION	DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME.		

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – NORTHERN AREA DRAFT PLAN 2016

<p>GROUP 13 TOURISM</p>	<p>Policy TOU 1 Tourist Facilities and Attractions Policy TOU 2 Tourist Accommodation Within Settlements Policy TOU 3 Tourist Accommodation in The Countryside Policy TOU 4 Camping and Caravans Policy TOU 5 Amusement Arcades Designation COU 1 Limavady Green Belt Designation COU 2 Dungiven Green Belt Designation COU 3 Coleraine/Ballymoney Green Belt Designation COU 4 Antrim Coast and Glens Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 5 Causeway Coast Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 6 North Derry Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 7 The Sperrins Countryside Policy Area Designation COU 8 The River Bann Corridor Countryside Policy Area Policy COU 1 Rathlin Island Policy COU 2 The Giants Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Designation COU 3 The Distinctive Setting of The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Policy COU 4The Distinctive Landscape Setting of The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site Designation COU 13 The Supportive Landscape Setting of The Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site Policy COU 14 The Supportive Landscape Setting of The Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site</p>		
<p>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY</p>	<p>To promote a sustainable approach to tourism development through protection of both natural and Built Heritage assets such as Giants Causeway World Heritage Site.</p>		
<p>SECTION 75 GROUP</p>	<p>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</p>	<p>Assessed Potential Effect on Section 75 Group</p>	<p>Mitigation of Impact</p>

RELIGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the spatial implications of tourism policies there may be differential impacts on people of different religions / political opinion due to differential access to employment opportunities / resources. • There is potential for a negative impact due to restrictive nature of countryside policies (CPA/Green Belt etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential negative impact on Protestant/Other Majority within the Giants Causeway Distinctive and supportive setting due to restrictive nature of policies • Potential negative differential impact upon wards which contain CPA/Green Belt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impact both positive and negative – therefore broadly neutral
POLITICAL OPINION	<p>DUE TO THE CORRELATION OF OVER 0.8 BETWEEN POLITICAL OPINION AND RELIGION AT DISTRICT COUNCIL LEVEL, THE CONSEQUENCES AND POTENTIAL EFFECTS ARE REGARDED TO HAVE THE SAME IMPACTS. MITIGATION OF IMPACT IS ALSO THE SAME</p>		

8.0 Consideration of Comments Received and Department's Response

- 8.1 As a result of the public consultation on the Draft Plan and Equality Impact Assessment, the Department received approximately fifteen representations which could be considered to relate to EQIA or Section 75 issues. As was done for the other representations, these representations / objections have been grouped into similar themes and are summarised in Table 15 below, together with the Department's comments and decision in relation to the adopted Plan.
- 8.2 A number of policies have been either deleted or modified since publication of the Draft Plan. This has been as a consequence of existing and evolving Regional Planning Policies, other material considerations or in response to suggestions made by the PAC. However, the general aims of the Draft Plan have remained intact and the assessment of the Plan's impact, in terms of equality, still remains valid.
- 8.3 The Adoption Statement, which this EQIA accompanies, lists the PAC Recommendations, by subject, in the order set out in the PAC Reports and the Department's response to that recommendation. The Adoption Statement does not include any reference to objections where the PAC has made no specific recommendations (as is the case with the equality objections) or where it has recommended that there be no change to the Plan and this recommendation has been accepted by the Department.

Table 15: Summary of EQIA Objections, Departmental Comments and Final Decision

OBJECTION ISSUES	DEPARTMENT COMMENTS	DEPARTMENT DECISION
There is a lack of EQIA, which needs to be addressed.	The EQIA was indeed undertaken in 2005 on the Draft Plan – as Technical Supplement 12. It has carefully screened the policies, identified and considered likely impacts, mitigating where appropriate – to reduce / minimise any negative impacts of the Plan. This EQIA document furthers the EQIA process and sets out the arrangements for ongoing monitoring.	No change is needed to Plan.
More land is needed in small settlements such as Burnfoot, Largy, Waterfoot and Armoy – for housing to fairly accommodate the respective Protestants / Catholics.	No hamlets within the Plan Area have had land zoned for housing. In the hamlets, where potential development is small scale, land is not zoned for specific purposes to ensure flexibility. Similarly, villages are assessed against planning and environmental criteria – in line with the settlement hierarchy of the RDS.	The Department has considered the objections and is content that housing allocations when applicable have been distributed fairly across the Plan Area. No change is needed to Plan.

<p>Within the context of Equality of Opportunity the southern boundaries of the proposed development limit GH1 curtails the growth aspirations of the community to the south of the town.</p>	<p>The settlement development limit of Garvagh has been defined to provide some scope for development in recognition of the town's role in providing a range of services and facilities, economic growth and sustaining a vibrant rural community.</p>	<p>The Department has considered the objection and considers that no change to the Plan is required.</p>
<p>Limits should provide opportunity for social & economic development to maintain cultural diversity & cultural tolerance. Plan should reflect where Protestants & Catholics live & provide opportunity for mixed area.</p>	<p>By providing housing opportunities in all settlements throughout the Plan areas all religious groups and people with differing political opinion have been catered for.</p>	<p>The Department has considered the objection and considers that no change to the Plan is required.</p>
<p>Objects to RSO 2nd criterion as accessibility to alternatives may be compromised & affect mobility of elderly. Policy does not identify that development in urban & out-of-town locations inevitably affects viability of village & hamlet community uses.</p>	<p>Policy RSO 2 was withdrawn. Regional policy addresses issue of concern.</p>	<p>Withdrawal of Policy RSO 2 negates impacts / assessment of this objection. No further change is needed to Plan.</p>
<p>The extension of CPA & GB, together with dezoning of lands around town & villages will cause house prices to increase beyond affordability levels for young people, leaving the elderly, causing stagnation in settlements through disinvestment.</p>	<p>Greenbelt policies and designations withdrawn.</p>	<p>Withdrawal of Greenbelt and Countryside Policy Areas negates impacts / assessment of this objection.</p>
<p>Objection to restriction in policy HOU 3 limiting apartments on sites outside designated areas. Can't assume all will be 2nd homes. Need for apartments to address housing need, e.g. single parents, sheltered accommodation, young professionals. Segregation may create issues.</p>	<p>The PAC has recommended removal of Policy HOU 3.</p>	<p>The Department agrees with the view of the PAC that proposals should be assessed on own merits and in the context of other Plan designations and policies. Policy HOU 3 has been withdrawn.</p>

9.0 Publication of the Results of the EQIA

- 9.1 This EQIA is now available in conjunction with the Northern Area Plan 2016. It can be viewed on the Planning Portal at www.planningni.gov.uk and hard copies are also available on request. The document may also be made available in alternative formats. Please contact the Council to discuss your requirements at:

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10.0 Monitoring For Adverse Impact In The Future

- 10.1 Following the transfer of planning powers to local councils in April 2015, the Northern Area Plan 2016 becomes the local development plan for the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council until it adopts its own Local Development Plan. Therefore, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the actions being proposed and limit any adverse impacts, the Council will monitor the information it obtains in relation to the indicators used within this document. This will help identify further adverse impacts and enable the Council to consider if further mitigating action is necessary.

APPENDIX 1

Policy Groupings within Draft Northern Area Plan 2016 for Equality Impact Assessment Screening. (Policies removed from the adopted Plan are struck-through)

Group 1: Settlements
Designation SET 1 Settlement Hierarchy
Policy SET 2 Development Within Settlement Development Limits
Policy SET 3 Proposals on Development Opportunity Sites
Policy SET 4 Improving the Quality of New Non-Residential Development

Group 2: Housing
Allocation HOU 1 Housing Distribution
Policy HOU 2 Phasing
Policy HOU 3 Apartment Development in Settlements With Pressure For Second Homes
Policy HOU 4 Maintaining the Residential Stock
Policy HOU 5 Meeting Community Housing Needs
Policy HOU 6 Conversion of Buildings for Multiple Developments
Policy HOU 2 Social and Supported Housing
Allocation HOU 3 Social Housing Allocation
Policy HOU 4 Use of Dwellings for Multiple Occupation
Policy SET 2 Development Within Settlement Development Limits

Group 3: Industry, Business and Distribution-Economic Development
Allocation IND 1 Proposed Industrial/Business/Distribution Land
Allocation ECD 1 Economic Development

Group 4: Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation
Policy OSR 1 Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths

Group 5: Commerce
Policy RSO 1 Developments Attracting Large Numbers of People
Policy RSO 2 Facilities and Services at Local Centres
Policy RSO 3 Protection of Existing Commercial Uses
Policy RSO 4 Shop Fronts
Policy RTC 1 Security Grilles and Shutters
Designation BYT 01 Town Centre
Designation BYLC 01 Rodeing Local Centre
Designation CET 01 Town Centre
Designation CELC 01-08 Local Centres
Designation GHDC 01 District Centre <i>GHT 01 Town Centre</i>
Designation KADC 01 District Centre <i>KAT 01 Town Centre</i>
Designation PHT 01 Town Centre
Designation PHLC 01 Local Centre
Designation PTT 01 Town Centre
Designation PTLC 01 Local Centre
Designation LYT 01 Town Centre

Designation DGDC 01 District Centre DGT 01 Town Centre
Designation DGDC 01 District Centre
Designation DGDC 01 District Centre
Designation BET 01 Town Centre
Designation BSDC 01 District Centre BST 01 Town Centre
Designation CLDC 01 District Centre CLT 01 Town Centre

Group 6: Development Opportunity Sites
Policy SET 2 Development Within Settlement Development Limits
Policy SET 3 Proposals on Development Opportunity Sites

Group 7: Community Uses
Policy ECU 1 Education Health Community and Cultural Facilities
Policy ECU 2 Protection of Community Uses

Group 8: Transportation
Policy TRA 1 Rural Route Protection
Proposal TRA 1 Rural Route Protection
Policy TRA 3 Rural Road Improvement Schemes
Proposal TRA 4 Rural Road Improvement Schemes
Policy TRA 5 Road Schemes and Development
Policy TRA 6 Public Transport, Walking and Cycling
Policy TRA 7 Protection of the A26 Junction with A44 (Cloghmills) Park and Ride/Park and Share Site
Proposal TRA 2 A26 Junction with A44 (Cloghmills) Park and Ride/Park and Share Site

Group 9: Environment and Conservation
Policy ENV 1 Biodiversity
Policy ENV 1 Local Landscape Policy Areas
Policy ENV 2 Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance
Policy ENV 3 Trees
Policy ENV 4 Development Adjacent to a Main River
Policy ENV 6 Areas of Townscape/Village Character
Policy ENV 5 Area of Significant Archaeological Interest

Group 10: Minerals
Policy MIN 1 Protection of the Lignite Resource
Policy MIN 1 Natural Mineral Reserves – Hydrocarbon Extraction
Designation COU 5 Lignite Resource Area
Designation COU 16 Areas of Constraint and Mineral and Development

Group 11: Countryside
Designation COU 1 Limavady Green Belt
Designation COU 2 Dungiven Green Belt
Designation COU 3 Coleraine/Ballymoney Green Belt
Designation COU 4 Antrim Coast and Glens Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 5 Causeway Coast Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 6 North Derry Countryside Policy Area

Designation COU 7 The Sperrins Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 8 The River Bann Corridor Countryside Policy Area
Policy COU 1 Rathlin Island
Policy COU 2 The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site
Designation COU 3 The Distinctive Setting of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site
Policy COU 4 The Distinctive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site
Designation COU 13 The Supportive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site
Policy COU 14 The Supportive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site
Designation COU 5 Lignite Resource Area
Designation COU 16 Areas of Constraint and Mineral and Development

Group 12: Public Utilities and Services
Policy PSU 1 Watercourse Management
Policy PSU 2 Ground and Surface Water Resources

Group 13: Tourism
Policy TOU 1 Tourist Facilities and Attractions
Policy TOU 2 Tourist Accommodation Within Settlements
Policy TOU 3 Tourist Accommodation in The Countryside
Policy TOU 4 Camping and Caravans
Policy TOU 5 Existing Caravan Parks outside Settlement Development Limits
Policy TOU 6 Amusement Arcades
Designation COU 1 Limavady Green Belt
Designation COU 2 Dungiven Green Belt
Designation COU 3 Coleraine/Ballymoney Green Belt
Designation COU 4 Antrim Coast and Glens Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 5 Causeway Coast Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 6 North Derry Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 7 The Sperrins Countryside Policy Area
Designation COU 8 The River Bann Corridor Countryside Policy Area
Policy COU 1 Rathlin Island
Policy COU 2 The Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site
Designation COU 3 The Distinctive Setting of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site
Policy COU 4 The Distinctive Setting of the Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast World Heritage Site
Designation COU 13 The Supportive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site
Policy COU 14 The Supportive Landscape Setting of the Giant's Causeway World Heritage Site

APPENDIX 2
RESULTS OF SCREENING EXERCISE

APPENDIX 2

RESULTS OF SCREENING: MATRIX SHOWING WHICH POLICY GROUPINGS AFFECTS THE SPECIFIC SECTION 75 GROUPS.

	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency
Group 1 Settlements	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 2 Housing	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√
Group 3 Industry	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	X
Group 4 Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√
Group 5 Commerce	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 6 Development Opportunity Sites	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 7 Community Uses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 8 Transportation	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 9 Environment and Conservation	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 10 Minerals	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 11	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√

Countryside									
Group 12 Public Services and Utilities	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 13 Tourism	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Totals	7		0	5	0	0	1	3	3

APPENDIX 3
KEY CENSUS DATA 2001 and 2011

Table 1: Table showing Wards and the Settlements within them: Ballymoney Borough

Wards	Towns and Villages partly or wholly contained within these wards
Ballyhoe+Corkey	Corkey Loughguile Magherahoney
Benvardin	Ballybogy Derrykeighan Dervock
Carnany	Ballymoney
Cloghmills	Cloghmills
Dervock	Dervock Dunaghy
Dunloy	Dunloy
Fairhill	Ballymoney Carneatly
Glebe	Ballymoney
Killoquin Lower	Finvoy Rasharkin
Killoquin Upper	Rasharkin
Knockaholet	-----
Newhill	Ballymoney
Route	Ballymoney
Seacon	Ballymoney Balnamore
Stranocum	Bushvale Stranocum
The Vow	Bendooragh

Table 2: Table showing Wards and the Settlements within them: Coleraine Borough

Wards	Towns and Villages partly or wholly contained within these wards
Agivey	Castleroe Clarehill Glenkeen Moneydig
Atlantic	Portrush Portstewart
Ballysally	Coleraine
Castlerock	Articlave Castlerock
Central	Coleraine
Churchland	Coleraine
Cross Glebe	Coleraine
Dundooan	Ballyrashane Coleraine Portstewart
Dunluce	Ballyrashane Ballytober Bushmills Portballintrea
Garvagh	Craigavole Garvagh Glenullin
Hopefield	Portrush
Kilrea	Boveedy Drumgarner Kilrea
Knocklynn	Coleraine
Macosquin	Macosquin
Mountsandel	Coleraine
Portstewart	Portstewart
Ringsend	Boleran Ringsend
Royal Portrush	Portrush
Strand	Portstewart
The Cuts	Castleroe Coleraine
University	Coleraine
Waterside	Coleraine

Table 3: Table showing Wards and the Settlements within them: Limavady Borough

Wards	Towns and Villages partly or wholly contained within these wards
Aghanloo	Artikelly Limavady
Ballykelly	Ballykelly
Coolessan	Limavady
Dungiven	Dungiven
Enagh	Limavady
Feeny	Dernaflaw Feeny Foreglen
Forest	Ardagarvan Drumsum
Glack	Glack
Greysteel	Ballykelly Greysteel
Greystone	Limavady
Magilligan	Bellarena Shanvey
Rathbrady	Limavady
Roeside	Limavady
The highlands	Burnfoot Dernaflaw Gortnahey Largy
Upper Glenshane	Dungiven

Table 4: Table showing Wards and the Settlements within them: Moyle District

Wards	Towns and Villages partly or wholly contained within these wards
Armoy	Armoy Cromaghs
Ballylough	Bushmills
Bonamargy+ Ratlin	Ballycastle
Bushmills	Bushmills
Carnmoon	Liscolman Mosside
Dalriada	Ballycastle
Dunserverick	Lisnagunogue
Glenaan	Cushendall
Glenariff	Cushendall Glenariff Waterfoot
Glendun	Cushendun Knocknacarry
Glenshesk	Ballyvoy
Glentaise	Ballycastle
Kinebane	Ballintoy
Knocklayd	Ballycastle
Mosside+Moyarget	Mosside

2001 CENSUS TABLES 5 – 21

Table 5: Population by Religious Composition – Limavady Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)					
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	Other Philosophies	None	Total Pop
Limavady	57% (18345)	42% (13477)	0% (45)	1% (555)	32422
Aghanloo	41% (1332)	57% (1867)	0% (4)	2% (57)	3260
Ballykelly	51% (959)	47% (885)	0% (4)	2% (25)	1873
Coolessan	62% (1087)	36% (632)	0% (-)	2% (27)	1746
Dungiven	96% (2031)	4% (90)	0% (-)	0% (3)	2124
Feeny	90% (1828)	10% (197)	0% (-)	0% (12)	2037
Forest	51% (1212)	48% (1137)	0% (3)	1% (32)	2384
Glack	63% (1151)	36% (666)	0% (7)	1% (14)	1838
Greysteel	59% (2219)	35% (1302)	0% (9)	6% (220)	3750
Greystone	49% (829)	49% (829)	0% (-)	2% (21)	1679
Magilligan	56% (1204)	42% (907)	0% (9)	2% (34)	2154
Rathbrady	31% (512)	67% (1088)	0% (3)	2% (31)	1634
Roeside	33% (482)	66% (969)	0% (-)	1% (15)	1466
The Highlands	44% (709)	55% (888)	0% (3)	1% (12)	1612
Upper Glenshane	87% (1758)	13% (267)	0% (-)	0% (-)	2025
TOTAL	57% (18345)	42% (13477)	0% (45)	1% (555)	32422

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

Table 6: Population by Religious Composition – Ballymoney District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)					
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	None	Not Stated	Total Pop
Ballymoney	32% (8578)	66% (17814)	0% (29)	2% (473)	26894
Ballyhoe and Corkey	93% (1552)	7% (121)	0% (-)	0% (3)	1676
Bonvardin	5% (87)	94% (1507)	0% (-)	1% (16)	1610
Carnany	18% (313)	79% (1402)	0% (4)	3% (60)	1779
Cloghmills	41% (791)	57% (1098)	0% (-)	1% (27)	1916
Dervock	7% (105)	90% (1319)	0% (-)	3% (43)	1467
Dunloy	85% (1602)	15% (280)	0% (-)	0% (3)	1885
Fairhill	18% (300)	79% (1343)	0% (3)	3% (48)	1694
Glebe	15% (265)	82% (1408)	1% (11)	2% (39)	1723
Killoquin Lower	38% (628)	61% (1007)	0% (-)	1% (19)	1654
Killoquin Upper	56% (822)	43% (630)	0% (-)	1% (10)	1462
Knockaholet	35% (530)	63% (954)	0% (-)	2% (27)	1511
Newhill	12% (223)	85% (1586)	0% (-)	3% (62)	1871
Route	24% (366)	74% (1103)	0% (6)	2% (24)	1499
Seacon	12% (230)	86% (1688)	0% (-)	2% (46)	1964
Stranocum	17% (245)	81% (1174)	0% (-)	2% (27)	1446
The Vow	30% (519)	69% (1176)	0% (-)	21% (1)	1716
TOTAL	32% (8578)	66% (17814)	0% (29)	2% (473)	26894

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

Table 7: Population by Religious Composition – Coleraine Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)					
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant and Other	None	Not Stated	Total Pop
Coleraine	27% (15321)	69% (39086)	0% (256)	3% (1656)	56315
Agivey	24% (502)	73% (1536)	0% (3)	2% (51)	2092
Atlantic	30% (774)	64% (1654)	1% (17)	5% (122)	2567
Ballysally	17% (4620)	78% (2175)	1% (14)	5% (136)	2787
Castlerock	18% (542)	79% (2378)	0% (5)	3% (85)	3010
Central	22% (400)	74% (1324)	0% (6)	3% (50)	1780
Churchland	38% (886)	59% (1382)	0% (3)	2% (54)	2325
Cross Glebe	25% (631)	72% (1840)	0% (5)	3% (70)	2546
Dundooan	19% (544)	78% (2232)	1% (19)	3% (76)	2871
Dunluce	5% (101)	93% (1947)	0% (3)	2% (37)	2088
Garvagh	46% (1135)	54% (1334)	0% (3)	1% (19)	2491
Hopefield	20% (656)	74% (2391)	0% (16)	5% (171)	3234
Kilrea	65% (1611)	34% (832)	0% (4)	1% (20)	2467
Knocklynn	16% (540)	79% (2672)	1% (46)	4% (125)	3383
Macosquin	10% (206)	89% (1880)	0% (-)	2% (36)	2122
Mountsandel	26% (462)	70% (1241)	1% (11)	3% (61)	1775
Portstewart	38% (806)	57% (1205)	0% (10)	4% (81)	2102
Ringsend	53% (1075)	47% (985)	0% (3)	1% (16)	2079
Royal Portrush	28% (669)	67% (1608)	1% (20)	4% (102)	2399
The Strand	44% (1229)	54% (1509)	0% (7)	2% (60)	2805
The Cuts	20% (820)	77% (3240)	1% (24)	3% (119)	4203
University	24% (617)	73% (1910)	1% (15)	2% (74)	2616
Waterside	25% (653)	70% (1807)	1% (25)	4% (91)	2575
TOTAL	27% (15321)	69% (39082)	0% (256)	3% (1656)	56315

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

Table 8: Population by Religious Composition – Moyle District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)

Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	None	Not Stated	Total Pop
Armoy	45% (420)	54% (505)	0% (-)	1% (17)	942
Ballylough	2% (15)	97% (915)	0% (-)	1% (10)	940
Bonamargy + Rathlin	67% (628)	31% (288)	0% (3)	2% (21)	940
Bushmills	3% (26)	95% (723)	0% (-)	2% (12)	761
Carnmon	2% (20)	97% (791)	0% (-)	1% (4)	815
Dalriada	83% (1309)	15% (243)	0% (5)	2% (25)	1582
Dunserverick	7% (56)	90% (694)	0% (-)	3% (24)	774
Glenan	98% (1242)	2% (26)	0% (-)	0% (-)	1268
Glenariff	96% (1513)	4% (59)	0% (-)	0% (5)	1577
Glendun	97% (1046)	3% (35)	0% (-)	0% (3)	1084
Glenshesk	93% (875)	6% (59)	0% (-)	1% (7)	941
Glentaise	81% (876)	17% (180)	0% (3)	2% (18)	1077
Kinbane	36% (294)	61% (497)	1% (5)	2% (15)	811
Knocklayd	76% (1206)	23% (365)	0% (3)	1% (21)	1595
Mosside Moyarget	10% (80)	87% (721)	0% (-)	3% (22)	823
TOTAL	60% (9606)	38% (6101)	0% (20)	1% (206)	15933

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

Table 9: Population by Political Opinion – Limavady Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Bellarena Includes: Aghanloo Ballykelly Glack Greysteel Magilligan	40.28% (3084)	31.02% (2375)	0	28.69% (2197)
Benbradagh Includes: Dungiven Feeney Forest The Highlands	53.16% (3588)	21.46% (1449)	0	25.38% (1713)
Limavady Town Includes: Coolessan Enagh Greystone Rathbrady Roeside	6.09% (419)	37.62% (2587)	9.34% (642)	31.36% (2157)
TOTAL	35.08% (7091)	31.72% (6411)	3.18% (642)	30.02% (6067)

Source: 2001 Local Government Election Results

Table 10: Population by Political Opinion – Ballymoney Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Ballymoney Town Includes: Carnany Fairhill Glebe Route	7.42% (459)	42.9% (2654)	10.02% (620)	39.66% (3733)
Bann Valley Includes: Clogh Mills Dunloy Killoquin Lower Killoquin Upper Seacon The Vow	29.18% (2174)	40.88% (3046)	0	29.94% (2231)
Bushvale Includes Ballyhoe+Corkey Benvardin Dervock Knockaholet Stranocum.	18.04% (1017)	45.89% (2588)	0	36.07% (2034)
TOTAL	17.76% (3650)	40.32% (8288)	0	38.91% (7998)

Source: 2001 Local Government Election Results

Table 11: Population by Political Opinion – Coleraine Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Bann Includes: Agivey Castlerock Garvagh Kilrea Macosquin Ringsend	21.98% (2249)	39.01% (3992)	11.16% (1142)	27.84% (2849)
Coleraine Central Includes: Central Churchland Knocklynn Mountsandel The Cuts Waterside	10.48% (1232)	44.70% (5253)	4.32% (508)	40.49% (4758)
Coleraine East Includes: Ballysally Cross Glebe Dundooan Dunluce University	4.37% (368)	41.79% (3517)	10.31% (868)	43.51% (3662)
Skerries Includes: Atlantic Hopefield Portstewart Royal Portrush Strand	11.22% (988)	33.41% (2940)	16.34% (1438)	39.02% (3434)
TOTAL	12.34% (4837)	40.06% (15702)	10.09% (3956)	37.51% (14703)

Source: 2001 Local Government Election Results

Table 12: Population by Political Opinion – Moyle District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Ballycastle Includes: Bonamargy+Rathlin Dalriada Glentaisie Kinebane Knocklayd	26.25% (1082)	17.56% (724)	15.23% (628)	40.95% (1688)
Giants Causeway Includes: Ballylough Bushmills Carnmoon Dunseverick Moss-side and Moyarget	2.43% (76)	51.30% (1602)	12.46% (389)	33.81% (1056)
Glens Includes: Armoy Gleann Glenariff Glendun Glenshesk	30.04% (1213)	4.81% (194)	33.27% (1343)	31.88% (1287)
TOTAL	21.01% (2371)	22.34% (2520)	20.92% (2360)	35.73% (4031)

Source: 2001 Local Government Election Results

Table 13: Age Make up of wards: Ballymoney Borough

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	16-64 (16-59/64)	65+ (60/65+)
Ballyhoe & Corkey	27%	63% (61%)	10% (12%)
Benvardin	23%	65% (63%)	14% (14%)
Carnany	25%	63% (61%)	12% (14%)
Clogh Mills	23%	65% (63%)	12% (14%)
Dervock	21%	64% (61%)	15% (18%)
Dunloy	30%	60% (59%)	10% (11%)
Fairhill	21%	63% (60%)	16% (19%)
Glebe	19%	61% (58%)	20% (23%)
Killoquin Lower	24%	61% (58%)	15% (18%)
Killoquin Upper	24%	64% (62%)	12% (14%)
Knockaholet	24%	63% (61%)	13% (15%)
Newhill	26%	63% (61%)	11% (13%)
Route	18%	61% (58%)	21% (24%)
Seacon	22%	64% (62%)	14% (16%)
Stranocum	22%	63% (61%)	15% (17%)
The Vow	25%	63% (60%)	12% (15%)
BALLYMONEY	23%	63% (61%)	14% (16%)

Source: 2001 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 14: Age Make up of wards: Coleraine Borough

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	16-64 (16-59/64)	65+ (60/65+)
Agivey	23%	62% (60%)	15% (17%)
Atlantic	21%	65% (62%)	14% (17%)
Ballysally	31%	64% (62%)	5% (7%)
Castlerock	23%	63% (60%)	14% (17%)
Central	16%	59% (56%)	25% (28%)
Churchland	24%	59% (57%)	17% (19%)
Cross Glebe	29%	63% (60%)	8% (11%)
Dundooan	20%	66% (63%)	14% (17%)
Dunluce	18%	63% (60%)	19% (22%)
Garvagh	23%	61% (58%)	16% (19%)
Hopefield	24%	60% (57%)	16% (19%)
Kilrea	26%	60% (58%)	14% (16%)
Knocklynn	29%	64% (64%)	7% (8%)
Macosquin	21%	66% (63%)	13% (16%)
Mountsandel	16%	62% (58%)	22% (26%)
Portstewart	15%	63% (60%)	22% (25%)
Ringsend	23%	65% (67%)	12% (15%)
Royal Portrush	16%	62% (59%)	22% (25%)
Strand	15%	68% (66%)	17% (19%)
The Cuts	26%	66% (63%)	8% (11%)
University	19%	67% (65%)	14% (16%)
Waterside	24%	63% (60%)	13% (16%)
COLERAINE	22%	63% (61%)	15% (17%)

Source: 2001 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 15: Age Make up of wards: Limavady Borough

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	16-64 (16-59/64)	65+ (60/65+)
Aghanloo	29%	65% (63%)	6% (8%)
Ballykelly	25%	64% (63%)	11% (12%)
Coolessan	25%	65% (63%)	10% (12%)
Dungiven	29%	61% (59%)	10% (12%)
Enagh	29%	62% (60%)	9% (11%)
Feeny	29%	63% (61%)	8% (10%)
Forest	28%	65% (63%)	7% (9%)
Glack	23%	66% (64%)	11% (13%)
Greysteel	28%	67% (66%)	5% (6%)
Greystone	26%	64% (61%)	10% (13%)
Magilligan	18%	69% (67%)	13% (15%)
Rathbrady	18%	70% (66%)	12% (16%)
Roeside	13%	62% (59%)	25% (38%)
The Highland	25%	64% (62%)	11% (13%)
Upper Glenshane	28%	64% (62%)	8% (10%)
LIMAVADY	25%	65% (63%)	10% (12%)

Source: 2001 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 16: Age Make up of wards: Moyle District

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	26-64 (16-59/64)	65+ (60/65+)
Armoy	26%	63% (61%)	11% (13%)
Ballylough	21%	65% (62%)	14% (17%)
Bonomargy & Ratlin	14%	58% (54%)	28% (32%)
Bushmills	20%	60% (58%)	20% (22%)
Carnmoon	19%	62% (59%)	19% (22%)
Dalriada	30%	60% (58%)	10% (12%)
Duserverick	19%	62% (60%)	19% (21%)
Gleenan	22%	64% (64%)	14% (16%)
Glenariff	28%	62% (60%)	10% (12%)
Glendun	24%	60% (57%)	16% (19%)
Glenhesk	25%	59% (56%)	16% (19%)
Glentaise	24%	62% (59%)	14% (17%)
Kinbane	19%	66% (63%)	15% (18%)
Knocklayd	28%	64% (61%)	8% (11%)
Mosside & Moyarget	23%	62% (58%)	15% (19%)
MOYLE	23%	62% (59%)	15% (18%)

Source: 2001 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 17: Male and Female Employment Levels (Part-time and Full-time) by District

	Male Full Time	Male Part Time	Male	Female Full Time	Female Part Time	Female	Total
Ballymoney	44.29% (3,143)	6.82% (484)	51.12% (3,627)	27.20% (1,930)	21.67% (1,538)	48.87% (3,468)	1.08% (7,095)
Coleraine	38.06% (8,349)	8.62% (1,892)	46.69% (10,241)	26.30% (5,769)	27% (5,922)	53.30% (11,691)	3.33% (21,932)
Limavady	44.92% (3,959)	6.91% (609)	51.83% (4,568)	24.58% (2,166)	23.60% (2,080)	48.17% (4,246)	1.34% (8,814)
Moyle	30.24% (1,009)	11.84% (395)	42.07% (1,404)	24.69% (824)	33.23% (1,109)	57.92% (1,933)	0.51% (3,337)
Northern Ireland	40.26% (265,293)	7.57% (49,892)	47.84% (315,185)	26.63% (175,504)	25.52% (168,156)	52.16% (343,660)	658,845

Source: 2003 Northern Ireland Census of Employment

Table 18: Ballymoney Borough; Wards Contained Wholly/Partly Within Green Belt/CPA

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	CPA/GREEN BELT
BALLYHOE + CORKEY	93%	7%	YES
BENVARDIN	5%	93%	YES
CARNANY	17%	79%	YES
CLOGH MILLS	41%	57%	NO
DERVOCK	7%	90%	YES
DUNLOY	85%	15%	YES
FAIRHILL	18%	79%	YES
GLEBE	15%	82%	YES
KILLOQUIN LOWER	38%	61%	YES
KILLOQUIN UPPER	56%	43%	YES
KNOCKAHOLET	35%	63%	YES
NEWHILL	12%	85%	YES
ROUTE	24%	74%	YES
SEACON	12%	86%	YES
STRANOCUM	17%	81%	NO
THE VOW	30%	69%	YES
TOTAL	32%	66%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings

Table 19: Coleraine Borough; Wards Contained Wholly/Partly Within Green Belt/CPA

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	CPA/GREEN BELT
AGIVEY	24%	73%	YES
ATLANTIC	30%	64%	YES
BALLYSALLY	17%	78%	YES
CASTLEROCK	18%	79%	YES
CENTRAL	23%	74%	NO
CHURHLAND	38%	59%	YES
CROSS GLEBE	25%	72%	YES
DUNDOOAN	19%	78%	YES
DUNLUCE*	5%	93%	YES
GARVAGH	46%	54%	YES
HOPEFIELD	20%	74%	YES
KILREA	65%	34%	YES
KNOCKLYNN	16%	79%	YES
MACOSQUIN	10%	89%	YES
MOUNT SANDEL	26%	70%	YES
PORTSTEWART	38%	57%	YES
RINGSEND	52%	48%	YES
ROYAL PORTRUSH*	28%	67%	YES
STRAND	44%	54%	YES
THE CUTS	20%	77%	YES
UNIVERSITY	24%	73%	YES
WATERSIDE	25%	70%	YE

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings. * Indicates wards located wholly/partly within the Distinctive and Supportive Setting of the Giants Causeway World Heritage Site.

Table 20: Limavady Borough; Wards Contained Wholly/Partly Within Green Belt/CPA

WARDS	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	CPA/GREENBELT
AGHANLOO	41%	57%	YES
BALLYKELLY	51%	47%	YES
COOLESSAN	62%	36%	YES
DUNGIVEN	96%	4%	YES
ENAGH	36%	62%	NO
FEENY	90%	10%	YES
FOREST	51%	48%	YES
GLACK	63%	36%	YES
GREYSTEEL	59%	35%	YES
GREYSTONE	49%	49%	NO
MAGILLIGAN	56%	42%	YES
RATHBRADY	31%	67%	NO
ROESIDE	33%	66%	YES
THE HIGHLAND	44%	55%	YES
UPPER GLENSHANE	87%	13%	YES
TOTALS	57%	42%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings

Table 21: Moyle District; Wards Contained Wholly/Partly Within Green Belt/CPA

WARD	CATHOLIC	PROTESTANT AND OTHER CHRISTIAN	CPA/GREENBELT
ARMOY	45%	54%	YES
BALLYLOUGH	2%	97%	YES
BONAMARGY+ RATHLIN	67%	31%	YES
BUSHMILLS*	3%	95%	YES
CARNMOON	3%	97%	YES
DALRIADA	83%	15%	YES
DUNSEVERICK*	7%	90%	YES
GLENAAN	98%	2%	YES
GLENARIFF	96%	4%	YES
GLENDUN	97%	3%	YES
GLENSHESK	93%	6%	YES
GLENTAISIE	82%	17%	YES
KINBANE	36%	61%	YES
KNOCKLAYD	76%	23%	YES
MOSSIDE+ MOYARGET	10%	88%	YES
TOTAL	60%	38%	

Source: 2001 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings. * Indicates wards located wholly/partly within the Distinctive and Supportive Setting of the Giants Causeway World Heritage Site.

UPDATED 2011 CENSUS TABLES 5a – 17a

Table 5a: Population by Religious Composition – Limavady Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)						
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	Other Philosophies	None	Religion not stated	Total Pop
Aghanloo	39% (1703)	50% (2175)	0% (13)	6% (261)	5% (215)	4367
Ballykelly	47% (827)	43% (749)	0% (7)	6% (104)	4% (66)	1753
Coolessan	60% (860)	30% (431)	0% (3)	5% (69)	4% (59)	1422
Dungiven	90% (1830)	3% (56)	0% (1)	2% (40)	5% (95)	2022
Feeny	82% (1811)	10% (221)	0% (1)	2% (48)	6% (125)	2206
Forest	49% (1192)	40% (982)	0% (6)	5% (127)	6% (142)	2449
Glack	59% (1249)	33% (686)	0% (5)	4% (82)	4% (84)	2106
Greysteel	71% (2618)	18% (655)	0% (11)	5% (173)	6% (214)	3671
Greystone	48% (646)	43% (581)	0% (3)	6% (72)	3% (36)	1338
Magilligan	51% (1235)	38% (921)	0% (11)	6% (144)	4% (96)	2407
Rathbrady	35% (512)	56% (815)	0% (2)	6% (85)	3% (38)	1452
Roeside	36% (518)	53% (759)	0% (6)	7% (100)	3% (46)	1429
The Highlands	45% (880)	46% (910)	0% (8)	3% (68)	5% (103)	1969
Upper Glenshane	82% (2007)	11% (279)	0% (2)	1% (32)	6% (138)	2458
TOTAL	58% (17888)	33% (10220)	0% (79)	4% (1405)	5% (1457)	31049

Source: 2011 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in)

Table 6a: Population by Religious Composition – Ballymoney District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)						
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	Other Philosophies	None	Not Stated	Total Pop
Ballyhoe and Corkey	88% (1668)	6% (111)	0% (0)	2% (44)	4% (72)	1895
Bonvardin	(87)	81% (1695)	0% (9)	9% (193)	5% (111)	2095
Carnary	15% (292)	68% (1368)	0% (9)	10% (205)	6% (125)	1999
Cloghmills	37% (741)	50% (987)	0% (5)	8% (160)	5% (100)	1993
Dervock	9% (143)	76% (1147)	1% (11)	9% (133)	5% (75)	1509
Dunloy	79% (1806)	13% (307)	0% (4)	3% (67)	4% (94)	2278
Fairhill	15% (272)	70% (1255)	1% (17)	10% (173)	5% (81)	1798
Glebe	14% (245)	69% (1185)	1% (21)	10% (175)	5% (93)	1719
Killoquin Lower	32% (602)	54% (1029)	1% (10)	8% (145)	5% (104)	1890
Killoquin Upper	56% (1011)	34% (607)	0% (9)	4% (75)	5% (95)	1797
Knockaholet	33% (561)	55% (926)	1% (9)	7% (118)	4% (63)	1677
Newhill	11% (285)	72% (1802)	1% (11)	10% (261)	6% (148)	2507
Route	20% (307)	64% (972)	1% (12)	10% (152)	6% (86)	1529
Seacon	13% (343)	70% (1888)	1% (24)	11% (296)	5% (133)	2684
Stranocum	19% (337)	66% (1137)	1% (12)	10% (166)	4% (76)	1728
The Vow	26% (552)	61% (1301)	0% (10)	7% (156)	5% (107)	2126
TOTAL	(30%) 9252	(57%) 17717	(0%) 173	(8%) 2519	(5%) 1563	31224

Source: 2011 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in)

Table 7a: Population by Religious Composition – Coleraine Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)						
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant and Other	Other Philosophies	None	Not Stated	Total Pop
Agivey	22% (546)	66% (1645)	0% (7)	8% (200)	4% (101)	2499
Atlantic	26% (609)	50% (1183)	1% (12)	14% (337)	105% (233)	2374
Ballysally	11% (263)	66% (1629)	1% (22)	15% (381)	7% (175)	2470
Castlerock	15% (472)	70% (2180)	1% (28)	9% (284)	55% (1470)	3111
Central	24% (438)	54% (986)	0% (7)	12% (229)	10% (175)	1835
Churchland	37% (909)	42% (1050)	1% (20)	10% (253)	10% (240)	2472
Cross Glebe	20% (525)	61% (1633)	1% (19)	10% (274)	8% (214)	2665
Dundooan	21% (688)	60% (1968)	1% (25)	13% (410)	6% (185)	3276
Dunluce	4% (82)	79% (1572)	1% (13)	10% (189)	7% (134)	1990
Garvagh	45% (1269)	45% (1260)	0% (12)	4% (115)	5% (139)	2795
Hopefield	19% (714)	59% (2240)	1% (28)	13% (498)	8% (290)	3770
Kilrea	64% (1737)	26% (698)	0% (9)	5% (145)	5% (135)	2724
Knocklynn	16% (6270)	65% (2520)	1% (49)	13% (492)	5% (207)	3895
Macosquin	9% (218)	76% (1776)	0% (11)	9% (215)	5% (105)	2325
Mountsandel	27% (501)	52% (971)	1% (24)	12% (229)	8% (154)	1879
Portstewart	28% (507)	46% (831)	1% (22)	14% (255)	10% (184)	1799
Ringsend	47% (1152)	42% (1038)	1% (13)	6% (156)	4% (96)	2455
Royal Portrush	24% (482)	52% 1064	1% (12)	15% (302)	8% (172)	2032
The Strand	36% (1045)	45% 1324	1% (35)	12% (362)	6% (176)	2942
The Cuts	19% (787)	64% 2629	1% (28)	11% (461)	5% (187)	4092
University	20% (582)	58% 1657	2% (45)	15% (430)	6% (159)	2873
Waterside	22% (621)	60% 1670	2% (50)	13% (358)	3% (95)	2794
TOTAL	(25%) 14774	(57%) 33524	(1%) 491	(11%) 6575	(6%) 3703	59067

Source: 2011 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

Table 8a: Population by Religious Composition – Moyle District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)						
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	Other Philosophies	None	Not Stated	Total Pop
Armoy	41% (447)	46% (504)	0% (2)	9% (101)	4% (43)	1097
Ballylough	2% (23)	84% (873)	0% (4)	8% (85)	6% (58)	1043
Bonamargy + Rathlin	59% (517)	23% (199)	1% (11)	9% (79)	8% (73)	879
Bushmills	3% (22)	82% (602)	0% (3)	7% (49)	8% (62)	738
Carnmon	4% (44)	83% (824)	1% (5)	7% (65)	6% (55)	993
Dalriada	75% (1091)	11% (159)	0% (7)	8% (109)	6% (86)	1452
Dunserverick	6% (46)	75% (611)	1% (11)	11% (86)	7% (59)	813
Glenan	85% (1021)	1% (18)	0% (3)	2% (28)	11% (135)	1205
Glenariff	87% (1478)	4% (69)	0% (7)	3% (48)	5% (88)	1690
Glendun	88% (1071)	4% (50)	0% (4)	2% (25)	5% (66)	1216
Glenshesk	84% (839)	6% (63)	0% (2)	2% (24)	7% (65)	993
Glentaise	74% (1002)	12% (166)	0% (6)	7% (90)	7% (90)	1354
Kinbane	39% (348)	46% (413)	0% (0)	8% (71)	7% (65)	897
Knocklayd	69% (1189)	17% (288)	0% (7)	6% (109)	8% (139)	1732
Mosside Moyarget	14% (129)	71% (675)	0% (1)	10% (97)	5% (46)	948
TOTAL	(55%) 9267	(32%) 5514	(0%) 73	(6%) 1066	(7%) 1130	17050

Source: 2011 Census – Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

Table 9a: Population by Political Opinion – Limavady Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Bellarena Includes: Aghanloo Ballykelly Glack Greysteel Magilligan	28.12% (2477)	22.29% (1963)	3.53% (311)	46.06% (4057)
Benbradagh Includes: Dungiven Feeney Forest The Highlands	40.73% (3021)	16.51% (1225)	1.44% (107)	41.32% (3065)
Limavady Town Includes: Coolessan Enagh Greystone Rathbrady Roeside	14.82% (898)	30.39% (1841)	5.45% (330)	49.34% (2989)
TOTAL	28.70% (6396)	22.57% (5029)	3.36% (748)	45.37% (10111)

Source: 2011 Local Government Election Results

Table 10a: Population by Political Opinion – Ballymoney Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Ballymoney Town Includes: Carnany Fairhill Glebe Route	4.65% (306)	37.06% (2437)	5.28% (347)	53.00% (3485)
Bann Valley Includes: Clogh Mills Dunloy Killoquin Lower Killoquin Upper Seacon The Vow	24.04% (2037)	33.68% (2854)	0% (0)	42.28% (3582)
Bushvale Includes Ballyhoe+Corkey Benvardin Dervock Knockaholet Stranocum. Drones	18.30% (1134)	37.51% (2324)	0% (0)	44.19% (2738)
TOTAL	16.37% (3477)	35085% (7615)	1.63% (347)	46.15% (9805)

Source: 2011 Local Government Election Results

Table 11a: Population by Political Opinion – Coleraine Borough (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Bann Includes: Agivey Castlerock Garvagh Kilrea Macosquin Ringsend	18.92% (2077)	38.19% (4192)	2.42% (266)	40.47% (4443)
Coleraine Central Includes: Central Churchland Knocklynn Mountsandel The Cuts Waterside	7.94% (899)	24.15% (2732)	18.33% (2074)	49.57% (5608)
Coleraine East Includes: Ballysally Cross Glebe Dundooan Dunluce University Loughan	3.02% (232)	37.01% (2842)	4.56% (350)	31.96% (2454)
Skerries Includes: Atlantic Hopefield Portstewart Royal Portrush Strand	7.55% (617)	19.46% (1589)	21.62% (1766)	51.37% (4195)
TOTAL	10.03% (3825)	29.78% (11355)	11.68% (4456)	43.79% (16700)

Source: 2001 Local Government Election Results

Table 12a: Population by Political Opinion – Moyle District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Ballycastle Includes: Bonamargy+Rathlin Dalriada Glentaisie Kinebane Knocklayd	20.62% (883)	9.32% (399)	24.36% (1043)	45.70% (1957)
Giants Causeway Includes: Ballylough Bushmills Carnmoon Dunseverick Moss-side and Moyarget	0% (0)	41.19% (1444)	5.56% (170)	47.25% (1446)
Glens Includes: Armoy Gleaan Glenariff Glendun Glenshesk	35.41% (1534)	4.27% (185)	18.12% (785)	42.20% (1828)
TOTAL	20.70% (2417)	17.38% (2028)	17.11% (1998)	44.81% (5231)

Source: 2011 Local Government Election Results

Table 13a: Age Make up of wards: Ballymoney Borough

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	16-64	65+
Ballyhoe & Corkey	25%	63%	12%
Benvardin	22%	67%	12%
Carnany	20%	66%	15%
Clogh Mills	20%	65%	16%
Dervock	18%	65%	17%
Dunloy	25%	63%	12%
Fairhill	22%	59%	19%
Glebe	15%	62%	23%
Killoquin Lower	21%	65%	15%
Killoquin Upper	23%	64%	13%
Knockaholet	20%	64%	16%
Newhill	22%	68%	11%
Route	16%	59%	25%
Seacon	22%	64%	14%
Stranocum	21%	64%	15%
The Vow	24%	63%	13%
BALLYMONEY	21%	64%	15%

Source: 2011Censs – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 14a: Age Make up of wards: Coleraine Borough

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	16-64	65+
Agivey	20%	64%	16%
Atlantic	17%	64%	19%
Central	27%	66%	7%
Churchland	20%	62%	18%
	13%	63%	24%
	23%	64%	13%
Cross Glebe	22%	61%	14%
Dundooan	18%	66%	15%
Dunluce	15%	60%	25%
Garvagh	24%	59%	17%
Hopefield			18%
Kilrea	23%	62%	15%
Knocklynn	22%	67%	11%
Macosquin	21%	63%	16%
Mountsandel	15%	59%	26%
Portstewart	13%	61%	25%
Ringsend	23%	62%	15%
Royal Portrush	13%	63%	24%
Strand	12%	68%	19%
The Cuts	20%	66%	14%
University	14%	73%	14%
Waterside	19%	62%	19%
COLERAINE	19%	64%	17%

Source: 2011 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 15a: Age Make up of wards: Limavady Borough

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	16-64	65+
Aghanloo	27%	65%	9%
Ballykelly	19%	66%	15%
Coolessan	19%	69%	12%
Dungiven	21%	66%	13%
Enagh	22%	66%	12%
Feeny	23%	66%	11%
Forest	21%	66%	12%
Glack	22%	65%	13%
Greysteel	24%	69%	8%
Greystone	21%	63%	16%
Magilligan	15%	67%	17%
Rathbrady	13%	66%	21%
Roeside	13%	60%	27%
The Highland	23%	65%	12%
Upper Glenshane	26%	64%	10%
LIMAVADY	21%	66%	13%

Source: 2011 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 16a: Age Make up of wards: Moyle District

WARDS	AGE		
	0-15	26-64	65+
Armoy	23%	65%	12%
Ballylough	21%	57%	22%
Bonomargy & Ratlin	12%	57%	32%
Bushmills	19%	60%	20%
Carnmoon	23%	60%	17%
Dalriada	19%	64%	17%
Duserverick	17%	64%	19%
Gleenan	18%	64%	18%
Glenariff	24%	64%	12%
Glendun	19%	62%	19%
Glenhesk	19%	64%	18%
Glentaise	23%	62%	15%
Kinbane	19%	64%	17%
Knocklayd	22%	64%	14%
Mosside & Moyarget	20%	65%	15%
MOYLE	20%	63%	17%

Source: 2011 Census – Theme Table on Age of All Persons.

Table 17a: Male and Female Employment Levels (Part-time and Full-time) by District

	Male Full Time	Male Part Time	Male	Female Full Time	Female Part Time	Female	Total
Ballymoney	34.94% (2,364)	9.02% (610)	43.96% (2,974)	23.07% (1,561)	32.96% (2,230)	56.05% (3,792)	0.98% (6,765)
Coleraine	34.11% (7,354)	10.93% (2,357)	45.05% (9,711)	25.12% (5,416)	29.83% (6,430)	54.95% (11,846)	3.18% (21,557)
Limavady	33.86% (2,586)	10.25% (783)	44.09% (3,368)	26.58% (2,030)	29.33% (2,240)	55.90% (4,270)	1.10% (7,638)
Moyle	28.94% (976)	12.27% (414)	41.22% (1,390)	24.64% (831)	34.13% (1,151)	58.78% (1,982)	(3,372)
Northern Ireland	38.64% (267,176)	9.01% (62,292)	47.65% (329,468)	26.59% (183,843)	25.77% (178,190)	52.35% (362,033)	0.49% (691,501)

Source: 2013 Northern Ireland Census of Employment (Updated 09 September 2014)

Tables 18 to 21 relate to Greenbelt and Countryside Policy areas which were withdrawn prior to the Examination in Public, therefore they do not require updating.

**APPENDIX 4
LIST OF CONSULTEES**

List of S75 Consultees (at Draft Plan EQIA Stage)

NI Human Rights Commission
Temple Court
BELFAST
BT1 1NA

NI Equality Commission
Equality House
7 – 9 Shaftesbury Square
BELFAST
BT2 7DP

Equality Forum
SEELB
Grahamsbridge Road
DUNDONALD
BT16 2HS

Rural Community Network
38a Old Town Street
COOKSTOWN
BT80 8EF

Presbyterian Church in Ireland
Church House
Fisherwick Place
BELFAST
BT1 6DW

Church of Ireland
46 Abbey Street
ARMAGH
BT61 7DZ

Methodist Church in Ireland
33 Grange Road
COLERAINE
BT52 1NG

Archbishop S Brady
Ara Coeli
Cathedral Road
ARMAGH
BT61 7QY

Labour Party
Mr Malachi Curran
84 – 86 Main Street
Killough
DOWNPATRICK
BT30 7QD

Ulster Unionist Party
Cunningham House
429 Holywood Road
BELFAST
BT4 2LN

Democratic Unionist Party
256 Ravenhill Road
BELFAST
BT6 8GJ

NI Women's Coalition Party
52 Elmwood Avenue
BELFAST
BT9 6AZ

NI Unionist Party
Parliament Buildings
Stormont
BELFAST
BT4 3SW

Progressive Unionist Party
182 Shankill Road
BELFAST
BT13 2BL

Social Democratic and Labour Party
SDLP HQ
121 Ormeau Road
BELFAST
BT7 1SH

Alliance Party
Mr S. Neeson
88 University Street
BELFAST

UK Unionist Party
10 Hamilton Road
BANGOR
BT20 4LE

Workers Party
Mr Tom French
6 Springfield Road
BELFAST
BT12 7AG

Traveller Movement NI
30 University Street
BELFAST
BT7 1FZ

Sinn Fein
51 – 55 Falls Road
BELFAST

Indian Community Centre
86 Clifton Street
BELFAST
BT13 1AB

NI Council for Ethnic Minorities
Ascot House
24 – 31 Shaftesbury Square
BELFAST
BT2 7DB

NI Pensioners Convention
c/o Transport House
High Street
BELFAST

Chinese Welfare Association
133 – 135 University Street
BELFAST
BT7 1HP

Help the Aged, NI
Ascot House
24 – 31 Shaftesbury Square
BELFAST
BT2 7DB

Age Concern NI
3 Lower Crescent
BELFAST
BT7 1NR

Gingerbread NI
169 University Street
BELFAST
BT7 1HR

Youth Council of NI
Forestview
Purdy's Lane
BELFAST
BT8 7AR

Women Forum NI
72 Jordanstown Road
NEWTOWNABBEY
BT37 0GC

Relate
76 Dublin Road
BELFAST

Women's Support Network
109 – 113 Royal Avenue
BELFAST
BT1 1FF

Women's Information Group
6 Mount Charles
BELFAST
BT7 1NZ

Disability Action
Portside Business Park
189 Airport Road West
BELFAST
BT3 9ED

Men's Project
Parents Advice centre
Franklin House
12 Brunswick Street
BELFAST
BT2 7GE

Royal National Institute for Deaf (NI)
Wilton House
5 College Square North
BELFAST
BT1 6AR

Carers National Assoc. NI
11 Lower Crescent
BELFAST
BT7 1NR

MENCAP
Segal House
4 Annadale Avenue
BELFAST
BT7 3JH

Royal National Institute for Blind (NI)
40 Linenhall Street
BELFAST
BT2 8BA

Coalition on Sexual Orientation
c/o The Rainbow Project
33 Church Lane
BELFAST
BT1 4QN

Sense NI
The Manor House
51 Mallusk House
NEWTOWNABBEY
BT36 4RU

NIGRA
(NI Gay Rights Association)
46 Malone Avenue
BELFAST
BT9 6ER

Planning Consultees

Ballymoney Borough Council
Riada House
14 Charles Street
Ballymoney
BT53 6DZ

Limavady Borough Council
7 Connell Street
Limavady
BT49 OHA

Mr A Adair
Planning Service Headquarters
Clarence Court
Adelaide Street
BELFAST
BT2 8GB

Ms Helena O'Toole
Ballymena Divisional Planning Office
County Hall
182 Galgorm Road
BT42 1QF

Mr Stephen Wood
Roads Service Transportation Unit
Avenue House
42 / 44 Rosemary Street
BELFAST
BT1 1QE

Miss V Tolson
Water Service –Eastern Division
34 College Square East
BELFAST
BT1 6DR

Mr M Millar
Landscape Architects Branch
Works service
Hydebank
4 Hospital Road
BELFAST
BT8 8JP

Coleraine Borough Council
Cloonavin
66 Portstewart Road
Coleraine
BT52 1EY

Moyle District Council
Sheskburn House
7 Mary Street
Ballycastle
BT54 6QH

Mr I McAllister
Belfast Divisional Planning Office
Bedford House
16-22 Bedford Street
BELFAST
BT2 7FD

Mr P Rooney
Downpatrick Divisional Planning office
Rathkeltair House
Market Street
Downpatrick
BT 30 6EJ

Jim Campbell
Roads Service – Northern Division
County Hall
Castlerock Road
Coleraine
BT51 3HS

Mr Brian Doyle
Planning Advisory Unit
Rivers Agency Headquarters
Hydebank
4 Hospital Road
BELFAST
BT8 8JP

Mrs Annie Given
Environment and Heritage Service
Built Heritage
5 – 33 Hill Street
BELFAST

Mrs Joyce McCormick
Environment and Heritage Service
Commonwealth House
35 Castle Street
BELFAST
BT1 1GU

Mr C Henry
Environment and Heritage Service
Calvert House
23 Castle Place
BELFAST
BT1 1FY

Mr. P. McIntyre
Chief Executive
Northern Ireland Housing Executive
The Housing Centre
2 Adelaide Street
BELFAST

Mr. N Slater
Invest Northern Ireland
Galwally House
Upper Galwally
BELFAST
BT8