



Derry City & Strabane  
District Council

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DERRY CITY & STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL

# LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP) 2032



## DRAFT PLAN STRATEGY

Evidence Base EVB 18: Community Infrastructure, December 2019

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# DERRY CITY AND STRABANE DISTRICT COUNCIL

## LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP) 2032



**December 2019**

### **EVIDENCE BASE PAPER EVB 18**

#### **Community Infrastructure**

This Document is one in a series which comprises the evidence base that informs the preparation of the Derry City and Strabane District Local Development Plan (LDP 2032) Plan Strategy.

It builds upon the suite of thematic Topic Papers prepared and published alongside the LDP Preferred Options Paper (POP), which established the May 2017 baseline position and identified the key issues that needed to be addressed by the LDP.

This Community Infrastructure Evidence Base paper updates the baseline POP position and sets out the evidence base that has informed the strategy, designations and policies within the draft LDP Plan Strategy. Evidence has been informed by feedback from public consultation, discussions with Elected Members, input from statutory consultees, stakeholder groups, from other Departments within the Council, liaison with adjoining Councils and through the iterative Sustainability Appraisal process.

The Evidence Base is published as a ‘supporting document’ in accordance with Regulation 15(a) of the Planning (LDP) Regulations (NI) 2015.

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## 1.0 Introduction to Paper

- 1.1 The information presented in this paper has assisted the Council in developing an informed and innovative approach to setting clearly defined aims and objectives for Community Infrastructure. It has taken account of the Council's overall objectives for the District as well as local circumstances in relation to Community Infrastructure developments.
- 1.2 This paper sets out the Council's strategy for Community Infrastructure. It also sets out the main evidence base and legislation / policy framework which has influenced our strategy and in turn the operational policies set out in the LDP Draft Plan Strategy.
- 1.3 This paper will cover Community Infrastructure and provides an assessment of how the Draft Plan Strategy has taken account of the Regional Development Strategy (RDS), Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS), Sustainability Appraisal themes and DCSDC objectives through the proposed LDP objectives.
- 1.4 Community infrastructure (CI) and facilities play a significant role within our City & District. Community infrastructure is essential in growing and maintaining a high quality of life. Community infrastructure aims to provide facilities to all those who live and work within our City and District, increase and promote community cohesion and provide a high standard of services to those in the local area.
- 1.5 Community Infrastructure includes cultural and youth centres, schools, both primary and secondary, health care and community services, emergency services, community centres and facilities such as leisure and sports facilities, community allotments, places of worship and local cemeteries that are not within parish care.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 The information presented in this paper has assisted 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.

## 2.0 Legislation and Policy Context

- 2.1 Article 5 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires that the creation of planning policy as part of the Plan Strategy must be done with the objective of furthering sustainable development and in doing so, must take account of policies and guidance issued by OFMDFM, DOE and DRD<sup>1</sup>, such as the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 and Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS).
- 2.2 Section 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006 requires that all NI government Departments and District Councils, in exercising their functions, act in a way they consider best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.3 The new duty of Community Planning, introduced in April 2015, requires the Council to lead the process of creating a long term vision for the social, environmental and economic well-being of the area and its citizens. The Local Government Bill introduces a statutory link between the resultant Community Plan and the Council's Local Development Plan (LDP), in that the LDP must take account of the Community Plan in its preparation. Therefore, it provides the key context at the local Council level for the preparation of the LDP.
- 2.4 It is intended that the LDP will be the spatial reflection of the Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan 2032 (SGP), our Community Plan, and that the two should work in tandem towards the same vision for the District and its communities and set the long term social, economic and environmental objectives for an area.

### **Draft Programme for Government**

- 2.5 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.

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;

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<sup>1</sup> OFMDFM, DOE and DRD were formerly central government departments. OFMDFM is now the Executive Office. DOE and DRD no longer exist but many of their responsibilities now rest with DfI.

- 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.
- 2.6 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.

### **Regional Planning Framework**

- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 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.
- 2.9 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.

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

- 2.10 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.
- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 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”.

**Existing Plans and Designations in the District**  
**Derry Area Plan 2011**

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

**Education**

- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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.

- 2.17 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.

### **Health**

- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 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.
- 2.20 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.

### **Community Services**

- 2.21 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.

### **Community Facilities**

- 2.22 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 Bunrana 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.
- 2.23 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.

- 2.24 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.

### **Strabane Area Plan 2001**

- 2.25 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.

### **Ebrington Development Framework**

- 2.26 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.
- 2.27 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.
- 2.28 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 – 4,163msqgross floor space.

### **Fort George Development Framework**

- 2.29 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.

### **The One Plan**

- 2.30 The One Plan published in 2012 by Ilex was an extensive, strategic regeneration plan for Derry. It set out a vision of the role of the public, private, 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.

- 2.29 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.

- 2.31 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.

### **Inclusive Strategic Growth Plan (SGP) 2017-2032**

- 2.32 Community planning helps deliver on reform and engagement. It has been defined as 'a process led by councils in conjunction with partners and communities to develop and implement a shared vision for their area, a long term vision which relates to all aspects of community life and which also involves working together to plan and deliver better services'.

- 2.33 The promotion of 'good relations' impacts significantly on societal wellbeing. It is important in relation to people's access to education, training and employment, the mobility of the work force and in attracting investment – as investment depends, amongst other drivers, on having a settled and stable community.

- 2.34 It is also important that the City and Regional assets are developed in ways that provide public spaces which are more accessible and welcoming to the whole community. The SGP aims to continue to build a united community, based on equality of opportunity, the desirability of good relations and reconciliation - one

which is strengthened by its diversity, where cultural expression is celebrated and embraced and where everyone can live, learn, work and socialize together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance.

**The SGP aims to:**

- Support the implementation of the Urban Villages Programme in the Bogside, Fountain and Bishop Street areas to foster positive community identities, build community capacity and improve the physical environment of the area;
- Promote neighbourhood and village enhancement through the development of local environmental improvement schemes and community play parks and facilities;
- Promote greater integration and inclusion within and between communities through shared spaces, services and facilities and the development of rural community clusters;
- Design and deliver a programme of improved community centres and facilities, and
- Develop a comprehensive cultural strategy and action plan to address issues such as growing participation, developing audiences, strengthening the sector, supporting our practitioners and improving the health and wellbeing of our citizens.

### 3.0 Background and Statistical Data

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

##### Education

- 3.1 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.

### Education Provision in the District

- 3.5 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.



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

- 3.7 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.)

Table 8 : Derry City 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 Derry City Council Area
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
% decrease 2013-2025	-3.55%	-3.70%	-3.72%	-3.66%

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

### Summary Data for Primary Schools Annual Area Profile 2018

Management Type	Total – Enrolments 2017/18	Numbers of Schools	Total Approved Enrolment
Controlled	3,941	22	5,001
Catholic Maintained	10,153	42	14,097
Controlled Integrated	37	1	63
Other Maintained	352	3	396
GMI	404	1	400

- 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.

Year	Total Pupils Derry City Council Area	Approved Enrolment Number	Unfilled Places
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.

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).

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

- 3.11 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.

**Table 27: Primary 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).

The unfilled places have been further categorised below.

**Table 28: 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	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).

3.13 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.

### **Post Primary School Provision in the District**

- 3.14 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 Castledearg (Castledearg High School).  
Across the District in 2016, there are currently 951 unfilled post-primary places.

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

- 3.15 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.

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)

- 3.16 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.

- 3.17 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.)

Management Type	Total – Enrolments 2017/18	Numbers of Schools	Total Approved Enrolment
Controlled	1,516	3	2,110
Voluntary	4468	4	4,640
Catholic Maintained	5,104	6	5,550
GMI	744	1	800

Summary Data for Post Primary Schools Annual Area Profile 2018

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

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

- 3.20 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).*

### Primary Provision in the District

- 3.21 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 neighborhood 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 the residential element of this site.
- 3.22 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 neighborhood, 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.
- 3.23 Planning application A/2006/0441/O – Land west of Buncrana Road between Whitehouse Road and Benview Estate Coshquin (H2) L'Derry, Granted outline approval in 2018 for residential development to include, mix of housing types, local community facilities, open space, pedestrian and vehicular access, primary school, drainage and other infrastructure. The site is zoned for residential use in the Derry Area Plan 2011.

It is anticipated in the future that Gaelscoil Ui Dhochartaigh Primary School in Strabane will seek a new premises in order to expand its current number of pupils. Planning approval has also been granted for Our Lady of Fatima primary school,

an amalgamation of Mullabuoy and Listress Primary schools. The school will be located on lands immediately adjacent to and North of St Mary's, Slaughtmanus GAC, on the Ervey Road.

### **Post Primary Provision in the former Derry City Council District Lisneal College**

- 3.24 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.

### **Foyle College**

- 3.25 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.
- 3.26 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 opened in January 2018.

### **Post Primary Provision in the Former Strabane District 2013/2014**

- 3.27 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.

**Table 45: Strabane District Council Area - Needs Model - Post Primary Pupils Years 8-12 and Post 16**

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.

**Table 46: Post Primary Unfilled Places**

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).

The unfilled places have been further categorized below.

**Table 47: Unfilled Places Breakdown by Sector: Current Year and projected to 2025**

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).

3.29 The Maintained Schools have already re-organized in Strabane, with Our lady of Mercy High School, Convent Grammar and St Colman’s merging to form the new Holy Cross College in 2008 with some 1,500 pupils. St Joseph’s High School, Plumbridge also closed in 2007.

3.30 Castlederg 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 Castlederg closed in August 2013.

3.31 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 in January 2020.

### Further Education

3.32 The Department for the Economy 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.

### Special Needs Schools

3.33 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.

### Education Provision and the LDP

3.34 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 ages 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.*

Projected populations at mid-years by age last birthday

Ages	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	
0-14	30,799	30,850	30,920	31,041	31,114	31,085	31,012	30,742	30,423	30,116	29,752	29,294	29,005	28,679	28,341	28,004	27,780	27,506	27,257	27,040	26,839	26,669	26,530	26,402	26,307	26,231	
15-29	30,281	29,689	29,104	28,497	27,952	27,588	27,272	27,141	27,146	27,142	27,141	27,266	27,210	27,181	27,242	27,351	27,354	27,413	27,436	27,425	27,347	27,194	26,934	26,657	26,388	26,084	
30-44	29,024	28,746	28,601	28,521	28,453	28,368	28,247	28,197	28,012	27,746	27,579	27,365	27,128	26,857	26,472	26,045	25,606	25,183	24,811	24,458	24,211	24,039	23,966	23,950	23,935	23,917	
45-59	30,955	31,205	31,338	31,329	31,239	30,915	30,614	30,211	29,814	29,399	28,943	28,499	28,091	27,738	27,496	27,235	27,024	26,892	26,826	26,772	26,732	26,653	26,609	26,473	26,243	26,090	
60-74	20,231	20,670	21,039	21,322	21,673	22,166	22,584	23,068	23,607	24,158	24,695	25,290	25,827	26,272	26,648	27,005	27,264	27,382	27,372	27,292	27,028	26,784	26,460	26,146	25,829	25,494	
75 & over	8,852	9,046	9,300	9,670	10,007	10,347	10,767	11,130	11,466	11,845	12,200	12,463	12,745	13,065	13,377	13,690	14,022	14,374	14,721	15,099	15,573	16,048	16,520	17,006	17,541	18,036	
All ages	150,142	150,206	150,302	150,380	150,438	150,469	150,496	150,489	150,468	150,406	150,310	150,177	150,006	149,792	149,576	149,330	149,050	148,750	148,423	148,086	147,730	147,387	147,019	146,634	146,243	145,852	
<b>Percentages</b>																											
0-14	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
15-29	20.2	19.8	19.4	18.9	18.6	18.3	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.9
30-44	19.3	19.1	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.1	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4
45-59	20.6	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.5	20.3	20.1	19.8	19.5	19.3	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.9	17.9
60-74	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.7	17.5	
75 & over	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.4	
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**2016-based Population Projections for areas within Northern Ireland**

### 2018 Update

3.35 According to the EA Annual Action Plan 2018 In the Derry & Strabane District area there has been a reduction of 376 in the number of available school places in Primary Schools. In Post Primary, there has been an increase of 201 available places compared to the corresponding figure in the 2016 Annual Area Profiles.

The comparison with the financial position of schools as published in the 2016 Annual Area Profile is as follows:

Number of Primary Schools - 69	Schools with surplus of >£75,000	Schools with surplus of >5%	Schools with deficit of >£75,000	Schools with deficit of >5%
2014/15	16	43	0	2
2015/16	20	46	0	5

Number of Post-Primary Schools - 14	Schools with surplus of >£75,000	Schools with surplus of >5%	Schools with deficit of >£75,000	Schools with deficit of >5%
2014/15	6	3	2	2
2015/16	8	5	2	2

(Information not available for all grant maintained integrated, Irish Medium, Voluntary or other maintained schools)



3.36 The Annual Action Plan reflects the actions now to be taken forward for the period April 2018 to March 2019 based on the above:

Primary School/Area	Key Issue	Action
<b>Ballymagroarty Area</b>	Address school provision where sustainability is an issue	Managing authority to consult on options for future provision within the controlled sector in the Ballymagroarty area by March 2019
<b>Derry City</b>	Encourage and facilitate the development of sustainable Irish medium provision	Sectoral body to develop options to encourage and facilitate the development of sustainable Irish medium provision in Derry City by March 2019
<b>Drumahoe PS</b> 31 Drumahoe Road Drumahoe Londonderry BT47 3SD	Ensure school places are located as required	Managing authority to consult on increase in admissions and enrolment numbers by March 2019
<b>Primary School/Area Actions carried forward from the Annual Action Plan 2017/18</b>		
<b>Erganagh PS</b> 7 Listymore Road Castledearg Co Tyrone BT81 7JG	Address school provision where sustainability is an issue	Managing authority to consult on options for future provision by June 2018
<b>Gaelscoil na Daróige</b> 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 2019
<b>Londonderry Model PS</b> 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 June 2018
<b>Newbuildings PS</b> 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 December 2018
<b>Sion Mills PS</b> 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 June 2018
Post-Primary School/Area	Key Issue	Action
No new post-primary key issues identified for 2018/19		

Post-Primary School/Area Actions carried forward from the Annual Action Plan 2017/18		
<b>Derry City</b>	Address school provision where sustainability is an issue	Managing authority and Trustees to consult on options for future provision within the Derry City area in the Catholic sector by March 2019
<b>Lisneal College</b> 70 Crescent Link Londonderry BT47 5FQ	Consolidate current learning support and autism specific provision	Managing authority to consult on the change of a General Learning Support Centre to an Autistic Spectrum Disorder Centre at Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 by March 2019

3.37 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.

The below tables illustrates the most recent Development Proposals (DP) and those decided within the District as of April 2018.

School Name	Proposal	Status	Date
Foyle College	850 pupil new build post primary school	Completed	
Ebrington Primary School	14 class base primary school, double nursery unit and 2 moderate learning units.	Completed	
Erganagh PS	Discontinue	Published	17/01/2019
St Joseph's PS (Glenmornan)	Discontinue	Published	17/05/2018
Loughash PS (Dunamanagh)	Discontinue	Published	17/05/2018
Altishane PS	Discontinue	Published	17/05/2018
Gaelscoil Eadain Mhoir	Increase admissions and enrolments	Approved	19/09/2017

Closures, New facilities and improvements within the controlled schools sector  
(Source: Department for Education 2018)

School Name	Proposal	Status
Strabane Academy	700 pupil new post primary	Under Construction
Our Lady of Fatima (Listress, Mullabuoy, Craigbrack)	6 class primary school	Under Construction
Gaelscoil Uí Dhochartaigh	7 class base maintained primary school and single nursery unit	New Build Approved

**Development Proposals announced in advance to Planning.**

- 3.38 The following schools are within the Derry City and Strabane District which were approved under the School enhancement Programme (SEP) in 2013  
 Broadbridge Primary School – Completed September 2016  
 Newbuildings Primary School – Completed September 2016  
 St Columb’s College – Completed September 2017

These projects represent a total investment of £67.42m in the Derry City & Strabane Council area.

**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, Hurling, Rugby, Gaelic teams, etc. and,
- The merits of designating future school grounds as open space and alternative uses of such grounds belonging to closed schools.

## Health

### Health and Social Services- Policy Context

- 3.39 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.
- 3.40 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.
- 3.41 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.
- 3.42 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 (WH SCT) which has brought together Altnagelvin, Foyle and Sperrin Lakeland Trusts under the one organisation.



### **Transforming Your Care (TYC): A Review of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland**

- 3.43 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.
- 3.44 The TYC review proposed a new model of care for Northern Ireland, underpinned by 12 major principles for change:
- placing the individual at the center 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;
  - realizing value for money;
  - maximizing the use of technology; and
  - Incentivizing innovation at a local level.

- 3.45 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. 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.
- 3.46 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 Centers - 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.
- 3.47 A Draft Strategic Implementation Plan was developed to provide an overarching 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.
- 3.48 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.

- 3.49 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.
- 3.50 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.
- 3.51 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.
- 3.52 The management of both Altnagelvin and Gransha hospital complexes will be continually reviewed by the Western Health and social care Trust. (WHSCT)
- 3.53 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
- 3.54 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.
- 3.55 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. Down, encompassing some 250,000 plus inhabitants.

3.56 Praxis Care 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.

### **Adult Learning Disability Services**

3.57 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.

3.58 Learning Disability Day Opportunity 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.

### **Respite Care**

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

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

3.60 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.

### **Learning Disability Community Teams**

3.61 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.



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

3.62 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.

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

- Carnhill Hostel, and
- Avoca lodge, Gransha.

3.64 Adults with Learning Disabilities:

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

3.65 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 and,
- Ralphs Close, Gransha Park, Derry.

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

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

### Older Peoples Residential Care

3.68 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 ,and
- 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 also a number of privately owned nursing homes throughout the District.

### Deprivation across the District

3.71 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 (890th being the least deprived) which are within the top 2% most deprived in Northern Ireland – Creggan Central 1(ranked 10th) in Derry and East (ranked 12th) 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.

### **Child Poverty**

- 3.76 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).

### **Population by Age**

- 3.77 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.

### **Household Projections**

- 3.79 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 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%).

## Journey Times to A&E

3.82 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 where travel times are 3mins but in more peripheral parts of the District such as Castledearg, 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.

## Health, Well-being and the LDP & Implications for the LDP

3.83 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.

3.84 ‘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.

3.85 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, and

- Protection of usable open spaces and safe and attractive neighbourhoods.

3.86 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.

3.87 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, greenways, walkways, accessible local services. The council also aims to promote walkability/cycleability with a focus on active transport, availability of good quality housing and high quality residential developments with access to open space and community services/facilities.

### Community Services and Facilities

3.88 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, Waterside	Fully operational
Maydown	Fully operational
Strabane 23-25 Bowling Green	Fully operational

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

## Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service

### Fire Stations

- 3.89 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, Castlederg and Newtownstewart (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.

### Community Centres

- 3.90 Derry City and Strabane District Council is the main public body responsible for providing or facilitating community facilities within the District.
- 3.91 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, and
  - 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.
- 3.92 Other community centres are community owned and are located in the local towns, villages and throughout the District
- 3.93 Strabane District Council owns 2 community centres located in Strabane (Melvin Hall) and Castlederg (Churchtown).

- 3.94 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.
- 3.95 As of 2018 there have been a number of community facility capital projects. The investment is a key strand of the Council's overall agreed ambitious capital plan that forms part of the Council's Strategic Inclusive Growth Plan to invest in new and refurbished community centre development across the Council area. The projects being taken forward in this phase were identified in a review of community centre provision.
- 3.96 Among the projects currently included in the capital plan are;
- Top of the Hill;
  - Lincoln Courts;
  - Shantallow;
  - Galliagh;
  - Culmore;
  - Brandywell / Daisyfields, and
  - Ballymagroarty / Hazelbank (BHCP)
- 3.97 A number of community facilities at Victoria Bridge, Plumbridge and Glebe are complete and ongoing work is progressing at Springhill and Strathfoyle to further develop localised provision. It is anticipated that Rural Development programme will also identify and support community hubs through the RDP programme.
- Top of the Hill Community Centre – Design complete and the procurement of a contractor has commenced. Indicative cost is in the region of £2.3m;
  - Lincoln Courts Community Centre - , Appointment of a contractor is imminent – indicative costs £700k;
  - Shantallow Community Centre –Technical design commenced with indicative costs £2.4m;
  - Galliagh Community Centre – Stage 2 of the design and planning stage with planning having been submitted and indicative costs of £1.5m;
  - Culmore Community Centre – Concept designs being developed – indicative costs £1.8m;
  - Ballymagroary Hazelbank BHCP Community Centre – HMD Architects recently appointed – concept designs by mid-October – indicative costs £1.8m;



- Brandywell / Daisyfields Sports Centre – Final design for review by user groups – planning to be submitted in September – indicative costs £4.1m, and
- Victoria Bridge, Glebe and Plumbridge projects are all completed

### **Leisure Centres**

3.98 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, and
- 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, walkways 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.

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

3.101 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.

### **Cemeteries & Burial Grounds**

3.104 Whilst many cemeteries in Derry City and Strabane District continue to be provided by various churches, Derry City and Strabane District Council have a duty of responsibility for the maintenance of their public cemeteries. There are 4 active cemeteries in the former Derry District and 7 active cemeteries in the former Strabane District. Appendix 4 Tables (III) and (IV) outline the location and status of all cemeteries in the Council area.

3.105 The Plan has taken into account the expansion of cemeteries in the District. In particular, there is a need for a new cemetery on the west bank of Derry City. The City Cemetery is calculated to reach capacity in 6 years and given that there is no natural scope for expansion at this site the Council has identified a number of preferred sites within the District. Based on burials rates for the city, it is envisaged that a site of somewhere between 30 and 50 acres will be required.

3.106 The LDP must carefully consider the location of any new cemeteries in terms of sustainability, people and traffic generation and residential amenity. The choice of location will also have to take into consideration site specific issues such as the soil, groundwater, and nearby surficial water systems. Leachates emanating from embalming methods have the potential to contaminate groundwater and nearby water systems and therefore careful site selection and design are essential so as to avoid contamination. It is not clear if a crematorium will be required in the District over the plan period.

3.107 The Council has identified a preferred site for the new cemetery for the city, adjacent to Killea village on the junction of the Letterkenny/ Killea road.

3.108 Possible Sustainability Appraisal factors potentially range from the impact on the existing housing presently on the earmarked expansion site in terms of present and future value, close proximity to the border with Donegal and the social, economic and environmental impacts of the proposal. The new site has the potential to impact the surrounding area such as property market values and the change from countryside views at present to views of a cemetery

3.109 Similar points can be raised on the Councils second preferred site of Culmore (Coney road). The second site of Culmore is again in close proximity to the border with Donegal; however, it is also in close proximity to the river Foyle and therefore concerns will be raised about the runoff of potential leachates.

#### 4.0 LDP Preferred Options Paper Stage

4.1 The research findings contained in earlier evidence base papers 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.

In considering the options, Option 1 proposes to identify/zone/protect committed sites and is the Councils Preferred Option.

Community Infrastructure	Identify/Zone/Protect Committed sites	Existing provision of Health, Education, etc is considered adequate	Identify/Zone/Protect a long-term reserve of potential sites
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4.2 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.

4.3 8 POP representations were received in relation to Community Infrastructure. These ranged from comments on education facilities to community facilities within Derry City and Strabane District. Comments were received from Government Departments such as NIHE and an MLA, Planning Consultancies such as TSA Planning and Futurescape Planning as well as interested parties such as Translink and Outer North Neighbourhood Partnership. There were also responses from members of the public.

4.4 The main points in the representations were:

1. NIHE were keen to promote community cohesion through good facilities;
2. An MLA has stated that it is important to consider future uses of existing sites as we are likely to see rationalisation of education, health and safety estate;
3. Translink have stated the DFI is considering reforms to provision of home to school transport, out-workings of this is relevant to the POP;
4. Outer North Neighbourhood Partnership has raised the issue of the lack of community infrastructure, green spaces, parks, pitches and commercial spaces in Skeoge in tandem with the housing developments;
5. TSA Planning/ Genova NW LTD has stated that bringing forward approved sites only will ensure no land is unnecessarily tied up and will inform the wider LDP strategy. Wording should be included to give favourable consideration for health and educational proposals on other lands and to also allow alternative uses to come forward on zoned lands

- should the relevant authority confirm they do not intend to bring forward an identified purpose and/or they are surplus to requirement;
6. A Planning Consultant has stated that they do not favour any of the three options. Instead, they recommended that we should integrate community infrastructure into existing neighbourhoods within high street typology;
  7. Futurescape Planning has stated that the Community Infrastructure requirement for the entire plan period should be identified in the plan and considered as part of furthering sustainable development alongside housing and jobs, and
  8. A member of the public has stated that there is not enough education facilities commensurate with sport. Not enough community centres etc. commensurate with population growth areas. Specific issues include a shared community hub. In addition, why do ratepayers in the fastest growing settlement in NI have no shared community hub, no play area commensurate with population growth.

## 5.0 Key Considerations

Following the Preferred Options Paper (POP), letters were sent to relevant consultees in March 2018 asking for their views relating to Community Infrastructure:

### Department of Education

- 5.1 Outlines the development projects within the Derry City & Strabane District. The Department of Education has several new build, school enhancement and fresh start projects in the Derry City and Strabane District Council area. Due to budget constraints and lack of a Minister in government there is no information with regards to further major capital investment announcement. A total of 53 projects were approved under the first call of the school enhancement programme (SEP 2013) the projects represent a total investment of £67.42m in the Derry City & Strabane District Council Area.
- 5.2 Although not specifically raised by the DoE or EANI, the LDP team is aware that there are proposed new school sites within existing zonings in the DAP 2011 at H1B, H1C and H2. These have been or will be agreed through Section 76 developer contributions.

### NIHE

- 5.3 Supports option on of the POP which states that sites for Community Infrastructure should be identified, zoned and protected. Access to community infrastructure is crucial to ensure adequate education, safety, health and well-being of local communities.
- 5.4 Although not specifically raised in their written response, the LDP team is aware through other areas of work that the NIHE is carrying out a review of its estate with a view to assess its suitability for disposal. Some of this land may be suitable for community infrastructure.

### Western Health and Social Care Trust

- 5.5 Provided information of WHSCT facilities within the Derry City & Strabane District Council area, lands in the council area and capital developments within the area. WHSCT states that at any time lands or properties become surplus to requirements, they are required to follow Department of Health guidance which included circulation on a public sector trawl. Due to changing and emerging service developments and the need for ongoing maintenance of the Trust estate, the WHSCT continually reviews its programme of improvements to existing facilities. Improvements to existing facilities are carried out through annual minor capital works programme, with larger developments considered under the strategic capital development programme
- 5.6 The LDP has taken into account any community facility that has become surplus to requirements. Policy CF 1 requires proposals for change of use or

redevelopment to a non-community use to demonstrate that the building is no longer needed for a community use.

### **Libraries NI**

- 5.7 Disappointed that despite the extensive narrative provided that there is almost no reference to public library services. A comment from a private developer about the relocation of the central library is no way reflective of the Libraries NI long-term service provision for the City. Clarify that Libraries NI provide ‘public library’ services and not the EA. Libraries NI state that the current public sector financing environment and the lack of government ministers or assembly has made effective long term planning virtually impossible. The Asset Management Plan 2020 considers that public facilities that exist in the area are correctly located and are of a scale commensurate to the needs of the populations they serve. At present Libraries NI have no plans to relocate or increase/decrease the level of service provision in the area of the plan.

### **Education Authority**

- 5.8 Have been contacted in writing but no substantive response received. Reply indicated that our request has been forwarded to the relevant officer to deal with.
- 5.9 The LDP has included in Policy CF 1 that community facilities must be appropriate in terms of scale and must demonstrate a clear community need. The evidence base has been updated to include reference to the Asset Management Plan 2020.

### **PSNI**

- 5.10 Have been contacted in writing but no substantive response received although have indicated recently that a response will be returned

### **NIFRS**

- 5.11 There are no imminent developments and they are awaiting board approval on the Area and District review.

### **DCSDC- Community Services Provision**

- 5.12 Provided a list of existing community service facilities within the District and provided no further comment. Comments will be added to the appropriate sections and changes actioned when feedback and responses are received
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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, and
  - Enrolment and Spare Capacity within Post-Primary Schools in Derry City and Strabane District.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 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.

- 5.18 Health and Social Services in rural areas are important and influenced by a critical mass of potential patients. Housing allocation in these areas will have an impact on the delivery of health services.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 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.
- 5.22 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.



## 6.0 Draft Plan Strategy Stage

- 6.1 This a new policy that does not exist in the SPPS, DAP 2011 and SAP 2001.
- 6.2 SPPS does not contain a chapter or section particularly dealing with Community Infrastructure; however a number of core principles within SPPS have informed the policy wording. Furthermore, DAP 2011 contains a section relating to community facilities, which contained Proposal CF 1, which allocated sufficient land for such facilities.
- 6.3 All relevant policy and guidance has been considered in the development of the Community Infrastructure section for the LDP PS. This section acknowledges the importance of access to facilities and services primarily for the health and well-being, community cohesion and the educational benefits to the District and its residents.
- 6.4 In this respect, the proposed strategy of the LDP will reflect the regional strategy as set out in the RDS and the SPPS (see Evidence Base for further detail). The strategy has also been influenced by the aims of the District's Strategic Growth Plan. We have also taken account of the POP representations, Member's inputs and consultee responses in reaching the conclusions in the strategy and policy wording of the PS.
- 6.5 In summary, the LDP Strategy for community infrastructure will follow the SPPS and will seek to:
- Promote the development of new and upgraded community facilities;
  - Safeguard existing community facilities, sites and services, and
  - Allow for sustainably located, inclusive and connected developments that will meet the needs of the local communities and that are accessible by a range of modes of transport.
  -
- 6.6 Having considered the responses from the main providers of community infrastructure, there does not appear to be a strategic requirement for the identification of additional land, outside their existing estates, to meet the needs of their immediate development programmes. Furthermore, there has been no indication at this stage of any intention to dispose of estate.
- 6.7 However, there is recognition that proposals for existing zonings within the DAP 2011 have sought the provision of additional community infrastructure facilities. Examples include land set aside for a school and church in H2 and land set aside for schools in H1B and H1C.

- 6.8 Although there have been no strategic indications for the disposal of land, it is known that NIHE have carried out feasibility studies for the disposal of surplus land within their estate and such opportunities, on a case by case basis, may suit themselves to the provision of community infrastructure within established communities.
- 6.9 DCSDC is currently undertaking a number of projects in relation to improving or replacing community services buildings.
- 6.10 Taking all the above into account, the strategy will be to facilitate development through a policy framework that will be generally permissible for new or improved community infrastructure. Such an approach will be subject to ensuring that any new facilities are accessible to the community that they seek to serve e.g. a proposal for new community centre should be located so that it is accessible by foot, cycle, and where possible by public transport.
- 6.11 The policies will aim to protect existing community facilities and services from incompatible adjacent uses that would have a negative impact of the role and function that they play. The policy and strategy also aims to protect existing facilities from a change of use that would result in a loss of community infrastructure without justification.
- 6.12 The Council will use its powers under Section 76, in consultation with key providers, for new community facilities within zoned land or within appropriate redevelopment projects.
- 6.13 The following policies have been developed in line with the Council's LDP Strategy for Signs and Outdoor Advertisements, regional policies and consultation feedback received from key consultees throughout the plan production.

### **CI 1 – Community Infrastructure**

The proposed policy wording for CI 1 is as follows:

*Proposals for new facilities, extended facilities or re-development of community infrastructure will be permitted provided that they meet the principles of sustainable development (see Section 7) and comply with all of the following criteria:*

*They demonstrate a clear community need;*

- The community they seek to serve can access the facility via a number of different forms of transport including walking, cycling and, where available, public transport;*
- They are appropriate in terms of scale and are in character within their locality; and*
- They meet the principles as set out in Development Principles DP 1*

*Proposals for developments adjacent to existing community infrastructure will be permitted provided that it is demonstrated there will be no adverse impact on the role, function and character of the existing facility.*

*Proposals for change of use or redevelopment to a non-community use will be permitted provided it is demonstrated that the building / facility is no longer needed for a community use.*

*The Council may request, (in consultation with the Council's Community Development Section) that appropriate community infrastructure is provided by a means of a developer contribution under a Section 76 Planning Agreement and in consultation with the relevant community infrastructure provider. This will be in accordance with the guidance set out in Chapter 35: Developer Contributions.*

- 6.14 In order for the health and wellbeing of residents of the City and District to grow, adequate community infrastructure must be readily available and accessible to all. Existing community infrastructure must be protected in order to meet the current and growing needs of those in the area. The Council will seek to provide and promote community infrastructure developments in health, leisure, education, cemeteries and community services based on the local requirement and need.
- 6.15 New developments will have an onus placed on them that they do not place any undue pressure on the existing services and community infrastructure. Development for non-community uses will be permitted that there is no longer a need for the existing facility and the reasoning is confirmed in writing from the community infrastructure provider.
- 6.16 The Council aims to protect the existing amenity of existing community facilities, such as cemeteries, hospitals, schools etc. from incompatible uses that would impact on their role, function and character.
- 6.17 The Council seeks to ensure that community facilities are accessible to the people that they are designed to cater for. For example, proposals in peripheral locations in settlements that can only be accessed by car will not normally be allowed. An exception will be made for the provision of new or improved facilities in the rural area when it is demonstrated that there no viable alternatives to the car.
- 6.18 It is anticipated that most CI developments over the LDP period will continue to be implemented by the public sector. However, some larger development proposals that come forward that require the provision of additional appropriate community infrastructure, such as community centres / hubs, social / health hubs and neighbourhood services, to serve the new development or to benefit the wider community. In such cases, the Council will seek to secure developer

contribution through the use of a Planning Agreement under Section 76 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The Council (Planning and Community Development section) will establish the need for such through direction and consultation from the relevant community infrastructure provider. Please refer to Chapter 35: Developer Contributions for further guidance.

6.19 SGP - (Strategic Growth Plan, Our Community Plan).

- The Plan is committed to Support the implementation of the Urban Villages Programme in the Bogside, Fountain and Bishop Street areas to foster positive community identities, build community capacity and improve the physical environment of the area;
- Promote neighbourhood and village enhancement through the development of local environmental improvement schemes and community play parks and facilities;
- Promote greater integration and inclusion within and between communities through shared spaces, services and facilities and the development of rural community clusters;
- Design and deliver a programme of improved community centres and facilities, and
- Develop a comprehensive cultural strategy and action plan to address issues such as growing participation, developing audiences, strengthening the sector, supporting our practitioners and improving the health and wellbeing of our citizens.

6.20 Overall, the strategy and operational policies as set out in CI 1 have taken account of all the relevant legislation, policies, consultation responses and representations received.

## 7.0 Sustainability Appraisal

- 7.1 Throughout their formulation, the policies contained within the Community Infrastructure Chapter have been subject to an ongoing internal sustainability appraisal (SA). This is in addition to the wider external SA, conducted by Shared Environmental Service as part of the wider suite of impact assessments / appraisals required under the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The internal appraisal was carried out with the fourteen objectives of the external appraisal in mind (refer to the full wider SA for more information).
- 7.2 The process of sustainability appraisal aims to ensure that a council's approach towards Community Infrastructure is the most sustainable of all reasonable options available i.e. having considered any reasonable alternatives. In the case of the Community Infrastructure policy, it is not considered that any of the alternatives could be considered to be reasonable.
- 7.3 With regard to the degree of sustainability of the Community Infrastructure policy, this is outlined below:
- 7.4 This a new policy that does not exist in the SPPS, DAP 2011 and SAP 2001. The SPPS does not contain a chapter or section particularly dealing with Community Infrastructure; however a number of core principles within the SPPS have informed the policy wording. Furthermore, the DAP 2011 contains a section relating to community facilities, which contained Proposal CF 1, which allocated sufficient land for such facilities. The policy will aim to protect existing community facilities and services from incompatible adjacent uses that would have a negative impact of the role and function that they play. The policy and strategy also aims to protect existing facilities from a change of use that would result in a loss of community infrastructure without justification.
- 7.5 Through enabling community infrastructure and safeguarding land for a range of community facility types where a need is identified, this option will deliver significant positive impacts on the objectives to improve health and well-being and to strengthen society.
- 7.6 Significant positive impacts are also identified for all of the economic sustainability objectives as community infrastructure encompasses a wide range of development types and the policy helps to create the conditions for a range of jobs to be provided. The approach of locating community facilities in sustainable locations accords with the proximity principle. It also supports the objective to encourage active and sustainable travel and this is expected to strengthen over time as other aspects of the provision or integration of active and sustainable travel are delivered.
- 7.7 As the majority of development will take place within settlements the impacts on the remaining environmental sustainability objectives is generally negligible

however an uncertain / minor negative effect is identified for physical resources. This policy is considered to be a sustainable policy.

- 7.8 A draft Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) has also been undertaken and published for consultation with the Draft Plan Strategy. It similarly determines possible adverse effects on the integrity of European sites (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas) as a result of the policies within the LDP. This assessment also includes Ramsar sites under the provisions of the Ramsar Convention.

## **8.0 Equality Impact Assessment**

8.1 This policy aims to promote the creation of community infrastructure where there is an identified need. This will make these facilities more accessible and this will have positive impacts upon people of all ages and those with disabilities as well as those with dependants.

8.2 There is potential for a negative impact on equality of opportunity for religious groups and associated political opinion in that it may be claimed one group is more represented in certain settlements and therefore this will be to the detriment of other groups. Therefore the council will aim to promote more inclusive community infrastructure developments and must be accessible to all communities. This policy is likely to have a Positive effect on all section 75 groups as it supports the provision of such facilities where a local need is identified

The Council is satisfied that there will be no adverse impact on any Section 75 groups as a result of Community Infrastructure.

## **9.0 Rural Needs Impact Assessment**

9.1 The Rural Needs Act 2016, requires District Councils and other Public Authorities to have due regard to rural needs when developing, adopting, implementing or revising policies, strategies and plans, and when designing and delivering public services.

9.2 To 'have due regard' means that a public authority must consciously consider the needs of people in rural areas. How much 'due regard' depends on the circumstances and, in particular, on the relevance of rural needs to the decision or function in question. The greater the relevance and potential impact for people in rural areas, the greater the regard required by the duty.

9.3 Similar to above community infrastructure has the potential to reduce de-population within rural communities as adequate services should be provided. The Policy has the potential to favour urban and sustainable locations rather than rural areas. However, the policy recognises that existing rural facilities can be extended as discussed in the justification and amplification of policy CI 1.

## 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

Derry City	Strabane District	
Ashlea Primary School (Londonderry)	Edwards Primary School (Castledearg)	
Bunscoil Cholmcille Primary School	St Marys's Primary School (Strabane)	
Ebrington Primary School (Londonderry)	St Patricks (Castledearg)	
Fountain Primary School (Londonderry)	Sion Mills Primary School	
Gaelscoil Éadain Mhór	Strabane Primary School	
Gaelscoil Ui Dochartaigh (Strabane)	Community Nursery Schools	
Glendermott Primary School (Londonderry)	Artigarvan	Based at Artigarvan Primary School
Good Shepard Primary School (Londonderry)	Ballyore	Based at Newbuildings Primary School
Greenhaw Primary School (Londonderry)	Eglinton	Based at Eglinton Primary School
Hollybush Primary School (Londonderry)	(Source: EA Western Region Directory 2015/2016)	
Holy Child Primary School (Londonderry)		
Holy Family Primary School (Londonderry)		
Londonderry Model School (Londonderry)		
Longtower Primary School (Londonderry)		
Nazereth House Primary School (Londonderry)		
Gaelscoil Ui Dhochartaigh		
Oakgrove Integrated School (Londonderry)		
Rosemount Primary School (Londonderry)		
St Brigids Primary School (Carnhill, Londonderry)		
St Colmcille's Primary School (Londonderry)		
Steelstown Primary School (Londonderry)		

## Appendix 3

### Western Local Commissioning Group Locality Draft Pop. 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.

## Appendix 4 Cemeteries

**Table (I): Cemetery Responsibility in Derry/ Londonderry Area**

SITE NAME	SITE LOCATION (Derry)
<b>CLOSED</b>	
Straidarran	Claudy
Enagh Lough	Enagh
Claudy Cumber	Claudy
Killea	Letterkenny Road
Old Glendermott	Glendermott Road
<b>ACTIVE</b>	
City Cemetery	Lone Moor Road
Alla Claudy	Claudy
Ballyoan	Rosstowney Road, Waterside
Altnagelvin	Church Brae, Waterside
<p>These cemeteries are within Council Care. However, there are more cemeteries within the City and District that are within care of local parishes and dioceses.</p>	

**Table (II): Cemetery Responsibility in Strabane District**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>In Use</b>	<b>Not in Use</b>
Strabane Cemetery	Strabane	Milltown Road	X	
Old Urney Cemetery		Urney Rd	X	
New Urney Cemetery		Urney Rd	X	
Patrick St Cemetery		Patrick St		X
Paupers Cemetery		Derry Rd		X
Castleberg Cemetery	Castleberg	Drumquin Rd	X	
Church of Ireland Cemetery		Main St		X
Scarvagherin Cemetery		Scarvagherin Rd		X
Ardstraw Cemetery	Newtownstewart	Magheracolton Rd	X	
Ardstraw Cemetery		Urbalreagh Rd		X
Ardstraw Parish Church Cemetery		Main St		X
Corrick Cemetery		Plumbridge Rd		X
Pubble Cemetery		Douglas Rd		X
Aughalane Cemetery	Plumbridge	Glenelly Road	X	
Badoney Cemetery		Glenelly Road		X
Mountcastle Cemetery	Donemana	Duncastle Rd	X	
Donagheady Cemetery		Ardcame Rd		X
Camus Cemetery	Victoria Bridge	Liskey Rd		X
Cranagh Cemetery	Cranagh	Glenelly Rd		X
Grange Cemetery	Bready	Grange Rd		X
Leckpatrick Cemetery	Ballymagorry	Ballyheather Rd		X

<b>Magherakeel Cemetery</b>	<b>Killeter</b>	<b>Magherakeel Rd</b>		<b>X</b>
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