

# DERRY CITY AND STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL

## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP) 2032



### EVIDENCE BASE EVB 16

### COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

(Updated May 2017)

This Document is one in a series, which builds up to form the 'evidence base' that informs the preparation of the Local Development Plan (LDP).

It comprises initial Workshop Paper(s) on this Planning topic that were presented to Council Members during 2016 / 2017, which have been subject to Member discussion and input, before further discussion at the Planning Committee (LDP) and in turn feeding into the LDP Preferred Options Paper (POP) and then the Plan Strategy (PS) and eventually the Local Policies Plan (LPP) which together form the LDP.

Therefore, the afore-mentioned evidence base will be continually updated, to additionally include the latest information, input from public engagement, statutory consultees, stakeholder groups, Sustainability Appraisal and from other Departments within the Council, including Community Planning.

The Evidence Base is published as a 'supporting document' in accordance with Article 10(a) and 15(a) of the Planning (LDP) Regulations (NI) 2015.



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**Paper 2: Community Infrastructure**

**Purpose of Paper:** To provide the Council with an overview of current education, health and community services and to assess land needed for future provision in Derry City and Strabane District up to 2030.

**Content:** The paper provides information on:-

- (i) The regional policy context in place to deliver community infrastructure.
- (ii) A profile of the current community infrastructure provision.
- (iii) Outline of future proposals for education, health and community facilities and implications for the Plan.

**Conclusion:** Councillors should note the contents of this paper in relation to Community Infrastructure and provide input / feedback on how this aspect should contribute to our LDP.

## **1.0 Introduction to Paper**

- 1.1 This Paper is one in a series, building up the ‘evidence base’ that will inform the preparation of the Local Development Plan (LDP). The LDP will have an inclusive and proactive approach to working with the responsible organisations to help meet the land use needs to deliver a vibrant education, health and community sector.
- 1.2 The discussion and input from Council Members at Workshop 9 will then feed into a forthcoming ‘Options’ Paper on these matters to the Planning Committee, which will in turn feed into the LDP Preferred Options Paper (POP) which is due out in Spring 2017.
- 1.3 The information presented in this paper will assist the Council in developing an informed and innovative approach to setting clearly defined aims and objectives for the further development of education, health and the community sector in the District. Committed proposals for major buildings/facilities in the education and health sectors will be identified and protected in the LDP.

## 2.0 Regional Policy Background

### 2.1 Programme for Government 2011-2015

The most relevant priority areas in the last PFG regarding community infrastructure are Priorities 2 and 4. Priority 2 of the PFG 2015 - *Creating Opportunities, Tackle Disadvantage and Improve Health and Wellbeing*. This priority sought to address the challenges of disadvantage and inequality that afflict society and to address the relatively poor health and long-term shorter life expectancy of our population. Its purpose was to stimulate interventions that break the cycle of deprivation, educational underachievement, and to address health inequalities and poor health and wellbeing as well as economic disengagement.

This would mean:

- less deprived communities;
- increased provision of decent, affordable, sustainable housing;
- introducing changes to the welfare system;
- closing the gap in educational underachievement between those who are least and most disadvantaged and improving the participation of young people in education, employment and training;
- greater equality of opportunity in economic participation;
- improved health and wellbeing for people from deprived areas;
- cross departmental work to reduce suicides;
- reduced health inequalities;
- encouraging innovation and Research and Development; and
- integrated transport infrastructure and improved public transport.

2.2 Priority 4 of the PFG-*Building a Strong and Shared Community*, focused on building relationships between communities, encouraging active citizenship, reducing the incidences, and impacts, of domestic and sexual violence and abuse, elder abuse and harm directed to other vulnerable groups, wherever it occurs and whoever was responsible, and unlocking the potential of the culture, arts and leisure sectors as instruments for positive change. Additionally, it sought to encourage greater involvement in sporting and pastoral activities to advance social cohesion and integration.

This would mean:

- better relations between communities;
- promoting volunteering;
- improving community and personal wellbeing;
- unlocking the potential of the culture, arts and leisure sectors;
- increasing participation in sport and physical recreation; and
- collaborative working.

### 2.3 Draft Programme for Government

Draft Programme for Government Framework 2016-2021 is a new approach which does not set targets, but rather, focuses on the major societal outcomes that the Executive wants to achieve and provides a basis for all sectors to contribute to the development of plans and actions. There are 14 strategic outcomes which, taken together, the Executive believes best describes the society we wish to have. The outcomes are supported by 42 indicators which are clear statements for change.

### 2.4 The PFG Strategic outcomes are:

- We prosper through a strong, competitive regionally balanced economy;
- We live and work sustainably - protecting the environment;
- We have a more equal society;
- We enjoy long, healthy, active lives;
- We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential;
- We have more people working in better jobs;
- We have a safe community where we respect the law, and each other;
- We care for others and we help those in need;
- We are a shared society that respects diversity;
- We are a confident, welcoming, outward-looking society;
- We have high quality public services;
- We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest;
- We connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure; and
- We give our children and young people the best start in life.

Several of the above strategic outcomes are relevant to proposals for community infrastructure. This document is currently in its consultation stage, the full draft Programme for Government Framework 2016 will be published in due course.

### 2.5 Regional Planning Framework

The regional policy context is provided by the **Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035** which presents regional guidance (RG) under three sustainable development themes - economy, society and environment. The RDS sets out to promote development which improves the health and well-being of communities. A healthy community is better able to take advantage of the economic, social and environmental opportunities which are open to it. Improved health and well-being is derived not only from easy access to appropriate services and facilities, although this is important, but also from the creation of a strong economy set within a safe and attractive environment.

2.6 The RDS states that the right environment can help strengthen community cohesion, foster a stronger community spirit and increase our sense of place. The village concept is important for both rural and suburban areas as it can bring people together and strengthen communities by sharing a sense of place and identity.

2.7 Particularly relevant to this paper, the RDS sets out to enable the following:

- Develop integrated services and facilities. This will enable people to meet and undertake shared activities whilst ensuring there are no barriers, perceived or physical, to access these places.
- Foster a stronger community spirit and sense of place. Encourage community participation in the planning process to reinforce a sense of belonging and place.
- Encourage mixed housing development. Neighborhoods with homes in a range of sizes and tenures will allow heterogeneous populations to live together. Diverse populations lead to more stable communities and can help reduce social isolation.

## 2.8 **Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and the LDP**

The SPPS (published in final form by the DOE (now DFI) in September 2015) explains the new Development Plan and Development Management system requirements and consolidates the existing suite of strategic subject planning policies into a single document. This is a very important document in setting out the requirements of the LDP.

2.9 One of the Core Principles of the SPPS is to Improve Health and Well-being. It states that the planning system has an active role to play in helping to better the lives of people and communities in Northern Ireland and in supporting the Executive's key priority of improving health and well-being.

2.10 When plan-making and decision-taking, planning authorities should contribute positively to health and well-being through:

- Safeguarding and facilitating quality open space, sport and outdoor recreation;
- Providing for safe and secure age-friendly environments;
- Encouraging and supporting quality, environmentally friendly sustainable design;
- Better connected communities with safe pedestrian environments;
- Better integration between land-use planning and transport;
- Facilitating the protection and provision of green and blue infrastructure;
- Supporting the provision of jobs, services and economic growth;
- Supporting delivery of homes to meet the full range of housing needs, contributing to balanced communities; and
- Supporting broader government policy aimed at addressing for example obesity, and health and well-being impacts arising through pollution.

2.11 In preparing the LDP, the Council is expected to engage with relevant bodies and agencies with health remits in order to understand and take account of health issues and the needs of local communities where appropriate. Such health considerations will be considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal that will accompany and inform the LDP. The LDP is also expected to “allocate sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community, in terms of health, education and other public services”.

## 2.12 Existing Plans and Designations in the District

### 2.13 Derry Area Plan 2011

**Part 9:Community Facilities** of the Derry Area Plan 2011 established that development should embrace education, health and community services.

### 2.14 Education

At the time responsibility for the provision of educational facilities in the District rest mainly with the Western Education and Library Board and the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) supplemented by a number of voluntary authorities. The Department of Education retained overall responsibility for education policy and finance.

2.15 The Derry Area Plan noted a substantial slowdown in the growth rate of school enrolments in the District which reflected the continued fall in the number of births within the District since 1980. The District was already well provided for in terms of total school places and it was envisaged that over the Plan period, any additional school provision would be accommodated within the green field housing sites. There would also be a need to replace, modernise, or extend existing school facilities elsewhere.

2.16 It was expected that the University of Ulster would continue to expand on land adjacent to the Magee Campus at Aberfoyle. The North West Institute of Further and Higher Education would continue to be based at Strand Road.

### 2.17 Health

It was the responsibility of the Western Health and Social Services Board to assess the health needs of the District and as a purchaser to acquire those needs. Provision of health services in the District rested mainly with the Altnagelvin Health and Social Services Hospitals Trust and the Foyle Health and Social Services Trust supplemented by a number of smaller agencies.

2.18 Hospital services would continue to be provided at Altnagelvin, Gransha, Stradreagh and Waterside Hospitals. The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety would retain overall responsibility for policy and funding of major capital works.

2.19 It was envisaged that the number of people in institutional care would continue to reduce supplemented by an ongoing provision of care services into the community.



## 2.20 **Community Services**

The Community Services Division of Derry City Council was responsible for the provision and maintenance of community centres in the District. Over the previous Plan period, Derry City Council endeavoured to provide community centres at Eglinton, Newbuildings, Lettershendoney and Tullyally.

## 2.21 **Community Facilities**

The Department allocated sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community in terms of education, health and other public facilities. Taking account of the continued growth of the City to the north-west in the townlands of Ballymagroarty, Whitehouse and Ballynagalliagh along the Buncrana Road axis, the Catholic Maintained Sector considered that over and above the new primary school at Hazelbank (St Eithne's), provision should be made for 3 new primary schools in this area over the Plan period. It also considered that a need will exist for a primary school east of the Crescent Link. Consultations with the Western Education and Library Board had indicated a likely need for a new secondary school for the controlled sector east of the Crescent Link. It was anticipated that these uses would normally be located in the defined Local Centres. Oakgrove Integrated College operated from Stradreagh House in the Gransha estate. The Plan stated that a new integrated school could be accommodated on an appropriate adjoining location.

2.22 The Plan stated that it was unlikely that there would be a requirement for major allocations of land to accommodate new health facilities over the Plan period. If new sites were needed, land would be identified by individual site assessment. With regard to care services in the community, favourable consideration would be given to the location of small special care facilities in appropriate locations.

2.23 The Derry Area Plan recognised the continued popularity of Derry as a venue for festivals of drama and other cultural activities and retained the zoning of a site at East Wall for civic theatre use.

## 2.24 **Strabane Area Plan 2001**

The Strabane Area Plan 2001 recognised that the education facilities were provided by the Western Education and Library Board and the Voluntary School Authorities. Where land was likely to be required for new schools, locations had been identified on the relevant town proposals map and as appropriate, land was reserved for likely extensions to existing schools. They also recognised that social and community service provision was mainly the responsibility of the Western Health and Social Service Board, the District Council and Government Departments. In the absence of specific proposals, no land had been identified but related zonings allowed for the provision of appropriate local health and community facilities in association with other neighbourhood uses.

## 2.25 **Derry City and Strabane District Community Plan.**

The District's Community Plan is expected in Spring 2017, with higher level strategic policies, as well as incorporating existing strategies/proposals for the

District. There are thematic groups on Community Development, Health & Well-being and Education & Skills.

2.26 The new style of LDP provides a unique opportunity for the Council to genuinely shape the district for local communities and will enable them to adopt a joined up approach, incorporating linkages to other functions such as regeneration, local economic development and community planning. The Local Government Act introduces a statutory link between the Community Plan (CP) and the LDP, in that the preparation of the LDP must 'take account of' the CP – which provides the higher-level strategic aspirations for development in the District. It is intended that the LDP will be the spatial reflection of the CP and that the two should work in tandem towards the same vision for the Council area and our communities and set the long term social, economic and environmental objectives for the District.

### 2.27 **Ebrington Development Framework**

The Framework for Ebrington arose from an extensive process of option development and public consultation, the report set out a case for mixed use investment in the site. Ebrington is a 26 acre 'shared space' which offers an opportunity for regeneration and investment within Derry City Central Area. Planning application A/2015/0001/O granted outline permission in February 2016 for the development of this former MOD site, thus giving effect to the Ebrington Development framework.

2.28 The Framework seeks to set an agenda for the future, which focuses on delivering development in line with the themes of the One Plan – the Regeneration Plan for Derry-Londonderry under the following themes:

- Employment and Economy;
- Educational Skills;
- Building better communities;
- Health and Well Being; and
- Sustainable and Connected City Region.

2.29 In line with this Development Framework and the needs and potential of the city, there will be provision and support for further Education/ Higher Education (FE/HE) expansion and for a cluster of creative industries, culture and tourism. Over 19,800msq of space has been proposed on the Ebrington site for creative / cultural industries / education / research development space, with diverse uses from new iconic tourist attractions, through to gallery space, community uses, music venue and flexible units that could house research and development (R&D) and creative industries in a variety of workshop, studio and office space. Culture and education/ research will take up 20% of the built form – 4,163msq gross floor space.

### 2.30 **Fort George Development Framework**

Planning Application A/2012/0335/O granted outline permission in December

2015 for the development of this former MOD site; it is located just within the Central Area. The proposal set out the development framework for the 6.2 ha site and provided for a significant mixed use development to include residential, office, employment and education uses, retail, cafes, bars and restaurants and associated multi storey and surface car parking.

### 2.31 **The One Plan**

The One Plan published in 2012 by Ilex, was an extensive, strategic regeneration plan for Derry which set out a vision of the role of the public, private and community and voluntary sectors in delivering the 12,900 jobs which it believed to be required to reposition the city as an economic hub of the North West over the next 10 years.

2.32 It Included Transformational Themes. Theme 2: *Education and Skills* focused on developing the individual's skills, no matter what their current level of qualifications, skills or age, people would have the opportunity to make the most of their talents and skills.

2.33 It also stated that there should be Community Focused Further & Higher Education – the design and delivery of Further and Higher Education provision that is responsive to the demands of the local economy and the needs of residents with low or no skills or education through greater engagement with local communities. It also recognised Higher Education Expansion, particularly the expansion of the University as one of the key drivers in the successful regeneration of the city. The University had considerable potential to expand and generate a significant and catalytic impact on the local economy in terms of skills and jobs. It also discussed early intervention which had a dual function, intervening in the early stages of life from 0-6 years and also intervening early as soon as an issue arises, for children, young people and their families.

### **3.0 Overview of Education, Health and Community Services in Derry City and Strabane District and implications for the LDP.**

#### **3.1 Education**

The Department for Education (DE) has overall responsibility for education policy except for the Higher and Further Education Sector for which the Department of Employment and Learning (DEL) retains responsibility.

3.2 The Department for Education's main responsibility covers pre-school, primary, post-primary and special education; the youth service; the promotion of community relations within and between schools; and teacher education and salaries. Its primary statutory duty is to promote the education of the people of Northern Ireland and to ensure the effective implementation of education policy.

3.3 A single Education Authority (EA) was established on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to replace the five Education and Library Boards and the staff Commission for Education and Library Boards and will now oversee the delivery of education, youth and library services throughout Northern Ireland.

3.4 Within the context of Derry City and Strabane District, the Western Regional Office of the Education Authority and the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) are the key players, supplemented by a number of voluntary authorities. A full list of the type of education facilities provided across the District is contained in Appendix 1.

#### **3.5 Education Provision in the District**

The District currently has 8 Nursery Schools, 70 Primary Schools (15,836 pupils) of which 22 are Controlled Primary Schools, 43 Catholic Maintained Primary Schools, 1 Controlled Integrated Primary School, 1 Grant Maintained Integrated (GMI) and 3 Other Maintained. The District currently has 14 post-primary schools of which 3 are Controlled Schools, 4 are Voluntary, 6 Catholic Maintained and 1 GMI. (EA Primary and Post Primary Schools Annual Area Profile 2016). There are 2 Special Needs schools within the District.

3.6 In the Western Area, in a large number of cases, Primary Schools have an integrated Nursery School. Appendix 2 sets out the total number of schools that have an Integrated Primary and Nursery School. It also identifies the Community Nursery Schools in the District.

#### **3.7 Primary School Provision in the Former Derry District 2013/2014**

In a statement to the Assembly in September 2011, the Education Minister highlighted the need to move forward with the implementation of a Sustainable School Policy and the process of strategic planning on an area basis. The WELB Strategic Area Plan for Primary Schools (June 2014) was published. The plan addressed long term Primary School needs from 2012-2025 and recognised a need to restructure and change the existing network of schools to one that is

sustainable. The Plan was published prior to the new councils and as such the following information presented is based on the previous council model.

- 3.8 The table below shows the total number of projected pupils for the Derry City Council Area. It shows an increase in numbers until 2019 (11141), after which the pupil numbers fall to 10452 pupils by 2025 which is a 3.66% decrease and below the current enrolment numbers within the area (10835.)

<b>Table 8 : Derry City Council Area - Needs Model - Primary Pupils</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Controlled Primary Schools</b>	<b>Maintained Primary Schools and Irish Medium Primary Schools (Grant Maintained &amp; Controlled)</b>	<b>Integrated Primary Schools (Grant Maintained &amp; Controlled)</b>	<b>Total Derry City Council Area</b>
2013	2482	7907	446	10835
2014	2501	7967	449	10917
2015	2528	8054	454	11036
2016	2559	8151	460	11170
2017	2572	8191	462	11225
2018	2576	8204	463	11243
2019	2553	8129	459	11141
2020	2518	8018	452	10988
2021	2496	7946	448	10890
2022	2469	7857	443	10769
2023	2438	7755	438	10631
2024	2419	7696	434	10549
2025	2397	7625	430	10452
<b>% decrease 2013-2025</b>	<b>-3.55%</b>	<b>-3.70%</b>	<b>-3.72%</b>	<b>-3.66%</b>

Number of projected pupils over 2013-2025 time period for Primary Schools in the former Derry City Council Area. (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2014).

- 3.9 The following table shows the approved enrolment number within the Primary Sector in the Derry City Council Area. In total, there were 5,105 unfilled places at that time.

<b>Table 9: Primary Unfilled Places</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Pupils Derry City Council Area</b>	<b>Approved Enrolment Number</b>	<b>Unfilled Places</b>
2013	10721	15800	5105*
2025	10452	15759	5307

Approved enrolment numbers within the Primary Sector in the former Derry City Council Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2014).

- 3.10 The below table further details the actual unfilled places within each school in the Derry District. In reducing the number of unfilled places, the proposals taken forward with the WELB Area Plan would set out to reduce the number of unfilled places, but as indicated by the number of primary schools as identified below the number of places would be widely distributed throughout the Council Area.

Table 10: Unfilled Places Breakdown by Sector: Current Year and projected to 2025									
Year	Controlled Primary Schools			Maintained Primary Schools and Irish Medium Primary Schools (Grant Maintained & Controlled)			Integrated Primary Schools (Grant Maintained & Controlled)		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	2511	3390	888*	7769	11947	4194*	441	463	23*
2025	2397	3349	952	7625	11947	4322	430	463	33

The number of unfilled places within each school in the former Derry City Council Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2014).

### 3.11 Primary School Provision in the Former Strabane District 2013/2014

In the Strabane District the WELB Strategic Area Plan has identified a decline in pupil number from 2019 by 37 pupils in the primary schools which resulted in 1,374 unfilled places in the area. In terms of pupil projections, the table below shows the total number of projected pupils over the next 13 years and shows an increase of 2.47% (92 Pupils) in 2025 from the 2013 figures.

Table 26: Strabane District Council Area - Needs Model - Primary Pupils				
Year	Controlled Primary Schools	Maintained Primary Schools and Irish Medium Primary Schools (Grant Maintained & Controlled)	Integrated Primary Schools (Grant Maintained & Controlled)	Total Strabane District Council Area
2013	1254	2376	0	3630
2014	1259	2384	0	3643
2015	1280	2424	0	3704
2016	1307	2477	0	3784
2017	1310	2483	0	3793
2018	1315	2491	0	3806
2019	1319	2499	0	3818
2020	1314	2490	0	3804
2021	1313	2490	0	3803
2022	1311	2487	0	3798
2023	1307	2480	0	3787
2024	1297	2460	0	3757
2025	1285	2437	0	3722
% increase 2013-2025	2.41%	2.50%		2.47%

Number of projected pupils over 2013-2025 time period for Primary Schools in the former Strabane Council Area. (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2014).

3.12 The following table shows the approved enrolment number with the Primary sector in the Strabane District Area. In total there are currently 1,374 unfilled places.

Year	Total Pupils Area	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	3605	4972	1374*
2025	3722	4972	1250

Approved enrolment number within the Primary Sector in the former Strabane District Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2014).

3.13 The unfilled places have been further categorised below.

Year	Controlled Primary Schools			Maintained Primary Schools and Irish Medium Primary Schools (Grant Maintained & Controlled)			Integrated Primary Schools (Grant Maintained & Controlled)		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	1242	1719	484*	2363	3253	890	0	0	0
2025	1285	1719	434	2437	3253	816	0	0	0

The number of unfilled places within each school in the former Strabane District Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2014).

3.14 In considering the WELB Area Plan and the Annual Area Profiles (2016) for the Derry City and Strabane District, there appears to be adequate provision for primary school places across the school sectors. It is the remit of the EA to decide on the future of each school in terms of closures, amalgamations or expansion.

### 3.15 Post Primary School Provision in the District

There are 14 post primary schools in the Derry City and Strabane District 2016 (12,164 pupils), 12 of which are located in Derry, 2 in Strabane (Holy Cross College and Strabane Academy) and 1 in Castlederg (Castlederg High School).

3.16 Across the District in 2016, there are currently 951 unfilled post-primary places.

### 3.17 Post-Primary School Provision in the former Derry City Council Area (2013/2014)

The following information is based on the former WELB boundary and council districts pre April 2015. As set out in the WELB Strategic Area Plan for Post Primary Schools (2015) the WELB district had 40 Post Primary Schools, 11 of these were Controlled Post Primary Schools and Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools, 26 were Maintained Post Primary Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools and Irish Medium Post Primary Schools, and, 3 were Grant Maintained and Controlled Integrated Post Primary Schools.

3.18 Of this total number, the former Derry City Council Area had 12 Post Primary Schools. These include:

- Foyle College (Voluntary)
- Lumen Christi College (Voluntary)

- St Columb’s College (Voluntary)
- Thornhill College (Voluntary)
- Immaculate Conception (Catholic Maintained, now closed)
- St Brigid’s College (Catholic Maintained)
- St Cecilia’s College (Catholic Maintained)
- St Joseph’s Boys School (Catholic Maintained)
- St Mary’s College (Catholic Maintained)
- St Patrick’s & St Brigid’s College (Catholic Maintained)
- Lisneal College (Controlled)
- Oakgrove Integrated College (GMI)

3.19 It is important to note that in considering the provision of Post Primary Schools, an important consideration is to ensure that post primary places exist to equate to the 2025 projected number of primary pupils as highlighted earlier in the paper.

3.20 The table below shows a recent decline in pupil numbers but with a recovery from 2019 onwards within the former Derry City Council Area. Since 2010 there are 334 less pupils in post primary schools with 886 unfilled places in the area. Projections show that in 2025 there will be 101 unfilled places in this sector. (Adjusted to reflect the closure of Immaculate Conception College 2015.)

Year	Controlled Schools & Non-denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools	Maintained Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools	Grant Maintained & Controlled Integrated Schools	Total - Derry Area
2013	1670	7830	832	10332
2014	1646	7718	820	10184
2015	1609	7553	802	9964
2016	1586	7449	791	9826
2017	1579	7416	787	9782
2018	1586	7452	791	9829
2019	1611	7575	804	9990
2020	1636	7687	816	10139
2021	1651	7757	823	10231
2022	1673	7859	834	10366
2023	1697	7970	846	10513
2024	1722	8090	859	10671
2025	1739	8167	867	10773
% increase 2013-2025	3.97%	4.13%	4.04%	4.09%

Number of Projected Pupils over 2013-2025 period for Post Primary Schools in the Former Derry Council Area. (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2015.)

### 3.21 Future Need in the former Derry City Council Area

Controlled Schools and Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools will continue to see a down turn in enrollments until 2019 when the enrollment figures are forecast to recover to a ‘need’ for 1,739 places in 2025.



Maintained Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools and Irish Medium Schools as illustrated in the table above, also show a downturn in enrolments until 2019 when the figures begin to increase to an identified ‘need’ of 8,167 places in 2025. Grant Maintained and Controlled Integrated Schools show a downturn in enrollment until 2021 when figures increase to an identified ‘need of 867 places in 2025, a 4.04% increase. Controlled Schools and Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools also show a decline in enrolment numbers until 2021 when once again figures increase to a ‘need’ of 1739 places by 2025, a 3.97% increase.

Year	Total Pupils	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	10109	10715	886*
2025	10773	10150 **	101 *

The number of unfilled places within the Post Primary Sector in the former Derry City Council Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2015).

- 3.22 The above table shows the capacity within the Post Primary Sector in the Derry City Council Area. In total, there are currently 886 unfilled places, this is projected to decrease to 101 by 2025. The unfilled places have been further categorised by Sector as shown in the table below.

Year	Controlled Schools & Non-denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools			Maintained Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools			Grant Maintained & Controlled Integrated Schools		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	1624	1840	216	7614	8075	670*	871	800	0*
2025	1739	1840	101	8167	7510**	0*	867	800	0*

The number of unfilled places within each school in the former Derry City Council Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2015).

### 3.23 Lisneal College

The amalgamation of Faughan Valley and Clondermott resulted in a new-build school at Crescent Link in the Waterside area of the city called Lisneal College in September 2007. However as a result of a declining population, the College has experienced a downturn in enrolment numbers, and currently has 190 unfilled places. Recent housing development in the vicinity of the school will see an increased local population and potential future enrolments.

### 3.24 Foyle College

Foyle College received a capital announcement for a new co-educational school to cater for 850 pupils in June 2012. The new college will relocate from its current site on the Northland Road (City side) to a new site, along the Limavady Road on the Waterside. As part of the shared education development, the campus will include Nursery, Primary and Post Primary facilities on the one site facilitated by Ebrington PS and Nursery Unit and Foyle College. This campus is currently under construction and is expected to open in September 2017.

- 3.25 Planning Application A/2004/0071/O- Lands to the North and East of Lower Galliagh Road, East of Upper Galliagh Road and South of Beragh Hill Road, Derry (H1bc) granted outline planning approval in 2009 for the development of a new residential neighborhood comprising some 1,160 houses, primary school, local neighbourhood shops and facilities, open space, landscaping, associated infrastructure and highways. Under an Article 76 Agreement, prior to the commencement of development a lease had to be entered into between the developer and the WELB that the use of the school land shall be restricted to the use as the School Provision. Development has commenced on this site.
- 3.26 Planning application A/2005/0217/O- Lands between Upper Galliagh Road, Beragh Hill Road, and Skeoge Road, Londonderry (H1b) granted outline approval in 2016 for Housing and associated facilities for new residential neighbourhood, zoned as majority of H1B in the Derry Area Plan 2011 (approx 1400-1500 dwellings). The Article 76 Agreement for this approval states that the developer is not permitted to occupy more than 550 dwellings on the development land until a lease has been entered into by the developer and the EA or the School Provider. Development has not commenced on this site.
- 3.27 **Post Primary Provision in the Former Strabane District 2013/2014**  
The WELB Strategic Area Plan sets out its 2015 projection for the Post-Primary Sector in the former Strabane District. The following table shows the projected number of pupils up to 2025 in the former Strabane Council Area. Maintained Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar School and Irish Medium Schools will see a downturn in enrollment until 2020, a recovery is then projected to 2025 but pupil numbers will be lower than 2013 figures with an overall 0.63% decrease. Controlled Schools & Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools are also projected to decrease until 2024 with a minor recovery in 2024-2025, there will be an overall decrease of 0.09% between 2013 and 2025.

Year	Controlled Schools & Non-denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools	Maintained Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools	Grant Maintained & Controlled Integrated Schools	Total – Strabane Area
2013	1120	1610	0	2730
2014	1104	1587	0	2691
2015	1059	1520	0	2579
2016	1022	1464	0	2486
2017	1011	1447	0	2458
2018	1012	1449	0	2461
2019	1013	1451	0	2464
2020	1041	1490	0	2531
2021	1047	1498	0	2545
2022	1067	1527	0	2594
2023	1091	1561	0	2652
2024	1108	1585	0	2693
2025	1119	1600	0	2719
% decrease 2013-2025	-0.09%	-0.63%		-0.40%

Number of projected pupils over 2013-2025 time period for Post-Primary Schools in the former Strabane Council Area. (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2015).

- 3.28 The following table shows the capacity within the Post-Primary Sector in the former Strabane Council Area, it is projected that there will be 261 unfilled places in 2025.

Year	Total Pupils	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	2630	2980	350
2025	2719	2980	261

The number of unfilled places with the Post Primary Sector in the former Strabane Council Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2015).

- 3.29 The unfilled places have been further categorized below.

Year	Controlled Schools & Non-denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools			Maintained Schools, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools			Grant Maintained & Controlled Integrated Schools		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
2013	1076	1150	74	1554	1830	276	0	0	0
2025	1119	1150	31	1600	1830	230	0	0	0

The number of unfilled places within each school in the former Strabane Council Area (WELB Strategic Area Plan 2015).

- 3.30 The Maintained Schools have already re-organised in Strabane, with Our lady of Mercy High School, Convent Grammar and St Colemans merging to form the new Holy Cross College in 2008 with some 1,500 pupils. St Josephs High School, Plumbridge also closed in 2007.

- 3.31 Castledearg High School is highlighted as an example of a high achieving Post Primary School which collaborates 'extremely' well with local Post Primary Schools and Further Education Colleges. As of 2015 the school was at capacity. St Eugene's High School in Castledearg closed in August 2013.
- 3.32 In September 2011, Strabane Grammar School and Strabane High School amalgamated to form Strabane Academy, a co-education grammar school with 700 pupils and a current enrolment of 639 pupil. It operates over a split campus on the Derry Road and Liskey Road. Strabane Academy Grammar School received approval for a new build school on the Derry Road site. It is anticipated to open 2018.
- 3.33 **Further Education**  
The Department of Employment and Learning is responsible for the policy, strategic development and financing of the statutory Further Education Sector. Further Education is provided at the North West Regional College, its main campus buildings are located in Derry, Limavady and Strabane with over 26,465 students every year. The Ulster University currently maintains four sites in Northern Ireland, one of which is located in Magee College in Derry.
- 3.34 **Special Needs Schools**  
There is one Special Needs schools in Derry, Ardnashee School and College which is the amalgamation of Belmont House and Foyleview Special needs schools. There is also one special needs school in Strabane, Knockavoe School. In addition to these stand-alone special needs schools, a number of mainstream schools also cater for special educational needs.

### 3.35 Education Provision and the LDP

The age structure of a population will have an impact on the demand for and provision of local childcare facilities, Nursery, Primary and Post Primary Schools. recent NISRA Population Projections for Northern Ireland (2014) indicate that over the decade mid-2014 to mid-2024, the population of children (i.e. those aged 0 to 15 years) in Northern Ireland is projected to increase by 3.9 per cent (14,900 children). At the LGD level and indicated in the table below, Derry City and Strabane LGD is projected to experience an almost zero change in the population of children between the age of 0-15 years (32,800) mid-2014 to mid-2024.

Age Groups (Years)	Population Figures				Population Change	
	mid-2014 estimate		mid-2024 projection		mid-2014 to mid-2024	
	People	% of NI	People	% of NI	People	% change
Children (0-15)	32,800	8.5	32,800	8.2	0	0.0
Children (0-3)	8,500	8.5	7,900	8.2	-600	-7.4
Children (4-11)	16,100	8.4	16,300	8.2	200	1.1
16 to 64	96,100	8.2	92,800	7.9	-3,300	-3.5
65 and over	20,300	7.1	25,900	7.2	5,500	27.2
85 and over	2,000	5.9	2,900	6.0	900	42.4
<b>All ages</b>	<b>149,200</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>151,400</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>1.5</b>

NISRA Population Projections for the Derry and Strabane LGD 2014-2024.

3.36 However, it is particularly notable that, the number of children aged 0-3 years old is projected to decrease by 7.4%.

3.37 This will have an implication when considering future education provision across the District. A further factor will be the approval/construction of significant housing developments. The EA is responsible for the planning and development of major and minor capital building schemes and the identification of the need for new build provision, refurbishment of deficient accommodation and the re-organisations and/or rationalization of accommodation. Enrolment trends and profiles at controlled nursery, primary and post-primary and special needs schools are monitored on an on-going basis. Consultation with the Department for Education, Education Authority, CCMS and Voluntary Sectors will be required to ascertain the future provision of land for education in the LDP.

3.38 The below tables illustrates the most recent Development Proposals (DP) and those decided within the District.

School Name	Proposal	Decision	Date
Altishane Primary School	Establish a new Catholic Maintained co-educational Primary School and discontinue	Not Approved	15/11/16

Loughgash Primary School St Patricks Primary School Dunamanagh	Altishane, Loughgash and St Patricks Primary Schools		
Gaelscoil na Daroige, Derry	Establish part time statutory IM Nursery Unit with 26 Part time places	Not approved	16/02/16
Evisk Primary School, Strabane	Closure	Approved	1/10/15
St Brigid's College, Londonderry	The Council of Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) proposes to establish an Irish Medium unit at St Brigid's College, Londonderry, with effect from 1 September 2017, or as soon as possible thereafter.	Not Approved	29/11/2016

New facilities and improvements within the controlled schools sector (Source: Department for Education 2016)

School Name	Proposal	Status	Date
	Establish a new Grant Aided Other, Maintained Irish Medium Post-Primary School in Derry with effect from 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2017. The school will be an all ability co-educational, multi denominational Irish Medium Post Primary School catering for year 8-year 14 pupils, with an estimated long term enrolment of 400 pupils	Submitted to Education Authority	14/11/16

Development Proposal submitted to the Education Authority awaiting decision.

- 3.39 The Education Authority 'Providing Pathways Strategic Area Plan for School Provision 2017-2020 Annual Action Plan'<sup>1</sup> sets out actions which are to be taken forward for the period April 2017 to March 2018 for the Derry Strabane LGD. These actions are based on the key issues identified in the providing pathways Draft Strategic Area Plan and are identified in the below table.

Primary School/Area	Key Issue	Action
Dunamanagh and Glenmorran Area: Altishane PS 139 Dunnyboe Road Donemana Strabane BT82 0RE  Loughash PS 53 Aughafad Road Donemana Strabane BT82 0QG  St Joseph's PS 82 Moorlough Road Artigarvan Strabane BT82 0ER  St Patrick's PS Plumbridge Road Dunamanagh Strabane BT82 0QN	Address school provision where sustainability in some schools in the area is an issue	Managing authority to consult on options for future primary provision in Dunamanagh and Glenmorran area by March 2018

<sup>1</sup> Providing Pathways Strategic Area Plan for School provision 2017-2020 Annual Action Plan for Primary, Post-Primary and Special School, April 2017-March 2018. <http://www.eani.org.uk/schools/ea-publish-first-area-plan-for-northern-ireland/>

Erganagh PS 7 Listymore Road Castlederg Co Tyrone BT81 7JG	Address school provision where sustainability is an issue	Managing authority to consult on options for future provision by March 2018
Gaelscoil Éadain Mhóir 128 Lecky Road Londonderry BT48 6NP	Ensure school places are located as required and encourage and facilitate the development of sustainable Irish medium provision	Board of Governors to consult on increase in admission and enrolment numbers by March 2018
Gaelscoil na Daróige 8-12 Coshquin Road Ballymacroarty Londonderry BT48 OND	Ensure school places are located as required and encourage and facilitate the development of sustainable Irish medium provision	Board of Governors to consult on increase in admission and enrolment numbers by March 2018
Londonderry Model PS Northland Road Londonderry BT48 7HJ	Ensure school places are located as required	Managing authority to consult on the decrease of admission number and enrolment number by March 2018
Newbuildings PS 83 Victoria Road Londonderry BT47 2RL	Ensure school places are located as required	Managing authority to consult on the decrease of admission number and enrolment number by March 2018
St Brigid's PS 223 Glenelly Road Gortin Omagh BT79 8LR	Address school provision where sustainability is an issue	Managing authority to consult on options for future provision at St Brigid's PS by March 2018
Sion Mills PS The Park Sion Mills Strabane BT82 9JL	Ensure school places are located as required	Managing authority to consult on the decrease of admission number and enrolment number by March 2018

Post Primary School/ Area	Key Issue	Action
Derry City	Address school provision where sustainability is an issue	Managing authority and Trustees to consult on options for future provision within the Derry City area to provide improved educational opportunities in the Catholic sector
Lisneal College 70 Crescent Link Londonderry	Consolidate current learning support and autism specific provision	Managing authority to consult on the change of a General Learning Support Centre to an Autistic



BT47 5FQ		Spectrum Disorder Centre at Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 by March 2018
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3.40 The above table suggests that there will be potential amalgamations/closures of schools facing sustainability issues within the District. Details of locations and land requirements, when known, may be factored into the LDP preparation, as appropriate.

3.41 In summary the main implications for education land-use in the LDP include:

- Declining enrolment numbers in the Primary School Sector with the majority of schools having unfilled places across the schools in the District.
- The Post Primary Sector will continue to see a decline in enrolments over the next 4 years. However, within the Derry Area it is projected that numbers will increase in which case there will be a ‘need’ for places in Post Primary Schools but these may be absorbed by existing capacity.
- In the Strabane Area, the decline in enrolments will continue to decrease resulting in projected unfilled places by 2025.
- Implications for future education provision in light of population projections whereby no change is expected for the 0-15 ages group to 2024 with a decrease (-7%) in 0-3 age group up to 2024.
- Further review of the Primary and Post-Primary Sectors are likely to be required over the Plan period. The LDP must be flexible to provide for a changing demography and to determine the location of any future new schools and sustainable re-use of school ground.
- The potential for schools sharing facilities with community centres so that playing fields can be used for afterschool open spaces for Football, Hurley, Rugby, Gaelic teams, etc.
- The merits of designating future school grounds as open space and alternative uses of such grounds belonging to closed schools.

## Health

### 3.42 Health and Social Services- Policy Context

The context for health is set out in the mission statement identified by the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) who retain overall responsibility for health. Its mission is to improve the health and social well-being of the people of Northern Ireland. It endeavours to do so by ensuring the provision of appropriate health and social care services, both in clinical settings, such as hospitals and GP surgeries, and in the community, through nursing, social work and other professional services. It also supports programmes of health promotion and education to encourage the community to adopt activities, behaviours and attitudes which will lead to better health and well-being.

- 3.43 The Western Health and Social Services Board under the control of DHSSPS, is responsible for improving the health and well-being for the people of the Western Board Area. Their role is to identify health and social care needs and to ensure that services are provided to meet these needs.
- 3.44 It works to identify and meet the needs of the Northern Ireland population through its five Local Commissioning Groups (LCGs) which cover the same geographical areas as the Health and Social Care Trusts. The Western Local Commissioning Group is responsible for commissioning health and social care by addressing the care needs of our local population and for assessing health and social care needs, planning health and social care to meet current and emerging needs, and securing the delivery of health and social care to meet assessed needs.
- 3.45 The Western Health and Social Services Board (WHSSB) is currently responsible for assessing the health and social care needs of people living within the District. The main provider of services to meet these needs is the Western Health and Social Care Trust (WHSCT) which has brought together Altnagelvin, Foyle and Sperrin Lakeland Trusts under the one organisation.
- 3.46 **Transforming Your Care (TYC): A Review of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland**  
In June 2011, the Minister for Health, Social Services and Public Safety announced that a review of the provision of health and social care services in Northern Ireland would be undertaken. The aim of the review was to bring forward recommendations for the future shape of services and provide an implementation plan. An independent review panel engaged widely with the public, clinical and professional leaders, health and social care organisations and stakeholders in voluntary, community, private and independent sectors. The TYC review proposed a new model of care for Northern Ireland, underpinned by 12 major principles for change:
- placing the individual at the centre of the model by promoting a better outcome for the service user, carer, and their family;
  - using outcomes and quality evidence to shape services;
  - providing the right care in the right place at the right time;
  - population-based planning of services;
  - a focus on prevention and tackling inequalities;
  - integrated care – working together;
  - promoting independence and personalisation of care;
  - safeguarding the most vulnerable;
  - ensuring sustainability of service provision;
  - realising value for money;
  - maximising the use of technology; and
  - incentivising innovation at a local level.

- 3.47 TYC focuses on reshaping how services are to be structured and delivered in order to make best use of all resources available and in doing so ensure that services are safe, resilient and sustainable.
- 3.48 The implementation of Transforming Your Care is being led by the Health and Social Care Board in collaboration with the Health and Social Care Trusts and other providers.
- 3.49 Some of the key areas in which work is being taken forward include:
- Integrated Care Partnerships – ICPs are bringing together health and social care providers from both the statutory and voluntary sector to help improve the patient journey, manage chronic illnesses and prevent unnecessary hospital admissions especially for our frail elderly and those with long term conditions.
  - 'Re-ablement' - this service is for people who have suffered from a health or social care crisis, or who are recovering from an illness or injury and have become frail as a result. Re-ablement helps people regain their independence and continue to live in their own homes. Work has been underway regionally to review this service so that it can be expanded and improved across Northern Ireland.
  - Health and Care Centres - construction is on-going on the development of three new centres in Banbridge, Ballymena and Omagh. A further two approved for Newry and Lisburn are currently in the procurement process.
  - Self Directed Support - this support increases the choice, flexibility and control that services users have over their social care budget and the services they receive. Progress has been made with positive engagement from all Trusts, and implementation plans and communications about further rollout of this important initiative are underway.
- 3.50 **A Draft Strategic Implementation Plan** was developed to provide an over-arching plan for the changes to be made in support of TYC. Draft Local Population Plans were also developed for each Local Commissioning Group. These plans provide details of the proposed implementation of TYC in each local area.
- 3.51 **Western Local Commissioning Group Locality Draft Population Plan 2012-2015** was the Western LCG's response to the TYC Review. It provided the strategic direction for how health and social care services were to be shaped in this area in the coming years and described the key transformational change that will be required to achieve this vision. In addition, the population plan explained how the growing needs and expectations within the Local Commissioning Group Locality would be addressed within a constrained financial context, while ensuring that quality is improved through transforming the way care is delivered. The plan was to demonstrate that optimum use is being made of existing resources across the locality. A summary of the plan focus can be read in Appendix 3.

### 3.52 **Provision of Health Care and Community Services in the District**

Acute Services in the District are provided by Altnagelvin Hospital. Mental Health care is carried out at the Gransha Hospital (Waterside Hospital) in Derry.

3.53 A substantial programme of improvements will be carried out to the Altnagelvin Hospital complex over the next 10 years. These works will consist of both major external and internal refurbishment including the provision of additional medical support facilities, and a Radiotherapy Unit which has recently opened some of its facilities this year but with other construction work still on going. All Western Trust patients, i.e. patients from Derry, Limavady, Strabane, Omagh and Enniskillen District Council areas, and patients from the northern sector of the Northern Health and Social Care Trust area, i.e. Coleraine, Moyle and Ballymoney areas, will access radiotherapy services at the Altnagelvin unit. In population terms, this will be approximately 417,000 people by the year 2016.

3.54 In the Republic of Ireland, patients from north to mid-Down, i.e. the catchment population of Letterkenny General Hospital, will also receive radiotherapy treatment at Altnagelvin.

3.55 The management of both Altnagelvin and Gransha hospital complexes will be continually reviewed by the Western Health and social care Trust. (WHSCCT)

3.56 Most immediate health care is delivered by Health Centres/ Doctors clinics. Health Centres in the District are provided at Great James Street Health Centre, Waterside Health Centre, and Shantallow Health Centre in Derry, Strabane Health Centre, Upper Main Street, Strabane and Castlederg Healthy Living Centre, Main Street, Castlederg, Donemana, Newtownstewart, Plumbridge and Killeter.

3.57 There are 23 GP practices in the District, with 17 in the Derry area and 6 in Strabane area. Community based health and social care support in the form of day care, respite and domiciliary care will continue to be a key component in the delivery of accessible, community based services.

3.58 Foyle Hospice provides ongoing palliative care services for patients with cancer and other life-limiting illnesses. Less than 21% of the funding comes from the Western Health & Social Care Trust, the rest comes from donations. The catchment area covers Co. Derry/Londonderry, Co. Tyrone and east Co. Donegal, encompassing some 250,000 plus inhabitants.

3.59 Praxis Care, a charity, is a major provider of services for adults and children with a learning disability, mental ill health, and acquired brain injury and for older people, including people with dementia. The group was established in 2002 by the merging of 3 well established charities in Northern Ireland.

### 3.60 **Adult Learning Disability Services**

The Western Trust maintains an Informal Register of individuals with a learning disability on which there currently approximately 2,260 people (2010). Adult

Learning Disability Services have a range of hospital, community and facility based services but also contracts with a number of independent service providers.

### 3.61 **Learning Disability Day Opportunities**

Services are provided in a total of 23 day care facilities across the Trust Area. As well as contracts with independent providers. The Trust has undertaken a review of day opportunities and the “opportunities for change” report provides the strategic direction for further development and reform of day services.

### 3.62 **Learning Disability Respite Care**

Respite Care has ten beds and is provided across three facilities:

- Dungiven Road, Derry
- Lakeview Hospital, Derry
- Beltany House, Omagh

In-Patient facilities are also provided at Lakeview Hospital, which carries out assessment and treatment for adults and children with learning disability and has 19 adult beds and 5 children’s beds. The hospital is available to all service users with a learning disability.

### 3.63 **Learning Disability Community Teams**

The Western Trust are currently restructuring learning disability community teams and propose two Multi-Disciplinary Teams to provide services. Teams will include social workers, nurses, podiatrists, speech therapists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, psychologists, behavior therapists and Crisis Intervention support workers.

### 3.64 **Learning Disability Residential, Nursing and Supported Living**

A range of services are available in the Western Trust Area to support accommodation needs. The remainder of residential and nursing home places are purchased from the independent sector. Similarly, there are a variety of supported living facilities where people live within the community but are supported in their daily life by trained staff.

### 3.65 The Western Trust operates the following supported living facilities for adults with *Mental Health Issues*:

- Carnhill Hostel, and
- Avoca lodge, Gransha.

*Adults with Learning Disabilities*:

- City Side Supported Living Scheme: 102&103 St Eithne’s Park and 4 Inchview, Hazlebank.
- Waterside Supporting living Scheme: 113/114 Waterfoot Park.

The Western Trust provides Supported accommodation for people with dementia at:

- Sevenoaks Housing with care.

3.66 The Western Trust operates the following Care Homes and Adult Care Centres in Derry:

- Melrose Day Centre, Rosstown House, Derry.
- Maybrook Adult Training Centre, Racecourse Road, Derry.
- Avoca Lodge, Gransha Park, Derry.
- The Oak Tree Centre, Rath Mor Centre, Creggan, Derry.
- Valley Centre, Tullyally, Derry.
- Foyle Disability Resources Centre, Glen Road, Derry.
- The Cottages, Irish Street, Derry.
- Evergreen Centre, Clooney Road, Derry.
- Ralphs Close, Gransha Park, Derry.

3.67 The Western Trust owns the following Care Homes and Adult Care Centres in Strabane:

- Hillside Day Centre, Dillon Court, Strabane.
- Glenside Adult Training, Derry Road, Strabane.
- Greenfield, Melmount Road, Strabane.

### 3.68 **Older Peoples Residential Care**

The Trust provides residential care for older people in a number of towns through the western Trust Area. Within our District, care is provided at:

- **Greenfield Resident Home**, Melmount Road, Strabane, it provides care and accommodation for 34 residential and 1 Day care client for over 65 years who do not need hospital or nursing care but need a safe and comfortable environment.
- **Rectory Field Residential Home**, Limavady Road, Derry, is a 35 bed home which provides 24 hour care to older people on a permanent, temporary or respite basis.
- **Seymour Gardens Residential Home**, Nelson Drive, Derry, it caters for 26 residents with memory impairment.
- **William Street Residential Home** caters for 27 residents.

3.69 The Trust provides a number of places and the remainder are provided by the independent sector. For example Apex Housing provide supported living for Older People at Daleview House (Shepherd's Glen), Alexander House (Bishop Street) and Abbey House (The Little Diamond). Supported living for adults with learning disabilities is provided at Iona House (Strabane), Belmont Cottages (Racecourse Road), Beechway House (Shepherd's Way) and Ardavon (Bonds Hill). Supported living accommodation for people with Mental Health issues is also provided at Ballyoan House in Gransha, Clondermott House (Clondermott Park), Dunvale House (Duncreggan Road) and Parkview Castlederg.

3.70 Castlederg has 2 Residential Care Homes, Parkview (Apex) and Silverdale (Private) and Newtownstewart has 1 nursing home, Bell-Gray (Apex. Closed July 2016).

There are a number of privately owned nursing homes throughout the District.

### 3.71 **Deprivation across the District**

Within the context of the average rankings for the (former) 26 LGDs in Northern Ireland where ranks range from 1 (most deprived) to 26 (least deprived), Derry and Strabane are ranked 3 and 2 respectively. On closer inspection, within each District there are areas and neighbourhoods which are very deprived. The new Council area also contains two SOAs, from a total of 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland (890<sup>th</sup> being the least deprived) which are within the top 2% most deprived in Northern Ireland – Creggan Central 1 (ranked 10<sup>th</sup>) in Derry and East (ranked 12<sup>th</sup>) in Strabane.

3.72 In terms of overall multiple deprivation (NIMDM 2010), the 20 most deprived SOAs in Derry & Strabane all rank within the top 11% deprived SOAs for Northern Ireland. Of these 20 SOAs, 17 are located within the current development limits for Derry City and of the remaining 3, 2 are located within the current development limits for Strabane and the other is in Castlederg. It very clearly shows a significant concentration of very deprived SOAs within the Derry City development limits with a less deprived surrounding area. While the two most deprived SOAs in Strabane are located within the town itself (East and Ballycolman), the greater Strabane picture is one of significant rural deprivation.

3.73 Given the extensive rural area surrounding Strabane, it is not surprising that a significant number of its peripheral SOAs rank very highly in terms of deprivation with respect to 'Proximity to Services' (i.e. long distances to key services e.g. A & E hospital, GP premises, supermarket, leisure centre, etc.) Plumbridge, Glenderg, Clare, Dunamanagh and Slievekirk are all ranked within the top 6% for NI. Similarly, in Derry District, Banagher and Claudy are ranked within the top 8% for NI.

3.74 In 2012, in Derry LGD, 13.4% of adults and 25.6% of children aged under 16 were living in Income Support households. The Income Scale shows that there are

41,487 people in Derry LGD experiencing income deprivation, while the Employment scale shows that a total of 11,884 people in Derry LGD experience employment deprivation. Both the Income Scale and the Employment Scale can be presented as rates of the relevant population. 38% of the population in Derry LGD were identified as income deprived while 18% were identified as employment deprived. For the Strabane LGD the Income Scale shows 14,394 people experience income deprivation, while the Employment Scale shows that a total of 4,603 people in the Strabane LGD experience employment deprivation, these results equate to 36% of the population being Income Deprived and 18% Employment Deprived.

3.75 Data is now available for the new Government Districts and shows that for the Derry City and Strabane District 55,900 people are experiencing Income Deprivation (38%) and 16,500 people experience employment deprivation (19%). This can be compared to NI as a whole where 25% were identified as income deprived and 13% employment deprived.

### 3.76 **Child Poverty**

In January 2012, statistics from the Child Poverty Action Group, one of the key members of the End Child Poverty Campaign (ECP), revealed that in some areas of the city more than 60% of children are currently living in poverty. In six of Derry's 30 electoral wards, more than half of all children live in poverty. Creggan Central (63%) has the highest level of child poverty of Derry's electoral wards, followed by Brandywell (61%), and Creggan South (59%). More than half of all children in Shantallow East (58%), Westland (54%) and Shantallow West (53%) also currently live in poverty. Across the city 36% - more than one in three of children live in poverty. Child poverty is at its lowest in the Ballynashallog and Eglinton wards (both 15%), followed by Banagher (16%) and Hollymount and Newbuildings (both 18%). In 2013/14, 7% of children in Northern Ireland were disabled compared to 16% of adults of working age and 47% of adults over State Pension age (DSD Family Resources Survey).

### 3.77 **Population by Age**

Population projections for Northern Ireland 2014-2039 predict that the population aged 65 and over will increase by 74.4% and the population aged 85 and over is projected to increase by 157.3%. These projections show the real impact of the marked increase in the size of the population at older ages with an associated increased need for health care facilities. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to overtake that of children (those aged 0 to 15 years) by mid-2028 (20.4 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively).

3.78 Population projections over a 10 year period from 2014-2024 predict that in the Derry City and Strabane district, the population aged 65 and over will increase by 27.7% which is above the NI average of 25.8%. The population aged 85 and over is predicted to increase to 42.4% which is above the NI average of 39.7% (NISRA



Population projections 2014). In contrast, the proportion of people aged 65 and over is currently and projected to 2024 to be slightly higher than the NI average.

### 3.79 **Household Projections**

NISRA published the NI Household Projections 2012, the key findings from these 2012 suggest that each Local Government District will see growing numbers of households between 2012 and 2037, Derry City and Strabane is projected to see an 8% rise by 2037. The greatest projected growth can be found in the number of one and two adult households without children. Most LGD's will experience a decrease in the number of households with children, with the biggest decrease expected in the Derry City and Strabane District. The number of children in the population is projected to decrease during this projection period and particularly from 2022 onwards.

3.80 Furthermore, the projected household population can be split into those living in households and those living in communal establishments, in particular residential care homes. The population in communal establishments is projected to rise faster than the population in other residences. This is as a result of an ageing population, of which a relatively large population is projected to live in communal establishments, in particular residential care homes. It is important to note that by 2037, this will only account for 1.6% of the total projected population.

3.81 When broken down into age bands, the largest increase is for people aged 65 and over. By 2037 the number of people aged 65 and over living in households is projected to increase by 79.1%. This is in line with the ageing population reported in the population projections (79.3%).

### 3.82 **Journey Times to A&E**

In 2004 NISRA published data on showing the average travel times to A&E and identified that within the Derry area, catchment travel times were on average 9mins, while within the Strabane area travels times were on average 27 mins. This is taken as an average of the distances, there are locations within Derry which are in proximity to the hospital such as the Altnagelvin ward were travel times are 3mins but in more peripheral parts of the District such as Castlederg, travel times were 30mins. Similarly NISRA published data showing the median Ambulance response times in the Derry and Strabane District was 6mins 10 secs. Broken into District, the median response time for the Derry District was 5min 45 sec, while the median response time for the Strabane district was 11min 23 sec. As with journey times to A&E, it is important to note that more rural locations will have higher response times.

### 3.83 Health, Well-being and the LDP

#### 3.84 Implications for the LDP

These projections highlight the future characteristics of our communities which in turn will impact upon community infrastructure needs, such as schools, health and leisure facilities as well as shaping the future housing needs in terms of dwelling form and size. The average household size in N.Ireland has been projected to steadily decrease from 2.54 people per household in 2012 to 2.43 in 2037 people per household in 2023. In Derry and Strabane Districts, the average size of households is predicted to decrease from 2.62 in 2012 to 2.40 in 2037 and will fall below the NI average (2.43). Households will be smaller, but composed of older people. This in turn will have implications for the LDP in the type, amount and location of health and community services required to meet the needs of a growing elderly population, primarily housing tenure, residential homes, care in the community, access to emergency services, access to health centres, GP surgeries and pharmacies.

3.85 'Transforming Your Care' makes specific reference to older people, to bring about an improved and more efficient health service. It aims to reduce the amount of care being provided in institutions such as residential and nursing homes and encouraging more elderly people to live and be cared for at home.

3.86 Transforming Your Care and the Western Local Commissioning Group Locality Draft Population Plan are driving a shift in the provision of care from hospital and care facilities to provision of services in the community. The impact of this for the LDP will be:

- The requirement for good quality housing/sustainable life-long (particularly bungalow dwellings.)
- Access to health and care facilities within the community for example screening, classes, and potential 'new facilities' similar to health centres.
- Access to care centres within the community to support the Transforming Your Care model.
- Protection of usable open spaces and safe and attractive neighborhoods.

3.87 It is the responsibility of the Department of Health, Social services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) and the Health and Social Care Board to plan and provide for care facilities such as hospitals and to decide what services are available at specific health care sites.

3.88 The Council can assert a certain degree of influence in the promotion of health and well-being throughout the District in terms of promoting healthy lifestyle in providing for example allocation of land uses such as usable open spaces, green ways, walkways, accessible local services by way of walkability/cycleability, availability of good quality housing and high quality residential developments with access to open space and community services/facilities.

### 3.89 Community Services and Facilities

#### 3.90 Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)

The Police Service operates 4 stations within the Plan area, 3 in Derry area and 1 in Strabane as can be seen in the below table.

Derry and Strabane District	Status
Strand Road	Fully operational
Richill Hill Park, W'side	Fully operational
Maydown	Fully operational
Strabane 23-25 Bowling Green	Fully operational

Location & status of police stations in Derry & Strabane District (Source: PSNI)

#### 3.91 Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service

##### 3.92 Fire Stations

The Fire and Rescue Service operates 5 fire stations within the Plan area. Fire stations are located at Crescent Link and Northland Fire Station in Derry (Wholetime), Strabane, Castleberg and Newtown Stewart (Retained Stations). Western Area Command is geographically the largest of the four Areas, covering about 4,000km<sup>2</sup> stretching over Londonderry, Tyrone and Fermanagh and serving around 400 000 people. The Area is managed by the Area Management Team, based at Western Area Headquarters in Crescent Link, Derry, assisted by the District Command Teams based at Omagh, Cookstown, Enniskillen and Derry. Each of the District Commands manage a total of 5 stations each. Of the twenty fire stations in Western Area Command, 2 are Wholetime (Northland & Crescent Link, both in Derry) and the remaining 18 are retained. Almost 480 people serve the communities of Western Area Command, including 295 Retained Firefighters, 124 Whole-time Firefighters, 37 Area, District & Community Safety Officers, & 20 Support Staff.

#### 3.93 Community Centres

Derry City and Strabane District Council is the main public body responsible for providing or facilitating community facilities within the District.

3.94 Derry City and Strabane Council has responsibility for a number of Community Centres in the District. There are four categories of Community Centres within the Community Services Programme.

- Council Owned / Maintained and Staffed Community Centres:  
Bishops Field Sports Centre, Shantallow Community Centre, Carnhill Community Centre, Bishop Street Community Centre.
- Council Owned Community Managed Centres and Outdoor Facilities (MUGA's)  
Eglinton Community Hall, Learmount Resource Centre, Park, The Diamond Centre, Claudy.
- Community Group Owned/Maintained and Managed Centre(s) Joint Provision Support Programme/ Youth & Community Centres  
Ballymagroarty Community Centre, Caw Youth Centre, Long Tower Youth and Community Centre, Newbuildings Community Association, Pilots Row Centre.

3.95 Other community centres are community owned and are located in the local towns, villages and throughout the District

3.96 Strabane District Council owns 2 community centres located in Strabane (Melvin Hall) and Castledearg (Churchtown).

3.97 The council are continuing work on the future development of 3 new community centres across Derry City, these are proposed to be located at Top of the Hill, Galliagh and Shantallow areas. It is intended that these will enhance service provision and offer new state of the art spaces for community and voluntary groups and for the public to enjoy.

### **3.98 Leisure Centres**

Derry City and Strabane council operate 8 leisure facilities across the District, these include:

- Foyle Arena, which is the council's newest leisure facility which opened in 2015.
- Templemore Sports Complex, Derry.
- Brooke Park Leisure Centre, Derry.
- William Street City Baths, Derry.
- Derg Valley Leisure Centre, which has recently undergone a major refurbishment with the potential for additional future facilities.
- Riversdale Leisure Centre, Strabane.
- Melvin Sports Complex, has recently undergone a £2.2 million Transformation, Strabane.
- Brooke Park Bowling Green, Derry.

3.99 The Council is working toward the future redevelopment of the Templemore Sports Complex to develop this site into a first class facility for both sports excellence and health and well-being for the local community. They are also working on a number of options for the Strabane Canal Basin site with a view to extending leisure provision in the area.

3.100 Brooke Park has recently re-opened after a substantial redevelopment and now boasts new facilities including a new contact sports facility, synthetic pitches, horticultural training centre, new build café and a modern play garden. The Culmore Landfill site is also the subject of redevelopment, phase one of this opened in 2016 proving a new District Park with landscaping, car parking, walk-ways and cycle-ways for the wider Culmore area. Additionally, a contract has recently been awarded to commence work on the redevelopment of the Brandywell Stadium in Derry.

### 3.101 **Libraries and the Youth Service**

The Northern Ireland Public Library Service is now under the control of Libraries NI. Libraries NI took over responsibility for public libraries, previously held by the five Education and Library Boards, however responsibility for the Schools' Library Service still remains with each EA.

3.102 In Derry and Strabane District there are 8 libraries located at Creggan, Derry Central, Shantallow, Strathfoyle and Waterside, Strabane, Castlederg and Newtownstewart.

3.103 WELB also operates the Youth Service which provides support to schools, youth clubs, uniformed organisations and youth centres in the provision of Curriculum Programme areas dealing with Personal, Recreational, Community and Environmental issues. A residential facility is provided at Corrick Outdoor Education Centre, near Plumbridge.

## 4.0 **Conclusion**

Consultations are on-going with the key service providers in education, health care and community facilities which will indicate how future needs and proposals should be addressed in the Plan, projected to 2032.

4.1 It should be stressed that the LDP does not make decisions on the provision of health, education or other public services as this is a matter for the relevant service providers. Over the Plan period, it is likely that these services will be kept under review and changes will occur. Therefore the Plan strategy is to:-

- (i) Inform the community and potential investors as to the health and education proposals which are likely to occur; and
- (ii) Provide the necessary flexibility to allow for new health, education and community services within settlements as and when need arises.

4.2 The Western Region Education Authority needs to identify future proposals for education in the Derry City and Strabane area. Some of these proposals may result in surplus land becoming available during the Plan period. Vacated sites could in turn become development opportunities which could be identified in the LDP.

- 4.3 Consultation with the appropriate authorities will enable the LDP to consider and plan for:
- Nursery Provision within Derry City and Strabane District.
  - Primary School Provision within Derry City and Strabane District.
  - Primary School, Controlled Sector, Enrolment and Capacities in Derry City and Strabane District.
  - Post-Primary School Enrolment within Derry City and Strabane District.
  - Enrolment and Spare Capacity within Post-Primary Schools in Derry City and Strabane District.
- 4.4 It will be essential that consideration is given to exercising flexibility in respect of zoning so as to permit development of new school buildings in small towns, hamlets and rural areas. New housing land could be zoned to facilitate the retention and sustainability of the network of small schools.
- 4.5 There should be a strong link between the provision of housing and the need for the provision of health and social care facilities. This will obviously have an impact for the Plan and the need to identify land for new facilities. The Plan will also need to take into account the potential need for an increase in the number of residential/care homes due to an ageing population. However, in light of TYC and the Western local Commissioning Groups Locality Draft Population Plan 2915, the onus will be on providing home based care thereby reducing the need for future development of additional residential homes, there will more than likely be a reduction.
- 4.6 Health and Social Services in rural areas are important and are influenced by a critical mass of potential patients. Housing allocation in these areas will have an impact on the delivery of health services.
- 4.7 Health is not only about providing medical facilities to fix problems; it is also about preventing the causes of ill health. The value of green spaces to health and well-being is also supported by the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure. The Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, (Health Estates) advises that care should be taken to ensure that increased density of housing developments do not contribute to adverse health outcomes.
- 4.8 All future proposals identified by the major service providers for education, health, social and community will be reflected in the Plan. As a result of new facilities, or changes in provision, it is expected that a significant amount of land will also become surplus to requirements.
- 4.9 The Plan will allow for the development of education, health, community and cultural facilities subject to specific criteria. These criteria regard impact on residential amenity, the scale and character of the settlement, infrastructure and access requirements and any prejudicing of development on surrounding lands. In recognising the importance of community facilities to settlements, the Plan,

through restricting the redevelopment of such sites, will seek to limit the loss of individual community uses.

- 4.10 As it is not possible to anticipate all changes, the Plan cannot identify policies for all sites which may become surplus during the Plan period. Similarly the Plan cannot anticipate demand for all new or alternative sites. Such development proposals will be determined through the development management process.

### **Moving Forward**

- 4.11 Moving forward it is important to consider what policies Council currently use to assess such proposals and what policies Council will assess these proposals under in the future.
- 4.12 Currently development proposals for community infrastructure are assessed using, the Derry Area Plan, Strabane Area Plan, SPPS, The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and Planning Policy Statement 21 (where applicable). In the future, do Council wish to continue using the same policy documents as mentioned above or do we wish have a bespoke policy to which is more reactive to the particular needs of the District?
- 4.13 The discussion and input from Council Members at Workshop 9 is requested and will then feed into a forthcoming 'Options' Paper on these matters to the Planning Committee (LDP) - for decision, which will in turn feed into the LDP Preferred Options Paper (POP) which is due out in Spring 2017.
- 4.14 Further consultations are being held with the legislatively required consultation bodies relevant to Community Infrastructure. This will feed into the evidence base, together with Members feedback, in support of the POP and Plan Strategy documents.

## **5.0 Preferred Options for Community Infrastructure**

- 5.1 The research findings contained in this paper together with Members views and advice from the relevant parties/consultees have informed the following options which have been taken forward and subjected to Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) as part of the Preferred Options Paper (POP) process.
- 5.2 In considering the options, **Option 1** proposes to identify/zone/protect committed sites and is the Councils Preferred Option.

<b>Community Infrastructure</b>	<b>Identify/Zone/Protect Committed sites</b>	<b>Existing provision of Health, Education, etc is considered adequate</b>	<b>Identify/Zone/Protect a long-term reserve of potential sites</b>
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5.3 In the absence of firm proposals from the relevant authorities, further feedback will be required to enable the LDP to be fully informed of future proposals which can subsequently be subjected to the SA/SE appraisal.



## Appendix 1

### Types of Educational Facilities

- **Nursery Schools and Units:** Nursery provision falls into two categories: units attached to existing primary schools and stand-alone nursery schools. Nursery Units come under the umbrella of the Primary School they are attached to and are managed by their Boards of Governors, while Nursery Schools have their own Boards of Governors.
- **Voluntary Maintained Schools:** Voluntary Maintained primary and secondary schools are managed by Boards of Governors, which consist of members nominated by trustees (mainly Roman Catholic), along with representatives of parents, teachers, CCMS and the Education Authority/Education and Library Boards. Teachers are employed by the CCMS.
- **Voluntary Grammar Schools:** Voluntary Grammar Schools are permitted to select pupils on the basis of their ability. A voluntary grammar (VG) school is a post-primary school managed by a Board of Governors, which consists of persons appointed in line with each school's scheme of management (usually trustees or foundation governors) along with representatives of parents and teachers and, in most cases, members appointed by the Department of Education. VG Schools are funded directly by the Department of Education.
- **Controlled Schools:** Controlled primary and secondary schools are provided for and managed by the Education Authority (EA) through Boards of Governors. The role of EA is to plan provisions for schools, employ teachers and meet recurrent costs. Although open to those of all faiths and none, they cater primarily for Protestant children.
- **Independent Schools:** An independent school is a school at which full-time education is provided for pupils aged from four to 16 and is not grant aided. These schools set their own curriculum and admissions policies and are funded by fees paid by parents and income from investments. Each independent school must be registered with DE and is inspected regularly by the Education and Training Inspectorate (ETI).
- **Integrated Schools:** The Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education (NICIE) is a voluntary organisation which promotes, develops and supports integrated education. The schools are all-ability, following the statutory curriculum and NICIE negotiate with DENI to facilitate the creation of new schools and to assist existing schools that wish to transform to integrated status. It is funded by the DENI and the Integrated Education Fund.
- **Irish - Medium Schools:** There are two types of Irish-medium schools, those which are stand-alone schools and those which are attached to English-medium host schools. Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta was formed by DE in 2000 and its remit is to promote Irish-medium education. The Council for Irish Medium schools is funded by the Department of Education.

- **Special Schools:** Under the 1986 Education and Libraries (NI) Order, Education and Library Boards have to provide education for pupils with special educational needs up to the age of 19. They can be taught in mainstream primary and secondary schools but there are also separate special units for some students. Special Schools have children from Nursery School age to 16+ and as children can move to the school at any stage it is hard to predict enrolment figures as it is dependent on need. These are provided for and managed by the EAWR through Boards of Governors.
- **Further Education Provision:** DEL is responsible for all higher and further education facilities. Further Education is provided at the North West Regional College, its main campus buildings are located in Derry, Limavady and Strabane with over 26,465 students every year. The Ulster University currently maintains four sites in Northern Ireland, one of which is located in Magee College in Derry.

## Appendix 2

### Primary Schools with Co-Educational Nursery Units

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#### CO. DERRY

Ashlea Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Ballykelly Primary School (Limavady)  
 Bunscoil Cholmcille Primary School  
 Ebrington Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Fountain Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Gaelscoil Éadain Mhór  
 Gaelscoil Ui Dochartaigh (Strabane)  
 Glendermott Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Good Shepherd Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Greenhaw Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Hollybush Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Holy Child Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Holy Family Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Londonderry Model Primary School  
 Longtower Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Nazareth House Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Gaelscoil Ui Dhochartaigh  
 Oakgrove Integrated Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Rosemount Primary School (Londonderry)  
 St Brigid's Primary School (Camhill, Londonderry)  
 St Canice Primary School (Dungiven)  
 St Colmcille's Primary School (Claudy)  
 St Eugene's Primary School (Londonderry)  
 St Paul's Primary School (Slievemore, Londonderry)  
 Steelstown Primary School (Londonderry)  
 Termoncanice Primary School (Limavady)

#### CO. TYRONE

Christ the King Primary School (Omagh)  
 Cooley Primary School (Sixmilecross)  
 Edwards Primary School (Castlederg)  
 Omagh County Primary School  
 Gaelscoil Na gCrann  
 Omagh Integrated Primary School  
 St Colmcille's Primary School (Carrickmore)  
 St Conor's Primary School (Omagh)  
 St Lawrence's Primary School (Fintona)  
 St Mary's Primary School (Killyclogher)  
 St Mary's Primary School (Strabane)  
 St Oliver Plunkett Primary School (Beragh)  
 St Patrick's Primary School (Castlederg)  
 Sion Mills Primary School  
 Strabane Primary School

#### CO. FERMANAGH

Holy Trinity Primary School (Enniskillen)  
 Enniskillen Integrated Primary School  
 St Ronan's Primary School (Lisnaskea)

### Community Nursery Schools

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Artigarvan	Based at Artigarvan Primary School (Strabane)
Ballyore	Based at Newbuildings Primary School
Ballinamallard	Based at Ballinamallard Primary School
Ederney	Based at St Joseph's Primary School, Ederney
Eglinton	Based at Eglinton Primary School
Kesh	Based at Kesh Primary School
Lisbellaw	Based at Lisbellaw Primary School
Little Bridges	Based at Florencecourt Primary School
Necame	Based at St Paul's Primary School, Irvinestown

(Source: EA Western Region Directory 2015/2016)

## Appendix 3

### Western Local Commissioning Group Locality Draft Population Plan 2012-2015

The Primary focus of the plan is as follows:

**Shift toward Primary Care of General Practice.** This is a primary focus of the plan in managing patients with long-term conditions to reduce the necessity for secondary care to reduce avoidable emergency admissions and readmissions. At the heart of the focus on primary care will be the enhancement of the service provided in General Practice. In long-term condition management, GPs will lead the primary care team in proactively managing patients. The role of community and specialist nursing will be at the forefront to support GPs, through the provision of community clinics and arrangements for patients to have rapid access to advice and reassurance.

**Supporting Independent Living for the Older People** aims to maximise and maintain the independence of older people. The new model will support older people to remain active and engaged within their own communities, living in their own homes even when their ability to function independently declines. The model will aim to reduce the length of time older people need to be supported in institutional care settings and will provide a range of services and supported living settings to achieve this.

**Palliative Care**, will be largely home based. Investment will be necessary to ensure the required nursing and medical input is available for a dispersed Western population. Great efforts must be made to maintain most patients in end-of-life stage at home, with greater support for carers, nursing homes and GPs anticipated in future.

**Prevention & Early Intervention.** Considerable supports exist for parents with young children. Health visiting, midwifery and GP services provide key assistance in supporting childhood health and wellbeing.

**Initiatives to tackle Hidden Harm** are in place. This includes the CAWT Strengthening Families Programme which has great potential to provide extended support to families to cope with the issue of parental alcohol abuse.

**Suicide Prevention.** Emotional wellbeing and mental health promotion and suicide prevention remain a critical challenge.

**Obesity** is a growing problem and impacts on long term conditions, unscheduled admissions, CHP, cancers etc. It is critical that a range of primary and secondary interventions are in place to prevent obesity.

**Falls** remain a cause of unscheduled admissions and pressures on A&E Emergency departments. In particular older people and children are targeted populations for interventions.

### **Developing Cross Boundary and Cross Border Services**

The Western Trust LCG has been working to further develop its cross border service through partnership, co-operation and working together initiatives.

### **Family & Childcare**

The Western Trust has developed a family support strategy over the last 10 years. This has resulted in the Western Trust area having a lower number of children on the Child Protection Register, in secure accommodation, in the youth justice facility and in children and mental health facility than the other **Local Commissioning Group Localities** (per 10,000 population). The strategy involved working closely with voluntary and community services to ensure families receive early intervention services at the point of identified need. The Trust has introduced a number of initiatives to progress this strategic direction including Afterhours Family Response Service and the establishment of a virtual team to assess emotional and therapeutic needs for looked after children.