



February 15th, 2017

Notice Of Meeting

You are invited to attend the Strategy Policy and Resources Committee Meeting to be held on **Thursday, 16th February 2017 at 5:00 pm** in **Mourne Room, Downshire Civic Centre.**

The Members of the Strategy Policy and Resources Committee are:-

Chair: Councillor P Brown

Vice Chair: Councillor C Enright

Members: Councillor T Andrews Councillor N Bailie

Councillor R Burgess Councillor P Byrne

Councillor M Carr Councillor W Clarke

Councillor S Doran Councillor M Murnin

Councillor B Ó'Muirí Councillor B Quinn

Councillor M Ruane Councillor G Sharvin


Councillor W Walker

Agenda

1 Apologies

2 Declarations of Interest

3 Action Sheet of the Strategy, Policy & Resources Committee held on 19 January 2017

 [SPR-19012017.pdf](#)

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4 Minutes of Strategic Projects Working Group 20 December 2016

 [Strategic Projects Working Group 20 December 2016.pdf](#)

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Items Restricted in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014

5 Management Accounts

This item is deemed to be exempt under paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information) and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.

 [SPR - Report re Management Accounts Period 9 2017.pdf](#)

Not included

 [Management Accounts Period 9 2017.pdf](#)

Not included

 [Management Accounts Period 9 2017-detailed.pdf](#)

Not included

Local Development Plan

6 Planning Appeals Commission - Independent Examination of Local Development Plans (Draft Procedures)

MEMBERS OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE ARE INVITED TO ATTEND FOR THIS ITEM OF BUSINESS
FOR DECISION

 [SPR Report re PAC Consultation.pdf](#)

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 [NMD LDP Letter - PAC Feb'17.pdf](#)

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7 Local Development Plan: Preparatory Studies - Paper 8: Coast

FOR NOTING

 *SPR Report re LDP Paper 8 - Coast.pdf* *Page 20*

 *LDP Paper 8 - Coast.pdf* *Page 23*

8 Local Development Plan: Preparatory Studies - Paper 11: Minerals


FOR NOTING

 *SPR Report re LDP Paper 11 - Mineral Developments.pdf* *Page 64*

 *LDP Paper 11 - Mineral Developments.pdf* *Page 66*

9 Local Development Plan: Preparatory Studies - Paper 14: Education, Health and Community Services

FOR NOTING

 *SPR Report re LDP Paper 14 - Education etc.pdf* *Page 108*

 *LDP Paper 14 re Education etc (Final Version).pdf* *Page 110*

For Consideration and/or Decision

10 Armagh Down Women's Aid - Letter of Support

 *Report on Women's Aid.pdf* *Page 153*

11 Report on the Implementation of the Community Plan

 *Item - Community Planning Update.pdf* *Page 154*

 *Community Plan - App I.pdf* *Page 156*

 *Community Plan - App II.pdf* *Page 169*

12 Consultation response to Children & Younger Peoples' Strategy

 *SPR C&YP Consultation Committee report.pdf* *Page 171*

 *C&YP Consultation response JMcB.pdf* *Page 174*

13 Consultation response on the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) Regional Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy and Procedures for Northern Ireland

 *Safeguarding Consultation Covering Report.pdf* Page 235

 *Equality Screening Section.pdf* Page 237

 *Core Procedures Questionnaire.pdf* Page 242

Estate

14 Kilkeel Town Hall

 *Kilkeel Town Hall report.pdf* Page 250

 *Appendix 1 - Map of Premises.pdf* Page 251

 *Appendix 2 Agreed works.pdf* Page 252

15 Lease of Offices - McGrath House, Newry

 *Lease of Offices.pdf* Page 258

16 Deed of Release of Covenant and Charge - Ti Chulainn Limited

 *AD.LEG.105 Report to SPR 16 02 17.pdf* Page 260

Items Restricted in accordance with Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014

17 Proposed Sale of Land at Carlingford Park, Newry

This item is deemed to be exempt under paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information) and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.





 *CarlingfordPark30012017.pdf* Not included

 *Map for sale of land @ Carlingford Park, Newry.pdf* Not included

 *Valuation Nov 2016 Carlingford Park, Newry.pdf* Not included

18 Report re soccer field - Bog Road, Forkhill

This item is deemed to be restricted by virtue of Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 – information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the council holding that information).

 <i>BogRoad03022017.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
 <i>Correspondence with Carnbane League.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
 <i>NM070-G-1-01a Soccer pitch, Bog Road, Forkhill.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
 <i>Valuation report Bog Road, Forkhill, Nov 16.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>

19 CCTV

This item is deemed to be exempt under paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information) and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.

 <i>Item - CCTV.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
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20 Health & Safety Policy



 <i>Report re Health & Safety.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
 <i>H&S Policy - Signed Chief Executive.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
 <i>HS -NMDDC Health and Safety Policy Organisational Procedures V 1.1 Feb 2015.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>

21 RPA Severance (report to be circulated at the meeting)

This item is deemed to be restricted by virtue of paragraph 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information in relation to any individual and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.

22 Additional Costs to Newry Leisure Centre - Phase 2

This item is deemed to be exempt under paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information) and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.

 <i>Additional Costs - Newry Leisure Centre Phase 2.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>
 <i>doc08312720170209121418.pdf</i>	<i>Not included</i>

24 Tender for Insurance Brokerage Services

This item is deemed to be exempt under paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information) and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.

 *Report to SP&R Committee 16 Insurance.pdf*

Not included

25 Policy on Revenue Expenditure funded by Capital under Statute (REFCUS)

 *Report to SP&R Committee REFCUS.pdf*

Not included

 *DRAFT Policy on Capital Grants to Other Bodies.pdf*

Not included

Invitees

Cllr Terry Andrews	terry.andrews@nmandd.org
Cllr Naomi Bailie	naomi.bailie@nmandd.org
Cllr Patrick Brown	patrick.brown@nmandd.org
Cllr Robert Burgess	robert.burgess@nmandd.org
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Cllr John Trainor	john.trainor@nmandd.org
Cllr William Walker	william.walker@nmandd.org
Mrs Marie Ward	marie.ward@downdc.gov.uk

ACTION SHEET – STRATEGY, POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING (SPR) – THURSDAY 15 SEPTEMBER 2016 –

ITEMS STILL IN PROGRESS OR ON-GOING.

SPR/192/2016	Former Kindle Primary School – Business Case	Agreed - officer's recommendation to purchase the site from Department of Education in order to develop a community centre, subject to a full economic appraisal and business case being carried out on the site.	M Lipsett	On-going.	
ITEMS RESTRICTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 1 OF SCHEDULE 6 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (NI) 2015					
SPR/210/2016	Derelict Site- Daisy Hill, Newry	<p>Agreed to:</p> <p>Declare the land as surplus.</p> <p>Request LPS to provide a current market valuation and a recommendation on the most appropriate way to dispose of the land.</p> <p>Concrete shed on-site to be demolished if required in advance of the proposed sale.</p> <p>Review and if necessary improve security at the site to reduce unauthorised entry/anti-social behaviour.</p>	K Scullion	Ongoing.	

ACTION SHEET – STRATEGY, POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING (SPR) – THURSDAY 13 OCTOBER 2016 – ITEMS STILL IN PROGRESS OR ON-GOING.

SPR/223/2016	Report on Former Chairperson's Portraits	<p>It was agreed that the former Chairperson's portraits be disposed of as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the subjects of the original portraits are still alive, the 	A Robb	In progress.	
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		<p>portraits should be offered to them at nil consideration. If an individual does not respond or does not wish to accept his/her portrait the Council will hold it for a period of 3 months and then arrange for appropriate disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the subject of a portrait is deceased the original portrait should be offered to his/her personal representatives in line with the distribution of estates priority list as set out in the Administration of Estates Act (NI) 1955 at nil consideration. • If there is more than one eligible person in an entitled group eg. if the deceased has no surviving married or civil partner and there are children and more than one child wishes to obtain the original portrait then the matter will be resolved by the drawing of lots. • Either the original portrait subject or any person claiming a portrait on his/her behalf will be responsible for collection of the portrait from Down County Museum and its care and maintenance thereafter, and will accept the portrait as seen i.e. in its existing condition. • If there was no interested party in obtaining a portrait the Council will hold same for a period of 3 months and then arrange for appropriate disposal. • The above process will be facilitated by Down County Museum. 			
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ITEMS RESTRICTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 1 OF SCHEDULE 6 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (NI) 2015					
SPR/236/2016	Right of Way Proposal at Ballyedmond, Killowen, Rostrevor	<p>It was agreed to accept the officer's recommendations as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of the details of the proposed Killowen Coastal Path around the Big Moat at Ballyedmond as per the presentation at the meeting, ie. 	E McManus	Response awaited from Pat Savage or AECOM in response to E McManus e mail dated 19 Dec 2016 .	

		<p>the design drawings and technical specification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A joint application for Planning Permission will be submitted by the Ballyedmond Estate and the Council for the creation of the proposed Coastal Path as per the approved details. 			
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ACTION SHEET – STRATEGY, POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING (SPR) – THURSDAY 17 NOVEMBER 2016 – ITEMS STILL IN PROGRESS OR ON-GOING.

SPR/249/2016	Correspondence from Lidl re Planning Permission in Newcastle	Invitation from Lidl to meet with Councillors accepted.	E Curtis	Meeting took place 30 January 2017.	
SPR/250/2016	Disposal of Land at Carnbane Road, Newry beside Carnbane Playing Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to express an interest in the disposal of land at Carnbane Road, Newry as this land is important for the future management and development of Carnbane Playing Fields and the land is under Council control as present. The acquisition will also resolve any discrepancies in the Council boundary. Council to seek a transfer at nominal value in the first instance. If Council is successful in acquiring this land, the Council agree to re-imburse NIE for any costs incurred in the relocation of their equipment on this site in the event of development and also agree to enter into a Wayleave Agreement with NIE for the equipment. Easements may also be required for Transport NI, 	A Robb	Questionnaire returned to LPS to formally register the Council's interest in this matter.	

		BT and NI Water.			
SPR/251/2016	Disposal of Land at Sugar Island, Newry	Council to express an interest in the disposal of land at Sugar Island, Newry. Council to seek a transfer at nominal value in the first instance.	B Magill	Questionnaire returned to LPS to formally register the Council's interest in this matter.	
SPR/257/2016	Peace IV	Application to be submitted to Shared Spaces and Services funding call for the John Doyle Peace Centre.	S Burns		

SPR/280/2016	International Relations Policy & Reference Group	Reference Group to be established as a partnership between Council and external agencies to approve the Terms of Reference and Framework outlined in the report.	E Curtis	On-going.	
SPR/282/2016	Correspondence from the Department for Communities Regeneration Bill	Council to write to the Minister for Communities asking him to reconsider the decision not to progress the Regeneration Bill.	L Hannaway		
SPR/283/2016	Carlingford Lough Greenway – from Weir on Middlebank to Victoria Lock	Council to proceed to seek tenders for the second phase of the Greenway from the Weir on Middlebank to Victoria Lock and to carry out this scheme during 2017. The tender process project management and contract supervision to be carried out by the Phase 1 Consultant who was appointed to deal with the development of the Greenway from Newry to Victoria Lock with Consultancy costs to be funded by Council through the Landfill Communities Fund administered by Ulster Wildlife.	E McManus		

ITEMS RESTRICTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 1 OF SCHEDULE 6 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (NI) 2015

SPR/295/2016	Tender for the Provision of Corporate Graphic Design Services	Tender for the provision of Corporate Graphic Design approved for a 6 month period, with the option to extend for a further period if required, compliant with the Council's Financial Policy and Procedures Regulations.	R Mackin	Ongoing.	
SPR/297/2016	Proposals to increase Permanent Headcount in the Planning Department	Decision to increase the permanent headcount in the Planning Department to be taken after the Efficiencies Working Group to be held on 22 December 2016.	C O'Rourke		

ACTION SHEET – STRATEGY, POLICY AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING (SPR) – THURSDAY 19 JANUARY 2017

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
SPR/1/2017	Apologies & Chairman's Remarks	Management accounts be brought to the next meeting and presented as an item at the beginning of the agenda.	D Carville	On agenda 16022017	
SPR/4/2017	Local Development Plan – Statement of Community Involvement Consultation Draft	Report agreed. Draft Statement of Community Involvement and the 4 week public consultation process agreed.	A Hay	Agreed	
SPR/5/2017	Local Development Plan – Preparatory Studies Paper 7 – Tourism	Report noted.	A Hay	Noted.	
SPR/6/2017	Local Development Plan – Preparatory Studies – Paper 9 – Public Utilities	Report noted.	A Hay	Noted.	
SPR/7/2017	Consultations on Proposals for the Updated Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM 2017)	Draft response to the consultation on proposals for the updated Multiple Deprivation Measure accepted.	A Beggs	Accepted.	
SPR/8/2017	NMD Citizens Magazine	Proposal to name the new publication NMD Connect agreed and content of the publication agreed.	R Mackin	Agreed	
SPR/9/2017	Visit from School 7,	Recommendation approved for relevant officers to draw	J McCabe	Agreed	

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
	Kirovsk in March 2017	up a programme of events particularly around Education Institutions, Arts and Leisure for a visit by School Number 7 from Kirovsk to Newry, Mourne and Down District Council in March 2017.			
SPR/10/2017	Garden Area at Junction of Kilmorey Street/River Street, Newry	Council to write to the Department for Infrastructure, Transport NI to seek their agreement to renewal of lease of this land for a further five year period and at a similar rent of 5pence per year.	A Robb		
SPR/11/2017	Equality 75 Policy Screening Report – Quarterly Report Oct – Dec 2016	Noted.	C Moffett	Noted.	
SPR/12/2017	Northern Ireland Charter for Elected Member Development	Noted.	H McElroy	Noted.	
SPR/13/2017	Review of Non-Domestic Rating System in NI – Roundtable Meeting	Update on the review of non-domestic rating system in NI noted.	D Carville	Noted.	
SPR/14/2017	Allocation of one Outstanding Special Responsibility Allowance	Agreed to pay 50% of the unallocated SRA to the Chair of the Planning Committee, with the remaining 50% being divided among the remaining positions which receive SRA payments.	E McParland	Agreed.	
SPR/15/2017	Invitation to Partnership Panel Meeting 31 Jan 2017	Noted.	L Hannaway	Noted.	

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
SPR/16/2017	Peace IV	Approved.	J McCabe	Approved.	
SPR/17/2017	Peace IV Capital Shared Spaces and Services Application	Council to continue to support the Camlough scheme and write to the Clanrye group advising them Council could not offer a letter of support however would assist the group in investigating other methods of funding.	E Curtis		
SPR/18/2017	Sister Cities Programme	Officers to draw up a programme of events around business, arts, culture, sports/leisure in line with Council's International Relations Policy.	J McCabe		

ITEMS RESTRICTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART 1 OF SCHEDULE 6 OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (NI) 2015

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
SPR/19/2017	Saintfield Community Centre	The following was approved: 1. Proceed with the development of the Saintfield Community Centre Project utilising Council's own funding secured in the 2017/18 budget.	E Curtis		

		<p>2. It is proposed that enterprise units are included as part of the scheme to generate income, subject to the requirement of the public and in line with Saintfield Community Trust's ethos.</p> <p>3. Commence a new tender process to appoint an integrated design team, followed by an integrated supply team to deliver the scheme in accordance with Council project plan.</p> <p>4. Statement to be issued to press on the project, at an appropriate time.</p> <p>Further agreed to erect a sign at Saintfield Community Centre site detailing the proposed new scheme and the inclusion of a possible 3G pitch in Saintfield.</p>			
SPR/20/2017	Final Accounts for Victoria Lock Refurbishment Scheme	<p>1. Approve the final account for the dredging contract at Victoria Lock for the sum as detailed in the Officer's report.</p> <p>2. To approve the final account for the refurbishment of the sea gates at Victoria Lock for the sum as detailed in the Officer's report.</p>	E McManus		

		3. To approve additional payments for Consultancy services provided by the appointment Consultants for the sum as detailed in the Officer's report.			
SPR/21/2017	Terms of Reference for a Review of the Big Screen, Newry	Terms of Reference contained within the Officer's report, for the review of the Big Screen in Newry, approved. To be undertaken by ASM, Chartered Accountants, and for their report to be subsequently considered by the Audit Committee.	D Carville		
SPR/22/2017	Proposed sale of land at Saval Playing Fields to Saval GFC	Approval given to proceed with the sale and granting of sight lines to Saval GFC subject to the conditions outlined in the Officer's report and to approval from the Department for Communities.	C McKenna	Approved	
SPR/23/2017	LPS Valuation – Land adjacent to Ballyhornan Family Centre for Construction of Ballyhornan 3G Sports Pitch	Valuation report dated 14 December 2016 from LPS noted.	J Soden	Noted	

SPR/24/2017	Employee Learning & Development Policy	Approved.	A Magorrian	Approved.	
SPR/25/2017	Proposed Changes to Management Structures	Recommendations contained within 3.1 of CE Report on proposed changes to management structures and the new structure contained in Appx 2 of the report approved.	L Hannaway.	Approved.	

NEWRY MOURNE AND DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Minutes of Strategic Projects Working Group Meeting held on Tuesday 20 December 2016 at 3.00pm in the Training Room, District Council Offices, Monaghan Row, Newry.

Chairperson: Councillor P Brown

In Attendance: (Committee Members)
Councillor G Graig
Councillor G Stokes
Councillor C Casey
Councillor W Clarke

Officials in Attendance:	Mr L Hannaway	Chief Executive
	Mr E Curtis	Director of Strategic Planning & Performance
	Ms D Carville	Director Corporate Services
	Ms M Ward	Director Enterprise Regeneration & Tourism
	Mr A Mc Kay	Chief Planning Officer
	Mr E Mc Manus	Estates and Project Management
	Mr J Mc Gilly	Assistant Director Enterprise and Regeneration & Tourism
	Mr M Mohan	Senior Tourism Initiatives Manager
	Ms B Byrne	Administrative Officer

Also in Attendance:	Mr N McVitty	Dept of Communities
	Mr P Mullin	MDA/LUC

1) APOLOGIES AND CHAIRPERSON'S REMARKS

The following apology was received:

Councillor M Murnin

2) DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declarations of interest were received.

3) MINUTES OF STRATEGIC PROJECTS WORKING GROUP MEETING -TUESDAY 30 AUGUST 2016

Read: Minutes of Strategic Projects Working Group Meeting held on Tuesday 30 August 2016. (Copy circulated)

Agreed: **On the proposal of Councillor Craig seconded by Councillor Stokes it was agreed to note the Minutes of Strategic Projects Working Group Meeting held on Tuesday 30 August 2016.**

PRESENTATIONS

4) PRESENTATION RE: MOURNES GATEWAY STUDY

Mr Pete Mullin MDA/LUC gave a detailed presentation on the Mourne Gateway Study with regard to progress to date and future planned work for the Mourne Mountain Gateway Study. (copy circulated via Minute Pad)

Mr Mullin said they are currently exploring the opportunities and constraints of two main study areas. The primary study area for the project is Thomas's Quarry and Donard Park on the northern slopes of Slieve Donard to the south of Newcastle and the secondary study area is linkages to Tollymore Forest Park, Murlough Nature Reserve and the Bloody Bridge.

Members thanked Mr Mullin for his informative presentation and Mr Mullin left the meeting at 3.50 pm.

During discussion following the presentation, Members raised the following points in relation to the 2 No study areas;

- Need to consider Donard Park aspect in more detail
- Will it be a flag ship type project or more
- Thomas's Quarry site challenging, need to be mindful of sensitive landscapes
- Quarries – lot of them, separate projects
- Agreed Newcastle should be the focal point
- Need more family fun activities, need something that caters for all
- Community needs to buy in as well

Ms M Ward stated that TNI are a partner in this study and the vision for the future of this area is that the Mourne will be the next big attraction. Looking to create something which will increase visitors to the area eg Titanic Belfast

In response to the question how Members can feed their opinions into this initiative, Members were advised this will be done via consultations with key stakeholders including public and private land owners and statutory bodies and this Strategic Projects Working Group will have an opportunity to see the Draft Strategy in the future.

AGREED : **It was agreed that Consultants will report on progress at a future meeting of this committee.**

5) PRESENTATION

RE: Update Report on Newry Civic Centre (copy circulated)

Mr E Curtis provided a background summary of progress to date following the Deloitte report and introduced Mr Barry Gray, Gray Design Limited.

Mr Gray said they were appointed by Council to carry out a site analysis on the following four sites.

1. Northern Area of Albert Basin
2. John Mitchell Site
3. St. Clares Convent site
4. Site adjacent to Cathedral

The project brief criteria was outlined in two options

Option 1: Main Civic Centre – Accommodation to include office space for 300 staff, central Reception, Meeting and Interview Rooms, Archive Storage, Staff Facilities, Council Chamber, Auditorium/Conference Centre for 300, Secure Parking for 250, Public Car Parking, Roof Garden, Bicycle Store.

Option 2:- Hotel Accommodation to include 50 rooms, separate access, link to Conference Centre, 50 Additional Car Parking spaces, Restaurant, Bar/function Area, Fully Service Kitchen and catering services.

During discussion following the presentation, Members raised the following points in relation to the findings;

- Members welcomed the presentation which gave them a clearer direction/vision
- Realistically only 2 sites suitable- St Clare's Convent and Cathedral site
- If other sites become available then Council should also consider these
- Council do not own St Clare's site
- Dual carriage way separates the city centre from the sites, bringing its own challenges
- Both sites have potential
- Look at modelling of the finances for the 2 No suitable sites and report back

Mr Curtis said he would suggest the next stage in this process would be to move ahead with the consultation on the two suitable sites identified and to look at the modelling of finances. He also suggested that a report on these finding would be brought back to Council late February /March 2017.

Mr Hannaway said we should do a public call to see if there are other sites from the public sector available and to ascertain if there is anyone out there who would like to partner with us as a joint venture.

AGREED: On the proposal of Councillor Stokes seconded by Councillor Casey, it was agreed that the:-

- **Architect prepare more detailed valuation of both St Clare's site and the Cathedral site and report back to the Council.**

- **Council's officer lead Strategic Projects Team to meet and agree a way forward taking into account procurement issues and agree on both the public call for other sites and consultation process.**

6) UPDATE

RE: INTERREG VA UPDATE REPORT (copy circulated)

Read: Progress report from Mr E Curtis Director Strategic Planning & Performance, regarding approval and ongoing development of Carlingford Lough Greenway and Ulster Canal Greenway

AGREED: **It was agreed to note progress report on Interreg VA from E Curtis Director of Strategic Planning and Performance**

7) UPDATE

RE: PROPOSED DOWNPATRICK HOTEL FEASIBILITY

Read: Progress report from Ms M Ward, Director of Enterprise, Regeneration and Tourism regarding progress to date. (copy circulated)

Ms M Ward advised stage one of this process is finished and the next stage is to find potential sites and to proceed with an Expression of Interest (EOI) Stage to assess what interest there is from potential investors to develop a hotel in the Downpatrick area.

AGREED: **On the proposal of Councillor Brown seconded by Councillor Clarke it was agreed to accept the recommendations provided in the report and to move through to the final stages of the project.**

8) KILKEEL STRATEGIC PROJECT

Read: Progress report from Ms M Ward, Director Enterprise Regeneration and Tourism regarding development on project to date. (copy circulated)

AGREED: **On the proposal of Councillor Craig seconded by Councillor Clarke it was agreed to note the progress of the Kilkeel Strategic Project to date.**

9) FUTURE DISPOSAL OF NEWRY SPORTS CENTRE

Mr E Curtis gave a verbal update on progress to date with regard to Phase II of Newry Leisure Centre and he said the hand over is scheduled to take place on 19 July 2017. He said allowing for some slippage and training the new centre should open late August, early September 2017. He said the old Sports Centre will then be redundant and he asked permission from Council to declare the old Sports Centre as being surplus to requirements.

AGREED : **On the proposal of Councillor Casey seconded by Councillor Stokes it was agreed to declare the Old Newry Sports Centre as being surplus to requirements.**

10) UPDATE
RE : NEWCASTLE HARBOUR PROJECT

Read: Progress report from Mr E Curtis, Director of Strategic Planning and Performance re progress to date on the proposed development of Newcastle Harbour Project.

Noted: Need to see final design of Newcastle Harbour proposals, details and community concerns.
Council needs to know what they are supporting.
Consultation needs to be undertaken which requires community support and involvement.

AGREED: **On the proposal of Councillor Brown seconded by Councillor Craig it was agreed to note the report and it was also agreed that Council will:**

- (a) continue to support in principle the Newcastle Harbour Development**
- (b) seek legal advice re Joint Venture etc**
- (c) Council agree to examine Environmental Improvement Proposals as part of the overall Harbour Development.**

11) UPDATE
RE:PROGRESS ON THE STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES

Read: Progress Report from Mr E Curtis Director Strategic Planning & Performance, regarding development of Strategic Projects in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council (copy circulated) .

AGREED: **It was agreed to note Progress Report from E Curtis Director Strategic Planning & Performance regarding the development of Strategic Projects in Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.**

12) DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Noted: The next meeting of the Strategic Projects Working Group to be held on Tuesday 28 February 2016 at 3pm in the Conference Room Downshire Civic Centre Downpatrick.

There being no further business the meeting ended at 5.00pm

For consideration at the Strategic Policy and Resource Committee in February 2017,

Signed: **Mr E Curtis**
Director Strategic Planning & Performance

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Planning Appeals Commission: Independent Examination of Local Development Plans (Draft Procedures)
Reporting Officer:	Anthony McKay, Chief Planning Officer
Contact Officer:	Andrew Hay, Principal Planning Officer

Decisions required:

Note the content of this report and approve the consultation response.

1.0 Purpose and Background:

- 1.1 The Planning Appeals Commission (PAC) has prepared for consultation purposes draft procedures for independent examination of local development plans. The Council has been invited to comment on this guidance document by no later than 27 February 2017.
- 1.2 The guidance document has been considered by the Planning Department, and a consultation response has been prepared for approval.
- 1.3 On consideration of all comments received, the PAC intends that a final version of the guidance will be issued by the end of April 2017.
- 1.4 Members are asked to note the content of this report and approve the consultation response.

2.0 Key issues:

- 2.1 The 2011 Planning Act introduced new provisions for the preparation and examination of local development plans (LDPs). District Councils are required to prepare a LDP for their area, consisting of two plan documents, a Plan Strategy and a Local Policy Plan. Councils must submit their LDP plan documents to the Department for Infrastructure (DfI), and the DfI will appoint the PAC or other independent examiner to hold an Independent Examination.
- 2.2 The PAC is a statutory tribunal, independent of any government department, government agency or district council. It is committed to ensuring that the examination process is as user friendly as possible and involves best use of resources.
- 2.3 The PAC has prepared a guidance document setting out its draft procedures for the independent examination of a LDP. The publication explains how the PAC proposes to carry out independent examination into LDPs. It is intended to assist those taking part in the examination process. When the procedures are finalised, all participants in examinations will be expected to follow them.
- 2.4 The document provides useful guidance in setting out the procedures to be adopted by the PAC in carrying out independent examinations. The guidance addresses the following issues: soundness, making representations, submitting the plan, initial assessment, pre-hearing stage, the hearing sessions, and the Commissioner's Report. The document will serve as a useful reference point and guide to all planning authorities and to others in the planning community participating in an independent examination in to a LDP.

3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report and approve the consultation response.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAC: Independent Examination of Local Development Plans (Draft Procedures) • Consultation Response

Liam Hannaway
Chief Executive

XX February 2017
Ref: LDP/PAC



Comhairle Ceantair
an Iúir, Mhúrn
agus an Dúin
**Newry, Mourne
and Down**
District Council

Planning Appeals Commission
Park House
87/91 Great Victoria Street
Belfast
BT2 7AG

FAO: Chief Administrative Officer – Ciaran Purvis

Dear Ciaran,

Independent Examination of Local Development Plans (Draft Procedures)

On behalf of Newry Mourne and Down District Council, I thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above consultation document.

It is considered that the document provides useful guidance in setting out the procedures to be adopted by the PAC in carrying out independent examinations of Local Development Plans. The document will serve as a useful reference point and guide to all planning authorities and to others in the planning community participating in an independent examination.

I note you have invited comments on the document no later than 27 February 2017. I can advise that the consultation document was presented to the Council's Strategy, Policy and Resources (SPR) Committee on the 16 February 2017 for consideration. The SPR Committee has agreed that the Council welcomes the guidance and has no further comments to make. The minutes of the SPR Committee will be subject to ratification at the next Council meeting on 6 March 2017. Should the Council have any further comments it may wish to make in respect of the consultation document, I will advise you accordingly.

I trust this is satisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew Hay
Principal Planning Officer
Development Plan Team

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agus Ard Mhacha Theas**
Serving Down
and South Armagh

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Newry, Mourne and Down Local Development Plan Preparatory Studies Paper 8: Coast
Reporting Officer:	Anthony McKay, Chief Planning Officer
Contact Officer:	Andrew Hay, Principal Planning Officer

Decisions required:

Note the content of this report.

1.0 Purpose and Background:

- 1.1 A programme of preparatory work is being undertaken as part of the Local Development Plan (LDP) process. Preparatory studies are essential in providing the evidence base for preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP). A reliable and comprehensive evidence base is vital to informing and justifying the 'soundness' of the LDP documents (Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan) and to show how planning policies and proposals help to achieve the social, economic and environmental objectives for the plan area.
- 1.2 The SPR Committee is responsible for the Local Development Plan. All LDP papers are reported to the SPR Committee for noting or decision. All LDP papers will also be presented to the Planning Committee for noting. Depending on the subject matter, a LDP paper will also be presented to any other relevant Council Committee for noting.
- 1.3 'Paper 8: Coast' provides members with an overview of matters relating to the coast in the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area.
- 1.4 The paper builds on the existing evidence base and provides information on:
 - the regional policy context for formulating LDP policies for coastal development;
 - the inter-relationship between terrestrial and marine planning;
 - implications for land use from climate change, coastal flooding and erosion;
 - an examination of the coastal zone, together with a definition of the developed and undeveloped coast;
 - an overview of tourism and renewables in respect of the coastal area; and
 - consideration of potential coastal issues that will help inform coastal policy development within the new LDP.
- 1.5 Members are asked to note the content of this report. Any comments received will be considered. The paper will be subject to any changes considered necessary in response to any valid comments received at this or any other Committee to which it is presented.

2.0 Key issues:

- 2.1 'Paper 8: Coast' informs members about matters relating to the coast within the District, from a land use planning perspective, and some of the key issues that the LDP will need to address.
- 2.2 Northern Ireland's coastline is of great importance not only for its striking natural beauty, but also

	in terms of its scientific interest, its wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities. The coast is of great economic value and is the location of ports, harbours and many of our major urban areas and industries. Society continues to place considerable demands on coastal areas. In addition to man's influence the coastline is also subject to continual change resulting from dynamic natural processes.
2.3	The District has more than 100 miles, 25% of Northern Ireland's coastline. The District contains some of Northern Ireland's most attractive coastal landscapes which are subject to special protection and management.
2.4	The LDP will seek to implement the objectives of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland in protecting the undeveloped coast and supporting sensitive enhancement and regeneration of the developed coast. It will develop policies which consider the associated social, economic and environmental implications of development in coastal areas as well as the possible need for coastal protection to address climate change.
2.5	The Council's draft Tourism Strategy recommends that strategies to improve access to water, where clear tourism benefits can be anticipated, should be brought forward. Coastal access is also highlighted by the SPPS which states that LDPs should promote and protect public access to and along the coast. Through the LDP process the Council will consider how planning policy, proposals and designations can support and enhance access to and within the coastal zone.
2.6	The Council's LDP will need to take account of risks from all sources of coastal flooding over the plan period and beyond as this will influence decisions on land use planning. The LDP will have a role to play in furthering a more sustainable approach to flood management.
2.7	In developing planning policy to address coastal erosion there will be a challenge for the Council to consider how to balance the need to reduce shoreline change and instability whilst meeting the expectations of coastal residents and landowners.
2.8	Ports and harbours are important economic generators and are essential to the operation of a range of different marine and coastal industries within the District. The LDP will consider what land use policies and designations are required to maintain viable, thriving and stable harbour areas including any additional land requirements to support the needs of fishing and other harbour based industries such as marine renewables and aquaculture.
2.9	The LDP will seek to ensure that the Council's planning policy supports the delivery of renewable energy projects in the District and contributes to NI's targets for renewable energy generation. There is however a need to take a sustainable approach by protecting and conserving our environment, including our landscape and protected species, our local communities and other sectors of our economy from unacceptable significant adverse effects as a result of proposed renewable energy developments. The LDP in line with the SPPS will seek to deliver the growth of this important industry in a sustainable manner.
2.10	The information gathered and the key findings will be used to inform the preparation of the LDP.
2.11	Data gathered as part of this and other preparatory studies will be used to establish the baseline of the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the plan area and enable the Council to identify the issues which need to be addressed by the LDP. Furthermore, it will provide a sound basis on which to formulate the plan strategy, policies and proposals within the LDP that will be subject to independent public examination.

3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper 8: Coast



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agus an Dúin**

**Newry, Mourne
and Down**
District Council

**Local Development Plan
Preparatory Studies**

Paper 8: The Coast

February 2017

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Purpose: To provide Newry, Mourne and Down District Council with an overview of current planning policy for coastal areas, highlight how terrestrial and marine planning overlap, the implications for coastal land use planning from climate change, flooding and coastal erosion; and how coastal development policy will be informed through the LDP process.

Content: This paper provides:

- i. the regional context for formulating Local Development Plan policies for coastal development along with other Government policy objectives for this sector;
- ii. the inter-relationship between terrestrial and marine planning;
- iii. a focus on coastal flooding and erosion and the implications for coastal land use planning from climate change;
- iv. An examination of the coastal zone, together with a definition of the developed and undeveloped coast;
- v. an overview of tourism and renewables in respect of the coastal area; and
- vi. consideration of potential coastal issues that will help inform coastal policy development within the new LDP.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Northern Ireland's coastline is of great importance not only for its striking natural beauty, but also in terms of its scientific interest, its wildlife habitats and recreational opportunities. The coast is of great economic value and is the location of ports and many of our major urban areas and industries. Society continues to place considerable demands on coastal areas. In addition to man's influence the coastline is also subject to continual change resulting from dynamic natural processes.

1.2 The District contains some of Northern Ireland's most attractive coastal landscapes which are subject to special protection and management. These landscapes provide a range of habitats recognised internationally and nationally by the various designations such as Strangford Lough Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar Sites, Areas of special Scientific Interest (ASSI) and National Nature Reserves (NNR). See Local Development Plan Paper 6 - Environmental Assets for further information on these protected sites.

1.3 The LDP will seek to implement the objectives of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland in protecting the undeveloped coast and supporting sensitive enhancement and regeneration of the developed coast. It will develop policies which consider the associated social, economic and environmental implications of development in coastal areas as well as the possible need for coastal protection to address climate change.

1.4 The Council is responsible for terrestrial planning not marine planning. Accordingly the Council's responsibilities in respect of planning control do not extend below the low water mark. However the Council as the Local Planning Authority has an important role in the protection of marine and coastal designations, particularly where a development on land might have an impact on the reasons for designation. In these circumstances the Council will seek to prevent any significant effect on protected sites.

1.5 Newry, Mourne and Down District Council is located in the south east of Northern Ireland, covering parts of Counties Down and Armagh. As the third largest Council within Northern Ireland, it comprises approximately 11% of the total land area of Northern Ireland, 25% of Northern Ireland's coastline (more than 100 miles of coastline), and provides services to over 178,000 residents, (10% of the NI population)¹.

¹ Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Economic Regeneration and Investment Strategy, 2015 – 2020

2.0 Regional and Local Policy Context

The Regional Policy Context is provided by the Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS) and regional planning policy statements. A summary of these documents as they pertain to plan making for the coastal area is provided in the following sections.

(a) Regional Development Strategy 2035

2.1 The RDS provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors. The RDS will influence the future distribution of development throughout the Region including the marine area. It is not limited to land use but recognises that policies for physical development have far reaching implications. The RDS therefore addresses economic, social and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development and social cohesion.

The Regional Guidance (RG) within the RDS which relate to the coast includes:

- RG9: Reduce our carbon footprint and facilitate mitigation and adaptation to climate change whilst improving air quality.
Within RG9 minimising development in areas at risk from flooding from rivers, the sea and surface water run-off is outlined, the protection and extension of ecosystems and habitats that can reduce or buffer the effects of climate change is outlined and the identification of key assets and areas that are at risk through climate change is also outlined.
- RG11: Conserve, protect and, where possible, enhance our built heritage and our natural environment
Within RG11 the protection, enhancement and management of the coast is outlined. It states that the quality of coastal waters needs to be raised. Coastal areas need to be protected from coastal squeeze, to safeguard against loss of distinctive habitats and to help adaptation to climate change. The landscape setting of features should be conserved. The Marine Policy Statement (March 2011) and subsequent Marine Plan(s) will provide spatial guidance and detailed policy where appropriate for the terrestrial/marine interface and the marine environment. This will be complemented by work to advance integrated coastal zone management.

(b) Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)

2.2 The aim of the SPPS in relation to the coast is to protect the undeveloped coast from inappropriate development, consistent with the RDS; and to support the sensitive enhancement and regeneration of the developed coast largely within coastal settlements.

The regional strategic objectives for coastal development are to:

- conserve the natural character and landscape of the undeveloped coast and to protect it from excessive, inappropriate or obtrusive development; and
- facilitate appropriate development in coastal settlements and other parts of the developed coastline (subject to all other relevant planning policies) that contributes to a sustainable economy and which is sensitive to its coastal location.

2.3 The SPPS states that the following strategic policy must be taken into account in the preparation of Local Development Plans (LDPs) and in the determination of planning applications.

- There are few types of development which require a coastal location and the undeveloped coast will rarely be an appropriate location for new development. Where new development requires a coastal location, it must normally be directed into coastal settlements and other parts of the developed coast.
- In dealing with proposals that require a coastal location, planning authorities, must carefully assess the need for such development, its benefits for the local or regional economy and potential impacts on the environment. Development should only be permitted on the undeveloped coast where the proposal is of such national or regional importance as to outweigh any potential detrimental impact on the coastal environment and where there is no feasible alternative site within an existing urban area in the locality.
- Within the developed coast, areas of amenity value (such as parks, outdoor sports / play areas and coastal walkways) and areas or features designated for their importance to the archaeological, built or natural heritage, should be protected from inappropriate development. The relevant policies set out elsewhere in the SPPS will apply to all such areas and designations.
- Within the developed coast there will be a presumption in favour of development that promotes the enhancement and regeneration of urban waterfronts.
- In considering development proposals within the developed or undeveloped coast attention must be paid to the retention of existing public accesses and coastal walkways. Development which would result in the closure of existing access points or the severing of routes will normally only be acceptable where a suitable alternative is provided. Proposals to extend access to the coastline or for the provision of associated facilities such as pathways or picnic areas, should not impact adversely on the nature conservation, archaeological / built heritage, geological or landscape value of the area.
- Development will not be permitted in areas of the coast known to be at risk from flooding (see Flood Risk), coastal erosion, or land instability.

(c) A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland

2.4 Strategic Policy 13: The Coast aims to protect the coast from inappropriate development. The policy provisions of Planning Policy Statement 21 – Sustainable Development in the Countryside however take precedence over Policy SP 13 in so far as it relates to Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas.

The Regional Policies within A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI) in relation to the Coast are the following:

- CO 1: The undeveloped coast - To conserve the natural character and landscape of the undeveloped coast.
- CO 2: The developed coast - To encourage and support proposals for the enhancement and regeneration of urban waterfronts.
- CO 3: Areas of amenity or conservation value on the coast - To protect from development those parts of the coast, within urban areas, which are important in terms of their amenity or nature conservation value.
- CO 4: Access to the coastline - To encourage schemes which provide or extend public access to the coastline.
- PSU 10: Development at Risk - Development will not normally be permitted in areas known to be at serious risk from flooding, coastal erosion or land instability.

It should be noted that some elements of the above policies and others within this section have been superseded by Planning Policy Statements 2, 6, 15 and 16.

(d) Planning Policy Statement 15 – Planning and Flood Risk (PPS 15)

2.5 The policies of PPS 15 supersede Policy PSU 10 'Development at Risk' of PSRNI insofar as this policy relates to flood risk.

2.6 PPS 15 outlines that climate change is one of Northern Ireland's foremost environmental, social and economic challenges. It is vitally important to ensure that our new and existing infrastructure is as resilient as possible to all potential impacts. This includes being able to adapt to both gradual climate change as well as the increased risk of extreme weather events such as flooding.

The main objectives of this planning policy statement are to:

- seek to prevent inappropriate new development in areas known to be at risk of flooding, or that may increase the flood risk elsewhere;
- ensure that the most up to date information on flood risk is taken into account when determining planning applications and zoning / designating land for development in development plans;

- adopt a precautionary approach to the identification of land for development through the development plan process and the determination of development proposals, in those areas susceptible to flooding where there is a lack of precise information on present day flood risk or future uncertainties associated with flood estimation, climate change predictions and scientific evidence;
- manage development in ways that are proportionate and appropriate to the 4 main sources of flood risk present in Northern Ireland, i.e. fluvial, coastal, surface water and water impoundment (reservoir) breach or failure;
- seek to protect development that is permitted within flood risk areas by ensuring that adequate and appropriate measures are employed to mitigate and manage the flood risks to the development and elsewhere;
- support the retention and restoration of natural flood plains and natural watercourses as a form of flood alleviation and an important environmental and social resource, and ensure that this is recognised in the decision making process;
- promote sustainable development through encouraging the use of sustainable drainage for new developments and redevelopment / regeneration schemes;
- promote public awareness of flood risk and the flood risk information that is available and of relevance to undertaking development; and
- promote an integrated and sustainable approach, both locally and at catchment scale, to the management of development and flood risk which contributes to:
 - the safety and wellbeing of everyone;
 - the prudent and efficient use of economic resources; and
 - the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and biodiversity;
 - the conservation of archaeology and the built heritage.

(e) Planning Policy Statement 16 – Tourism (PPS 16)

2.7 The policies of PPS 16 supersede Coastal Policies CO 5, CO 6 and CO 7 of PSRNI and also those elements of the remaining coastal policies insofar as they relate to tourism development or the protection of tourism assets from inappropriate development. Where the above policies are referred to elsewhere in PSRNI, the policies of this statement will take precedence.

(f) Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006-2026

2.8 In June 2006 the Department of the Environment (DOE) prepared a document titled 'Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for NI 2006-2026'. It sets out long-term objectives for achieving sustainable coastal management, through improvements to existing management systems, the development of new management systems and identifying and dealing with potential areas of conflict.

2.9 The Strategy highlights that policies aimed at achieving coastal management in Northern Ireland have, as of the time of publication, principally focused on individual sectoral interests such as aquaculture, environment, fisheries, renewable energy, waste management and tourism. This strategy seeks to bring together all those involved in the development, management and use of the coast within a framework that facilitates the integration of their interests and responsibilities. It seeks to identify the key factors affecting the Northern Ireland coast and put in place a series of widely supported aims, objectives and actions which will promote a coordinated and sustainable approach to the future management of our coastal zone.

2.10 Consistent with the principles of sustainable development the proposed strategy is organised around three priority themes of:

- Sustainable communities in the coastal zone
- Safeguarding and improving the environment within the coastal zone and
- Maintaining and enhancing the economy of the coastal zone;

(g) Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Corporate Plan 2015-2019

2.11 The Council's mission as detailed in the Corporate Plan 2015-19 is to lead and serve a District that is prosperous, healthy, as well as sustainable from an economic, environmental and social perspective. This document outlines that one of the Council's strategic objectives is to protect our natural and built environment and defines the key actions of this to include reducing the risk of flooding in high risk areas and the protection of the District's rich natural and built heritage.

(h) Newry, Mourne and Down District Council draft Tourism Strategy 2017-2021

2.12 The vision of the draft Strategy is: By 2021 'NMD is a premier, year-round mountain and maritime destination in Ireland recognised for its EPIC experiences in outdoor adventure, its rich tapestry of cultural heritage, myths and unique stories, and its authentic local life'. The coastal region is an integral part of the draft Tourism Strategy. The Mourne Coast, which stretches from Strangford Lough to Carlingford Lough, is identified as a destination experience.

Area Plans & South East Coast Masterplan

(i) Area Plans

2.13 The Ards and Down Area Plan 2015 (ADAP) and the Banbridge/Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015 (BNMAP) are the current statutory plans for the District and provide the framework against which to assess development proposals.

2.14 The BNMAP 2015 includes a section specific to the Countryside and Coast within the Plan Strategy. It states that sections of the coast are protected by a number of international and national nature conservation designations. These include Carlingford Lough Ramsar site, Carlingford Lough Special Protected Area (SPA), Murlough Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Carlingford Lough Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI), Kilkeel Steps (ASSI), Mourne Coast Area of Scientific Interest (ASI) and South Mourne Coast (ASI).

2.15 The ADAP 2015 does not include a section specific to the coast within the Plan Strategy. Nonetheless, there are sections of the coast which are protected by a number of international and national nature conservation designations; these are outlined in LDP Paper 6: Environmental Assets.

2.16 Almost all of the coastal region is within either the Mourne AONB or Strangford and Lecale AONB (see Appendix 3). The coastal region also contains a number of the District's settlements, these are identified in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Coastal Settlements in Newry, Mourne and Down District

Towns	Villages	Small Settlements
Kilkeel	Annalong	Ardglass
Newcastle	Ballykinler	Ballyhornan
Warrenpoint	Dundrum	Ballymartin
	Killyleagh	Greencastle
	Killough	Glassdrumman/Mullartown
	Rostrevor	Kilclief
	Strangford	Killowen

(j) South East Coast Masterplan

2.17 The South East Coast Masterplan was published in January 2013. It provides guidance on the future strategic development of the South East Coast as well as specific guidance on the location and form of development in the town centres of Newcastle, Kilkeel and Warrenpoint over the next 20 years.

2.18 By 2025 the South East Coast Masterplan vision is “to become an area with a strong national and international reputation for being a high quality coastal landscape of great scenic, natural, historic and leisure value; and an area that provides an enjoyable place to live, to work, to explore, and to play in”.

2.19 It states that this is to be achieved by enabling the key towns of Newcastle, Kilkeel and Warrenpoint to collectively and individually embrace and prosper from their association with both their coastal setting and the wider character of the Mourne Mountains as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In particular, it will help to direct public and private investment to those areas that will most benefit local people, support local business and commerce and contribute to the long term viability and vitality of the Town Centre.

3.0 Terrestrial and Marine Planning and the Coast

3.1 As yet there is no official definition by the European Commission of the coastal zone, particularly in identifying how far inland ICZM should address. In many countries the inland limit, for ICZM purposes, has been defined between 1 and 3km. In Northern Ireland it has been decided to use a 3km inland limit and include flexibility in instances where this limit needs to be increased to take account of factors outside the zone but have an impact on the coastal zone i.e. Water Framework Directive. The seaward boundary is defined in legislation under the Northern Ireland Adjacent Waters Boundaries (Northern Ireland) Order (2002). In general, Northern Ireland’s territorial waters extend to 12 nautical miles from baseline (see definition in Appendix 1 – Glossary). In the case of planning, it should be noted that, development plans, Planning Policy Statements and the regulation of development proposals currently do not extend beyond low water mark of the ordinary tides.²

3.2 The Crown Estate owns virtually the entire seabed out to the territorial limit, including the rights to explore and utilize the natural resources of the UK Continental Shelf (excluding oil, gas and coal). It also owns approximately 55% of the foreshore and around half of the beds of estuaries and tidal rivers in the UK.³

3.3 The Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) Environment, Marine and Fisheries Group have a wide range of responsibilities and work at all levels within the Government process from policy advice to practical hands-on work on the ground. With responsibility for the implementation of European, regional and national legislation relating to the coastal environment, habitats, species and landscapes. Essentially they are responsible for protecting the natural features of the coast and for promoting their appreciation among the public and within all sectors of Government.⁴

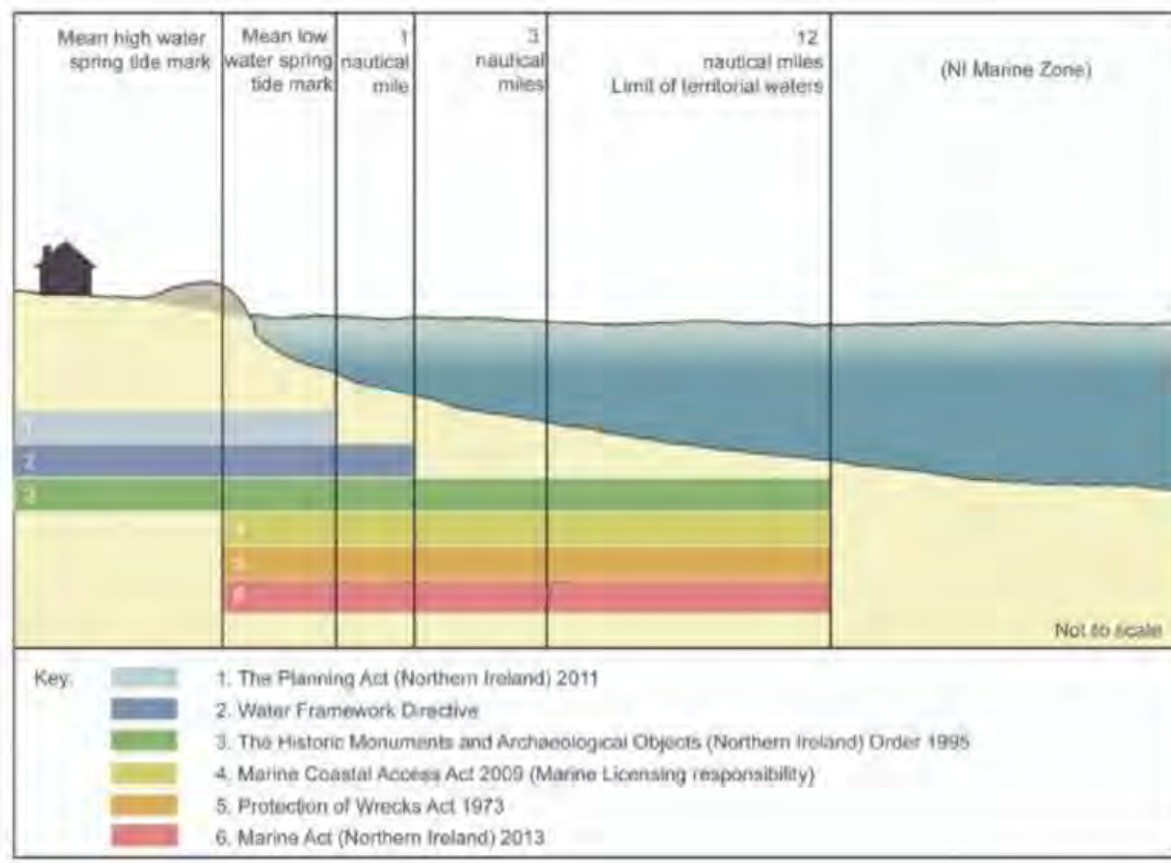
² Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 – 2026.

³ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/coastal-regions-northern-ireland>

⁴ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/coastal-regions-northern-ireland>

3.4 As planning legislation extends to the mean low water mark; there is an area of overlapping responsibilities in the intertidal area, this is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Geographical overlap between the marine and terrestrial environment⁵



Source: DOE

Marine Policy and Legislative Framework

3.5 The UK Marine Policy Statement, the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 provide the policy and legislative framework for the management of the marine area in Northern Ireland. EC Directives also govern how we implement management measures in protecting all aspects of the marine area. These include Maritime Spatial Planning, Bathing Water, Water Framework, Marine Strategy Framework, Marine Cultural Heritage, Habitats and Birds Directives.⁶

⁵ Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer’s guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities - DOE, April 2015

⁶ Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer’s guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities - DOE, April 2015

NI Government Marine Responsibilities

3.6 As outlined in 'Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer's guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities, April 2015' the Marine Division, within the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) is responsible for protecting the marine area while maximising the sustainable use of its resources, now and for future generations. Their main areas of work include:

- managing ecological and water quality including bathing and shellfish waters under EC Directives;
- managing and protecting marine species and habitats;
- managing and protecting marine cultural heritage assets;
- managing legislative and consenting requirements in the marine area; and
- developing a Marine Plan for Northern Ireland.

3.7 A Marine Plan for Northern Ireland, which is currently being drafted by Marine Division, will provide a regional reflection of the national policy objectives within the UK Marine Policy Statement. It will take account of the economic, social and environmental needs to provide policies and guidance for all decisions which affect or have the potential to affect Northern Ireland's marine area.⁷

Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs)

3.8 The Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 provides the mechanism for DAERA to establish a new type of Marine Protected Area (MPA), called Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), in the Northern Ireland Inshore Region. MCZs are designated to protect nationally important habitats, species and geological features.⁸

3.9 In Northern Ireland, MPAs consist of Ramsar sites, marine Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI), and Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs).⁹

3.10 Strangford Lough was Northern Ireland's only Marine Nature Reserve but it was redesignated as Northern Ireland's first MCZ on the introduction of the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013¹⁰. On 12th December 2016 four further MCZs were designated in Northern Ireland including Carlingford Lough MCZ which is located within the Newry, Mourne and Down District.

⁷ Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer's guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities - DOE, April 2015

⁸ DOE leaflet - Marine Conservation Zones in the Northern Ireland Inshore Region

⁹ DOE leaflet - Marine Conservation Zones in the Northern Ireland Inshore Region

¹⁰ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/marine-conservation-zones>

Marine Licensing

3.11 As stated in 'Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer's guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities, April 2015', the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 provides for a marine licensing system across England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland's offshore region. In Northern Ireland, it applies to all our marine waters from the mean high water spring tide mark out to 12 nautical miles (the inshore region). This includes the waters of any sea lough, estuary, or river, so far as the tide flows at mean high water spring tide. It should be noted that some of the tidal rivers in Northern Ireland can extend quite far inland, for example, the Newry River extends into the centre of Newry and The Foyle Estuary extends as far as Strabane.

3.12 Marine Division has responsibility for licensing various activities such as construction works, deposits in the sea, removal of objects or aggregates from the seabed, dredging from the seabed, or use of explosives and incineration. This licensing system allows for a consistent approach to decision making around activities, while ensuring sustainable development and conservation of our marine environment. It also ensures that any decision making is balanced with other uses of the marine environment. There is a shared responsibility between Marine Division and Planning Authorities for consenting or licensing projects in the intertidal area. This means that certain activities or development along the coast may require a marine licence as well as planning permission.

3.13 Some marine licensable activities may also form part of a plan or project that requires an Environmental Impact Assessment under The Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 (as amended) or a Habitats Regulations Assessment under The Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 (as amended). However, the same proposal may also require an Environmental Impact Assessment for the onshore development under The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 and/or a Habitat Regulations Assessment¹¹.

4.0 Climate change, coastal flooding and coastal erosion

Climate change

4.1 The SPPS states that the planning system should help to mitigate and adapt to climate change by avoiding development in areas with increased vulnerability to the effects of climate change, particularly areas of significant risk from flooding, landslip and coastal erosion and highly exposed sites at significant risk from impacts of storms.¹²

¹¹ Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer's guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities - DOE, April 2015

¹² Paragraph 3.13, P13-14 Strategic Planning Policy Statement for NI (SPPS)

4.2 In a NI Assembly research paper published in September 2016 the issue of climate change in the context of NI has been examined¹³. The most recent climate change risk assessment¹⁴ suggests the increasing frequency and severity of flooding from a range of sources represents the most significant climate change risk to UK infrastructure. Assets and networks across all infrastructure sectors are already exposed to multiple sources of flooding, and the number of assets exposed to significant levels of flood risk could double by the 2080s with projected changes in the UK climate. The paper highlights that:

- Coastal infrastructures, particularly ports, are at risk from rising sea levels and a consequential increase in the height of onshore waves and storm surges.
- High onshore waves will also accelerate rates of coastal erosion and put increasing lengths of the UK rail network at risk, as well as sea walls that protect coastal settlements.

4.3 The research paper identifies the need for more action to manage increasing risk to existing networks (including flood and coastal erosion risk management infrastructure), from sea-level rise and increased rate of erosion. Referencing the risk assessment it also highlights the urgent need for research in Northern Ireland suggesting current knowledge of the threat posed by coastal erosion and flooding remains limited.

4.4 The UK Marine Policy Statement (2011) states that understanding the impacts and effects of climate change is key to maintaining a healthy environment. This will influence how we use and value our coasts and seas both now and in the future. Adaptation, including in the marine environment, is necessary to deal with the potential impacts of these changes which are already in train. Sea level rises, increased flooding and coastal erosion will lead to increased vulnerability for development and significant change along parts of the UK coast.

4.5 In Northern Ireland estimates of sea level change by the 2050s range between 13cm and 74cm, dependent upon scenario. Heightened sea levels are expected to exacerbate coastal erosion and compound the effects of storm surges. Storm surges, are temporary increases in tidal height caused by particular weather conditions in future their frequency or severity of may increase as climate change affects weather patterns.¹⁵

4.6 The Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme 2014 seeks to explore how we can best adapt to climate change. The Adaptation Programme will provide the Northern Ireland response to the priority climate change risks and opportunities identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) for Northern

¹³ Legislative and policy response to the risk of coastal erosion and flooding in the UK and Ireland.

¹⁴ CCC) Committee on Climate Change (2016) Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 [online] available from: <http://nia1.me/39p>

¹⁵ Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 – 2026

Ireland. It will set out the strategic direction and objectives in preparing Northern Ireland for the effects of climate change. It also establishes a range of actions and key adaptation activities for the period 2014–2019.

4.7 Potential threats and opportunities from climate change in the natural environment include:

- Changes in soil moisture deficits and drying, with consequences for species habitats and soil organic carbon;
- Increased risks from pests, diseases and invasive non-native species;
- Changes in species migration patterns with consequences for the conservation network and cultural ecosystem services;
- Reduced water quality, due to pollution from point and diffuse sources;
- Risks to coastal habitats due to flooding;
- Tidal flooding and coastal erosion;
- Shifting of marine species, with consequences for ecosystem services; and
- Changes in fish catch latitude (plaice, sole).¹⁶

4.8 The National Trust paper 'Shifting Shores' states that the impacts of climate change at the coast are becoming more apparent and widespread through increased erosion and flooding. It states that hard coastal defences such as concrete walls have a limited lifespan, and will be increasingly prone to failure. As they fail decisions need to be made about whether or not to replace them. It states that we must also acknowledge that sea defences often cause unwelcome side effects such as beach lowering in front of sea walls and, as a consequence of groynes, the starving of sediment supply to neighbouring areas.

Government Responsibility for Coastal Erosion and Flood Risk Management in Northern Ireland.

4.9 The Department for Infrastructure (DfI) has overall responsibility for flood risk management and policy in Northern Ireland. The NI Assembly Research Paper on Coastal Erosion¹⁷ highlights however that no single Executive Department has the responsibility for coastal erosion risk management. The Executive's policy on coastal protection is determined by what is commonly known as the 'Bateman Formula'. Under this formula central government departments have a responsibility to construct, maintain and repair the coastal defences in their possession. For example,

- The Department for Infrastructure's (DfI) Rivers Agency has powers to maintain 26km of sea defences and two tidal barriers designed to reduce the risk of flooding (but not coastal erosion) to low lying coastal land;
- DfI's Transport NI has responsibility for coastal defences that protect the public road and railway network;

¹⁶ Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme – DOE, 2014

¹⁷ Legislative and Policy Response to the risk of coastal erosion and flooding in the UK and Ireland. NI Assembly Research and Information Research Paper 7th September 2016.

- The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) is the marine licensing authority for deposits in the marine area below the mean high water spring tide, and also has responsibility for marine and coastal conservation;
- DAERA is also the marine planning authority for Northern Ireland and is currently drafting the NI Marine Plan;
- The EU Floods Directive which came into force in 2007 requires the production of flood risk assessments for all river basin districts and coastal areas within Member States. DfI's Rivers Agency is the competent authority with regard to the production of these assessments.

Coastal Flooding

Rivers Agency Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA) for Northern Ireland

4.10 Article 4 of the Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) requires that each Member State undertakes a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA). As the competent authority for Northern Ireland, Rivers Agency published this in 2011. The PFRA for Northern Ireland assesses the potential adverse consequences of future floods on human health, economic activity, cultural heritage and the environment taking into account long term developments such as climate change. It considers flooding from all of the main flood sources including rivers, the sea, surface water runoff (also known as pluvial flooding) and impounded water bodies (such as dams and reservoirs).

4.11 The Rivers Agency preliminary flood risk assessment for Northern Ireland estimates that:

- 46,000 or 5% of the 830,000 properties in Northern Ireland are at risk of flooding from rivers (fluvial) or the sea (coastal);
- Approximately 15,500 of these properties are protected to some extent by flood defence systems and the culvert network.

The report notes that while the threat is not widespread (the PFRA estimates approximately 1,800 people or 720 households are at risk of coastal flooding) coastal flooding has the potential to have a significant impact on public safety, economic activity and the environment.¹⁸

4.12 Planning Policy Statement 15 - Planning and Flood Risk (PPS 15) highlights that development plans in taking account of flood risk management considerations have assumed greater significance in recent years as a result of the implementation of the European Union (EU) Floods Directive in Northern Ireland. The Directive considers a catchment wide approach to flood risk management and promotes sustainability practices, which includes the retention and restoration of natural

¹⁸ Legislative and Policy Response to the risk of coastal erosion and flooding in the UK and Ireland, NI Assembly Research and Information Service Research Paper – 7th September 2016.

floodplains as valuable flood storage areas. The Directive addresses the main sources of flooding and promotes a joined up approach amongst organisations that can influence and contribute effectively to flood risk management. The LDP, as a key land use planning tool for influencing spatial patterns and types of development, therefore has a key role in the implementation of this joined up approach to flood risk management.

4.13 The Council's LDP will need to take account of the potential risks from all sources of flooding over the plan period and beyond as this will influence decisions on land use zoning. The LDP will avoid zoning land for development in flood risk areas. Outside of such areas it may still be appropriate for the LDP to mitigate against the risk of possible flooding, for example, by requiring susceptible areas within development sites to be retained as open space or indicating where the use of water resistant materials and forms of construction will be considered necessary. PPS15 also states that flood risk may also be an important consideration in the definition of settlement limits and in the designation of new settlements.

4.14 PPS 15 adds that, development plans may also need to consider the potential implications of flood risks beyond the Plan area. This may be necessary where:

- a) development in locations beyond the Plan area has the potential to impact upon flood risk within the Plan area; or
- b) Plan proposals could cause or increase the potential for flood risk in locations beyond the Plan area.

4.15 In considering the role of development plans and flood risk PPS 15 concludes that development plans have a role to play in furthering a more sustainable approach to flood management. This includes a number of measures such as:-

- Flood avoidance through the careful selection of housing and economics zonings;
- identifying flood plains and safeguarding them from development likely to impact upon their flood storage and conveyancing capacity;
- identifying and safeguarding from development areas of storm exceedence; and
- promoting sustainable drainage schemes. (SuDS)

4.16 Flood Maps (NI) contains a suite of detailed flood hazard maps that have been produced in accordance with the requirements of the EU Floods Directive. These maps have been prepared for areas that have been determined by government to be at significant risk of flooding and are an important step that will lead to the development of flood risk management plans for these areas¹⁹.

Coastal Erosion

4.17 Coastal erosion can be defined as the removal of material from the coast by wave action, tidal currents and/or the activities of humans, typically causing a

¹⁹ <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/articles/how-flood-maps-ni-was-produced>

landward retreat of the coastline. Whilst coastal erosion is a natural process it does have the potential to cause issues where land retreats to a point where it impacts on day to day activities by causing flooding, rock falls, loss of land and damage to infrastructure.

4.18 Extreme weather events have also highlighted the problem of coastal erosion. Whilst this is also a natural process, human interventions including coastal engineering, land reclaim, river basin regulation works (especially construction of dams), dredging, vegetation clearing, gas mining and water extraction all contribute to erosion. This in turn undermines flood defences, both natural and manmade, creating the potential for coastal flooding and damage to infrastructure and private property.

4.19 According to Rivers Agency, whilst significant coastal flooding is a relatively infrequent occurrence in Northern Ireland, there have been some major events in recent times, notably the tidal surge of January 2014, which caused almost £1.4m worth of damage to roads, including £382,000 to fix the sea wall at the Rostrevor Road, near Warrenpoint.²⁰

Photo 1 – Damage to the sea wall and road at Rostrevor Road, Warrenpoint



Source: <http://www.newry.ie/news/latest-news/2269-storm-damages-rostrevor-road>

²⁰ Legislative and Policy Response to the risk of coastal erosion and flooding in the UK and Ireland. NI Assembly Research and Information Service Research Paper – 7th September 2016.

4.20 As stated in 'Towards an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Northern Ireland 2006 – 2026', coastal erosion is a potential impact of rising sea levels with existing beaches and dunes being put under increased pressure. This will have implications for wildlife and habitat protection, as well as for coastal planning policy. Coastal erosion is an issue for parts of Northern Ireland such as the County Down and North coasts.

4.21 Sea defences have traditionally been employed to manage coastal erosion, where there is a perceived threat to infrastructure, with, some arguing, little thought having been given to the wider environmental consequences. In many cases hard engineering approaches exacerbate the problem, causing more erosion further along the coastline.

4.22 The National Trust document entitled 'Shifting Shores' states that for many years, the default response to flooding and erosion along the coast has been to 'hold the line' and build our way out of trouble. It states that in some places defence is of course necessary, but increasingly we must view adaptation as having an equal role in the long-term health of the coastline. It adds that where we can, recreating a naturally functioning shoreline will free us from the sea defence cycle of construct, fail and reconstruct. It states that recent research identifies the disconnect between technical coastal change management and land use planning. As we make the switch from building our way out of trouble at the coast to planning our way out, this break in the system must be addressed.

4.23 A planning application for the construction of 127m of rock armouring coastal defences at Windmill Road Cranfield was submitted to Newry, Mourne and Down District Council in 2015 (see photos 2, 3 & 4 below).

Photo 2 – Existing hard defences in the vicinity of Windmill Road



Photo 3 & 4 - Erosion of the cliff edge and dunes at Windmill Road



Source: NMDDC

4.24 As part of this project involved development below the Mean High Water Spring Tide a Marine Licence was also required from the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural affairs (DAERA). The application site is adjacent to two European and a national designated site: Carlingford Lough SPA, Murlough SAC and Carlingford Lough ASSI.

4.25 DAERA considered that the proposed development could exacerbate coastal erosion and may harm a European protected habit and subsequently issued a refusal of the Marine Licence application on 13th June 2016. Planning permission for this development proposal was also refused on 16th August 2016.

4.26 This planning application provides a local example of the complex and often opposing issues to assess when dealing with planning applications along the coastline.

4.27 NIEA Marine Conservation Team (MCT) in responding to the proposed developed advised that a range of hard engineering solutions had already been put in place along this part of the County Down coast, these were not considered to have been successful and had simply transferred the problem along the shore. The NIEA MCT further stated that it was highly probable that the extensive use of shoreline protection in the area (some 3.28km was already protected out of 3.72km of coastline surveyed) had been a major contributing factor to shoreline erosion and instability to date.

This approach is supported by Professor Derek Jackson from the School of Environmental Sciences at the Ulster University:

"These defences are not solutions but are added problems and we should immediately shy away from these as our default position in 'protecting coastlines that naturally erode and build up again.'"²¹

4.28 In an academic paper published in 2016 Andrew Cooper, Professor of Coastal Studies at Ulster University, stated that

"Constructing coastal defences (whether hard or soft) to protect human infrastructure has deleterious effects on the coastal eco- system (including reducing or eliminating sediment supply), preventing energy attenuation, reflecting or redirecting excess energy, reducing or eliminating habitat (coastal squeeze), and altering habitat type."'²²

"In large part, concern about coastal erosion and flooding is only loosely focussed and terms such as 'coastal protection' and 'working with natural processes' mean different things to different people. Protecting a beach is not the same as protecting a house behind the beach – to protect the house means damaging or destroying the beach, while protecting the beach may mean letting the house collapse when erosion reaches it, yet both meanings are encompassed in the term "coastal protection". Importantly, the different interpretations of these terms are diametrically opposed – following one interpretation will compromise the other."²³

4.29 There is thus a clear challenge for the Council in developing planning policy to consider how to balance the need to reduce shoreline change and instability whilst meeting the expectations of coastal residents and landowners.

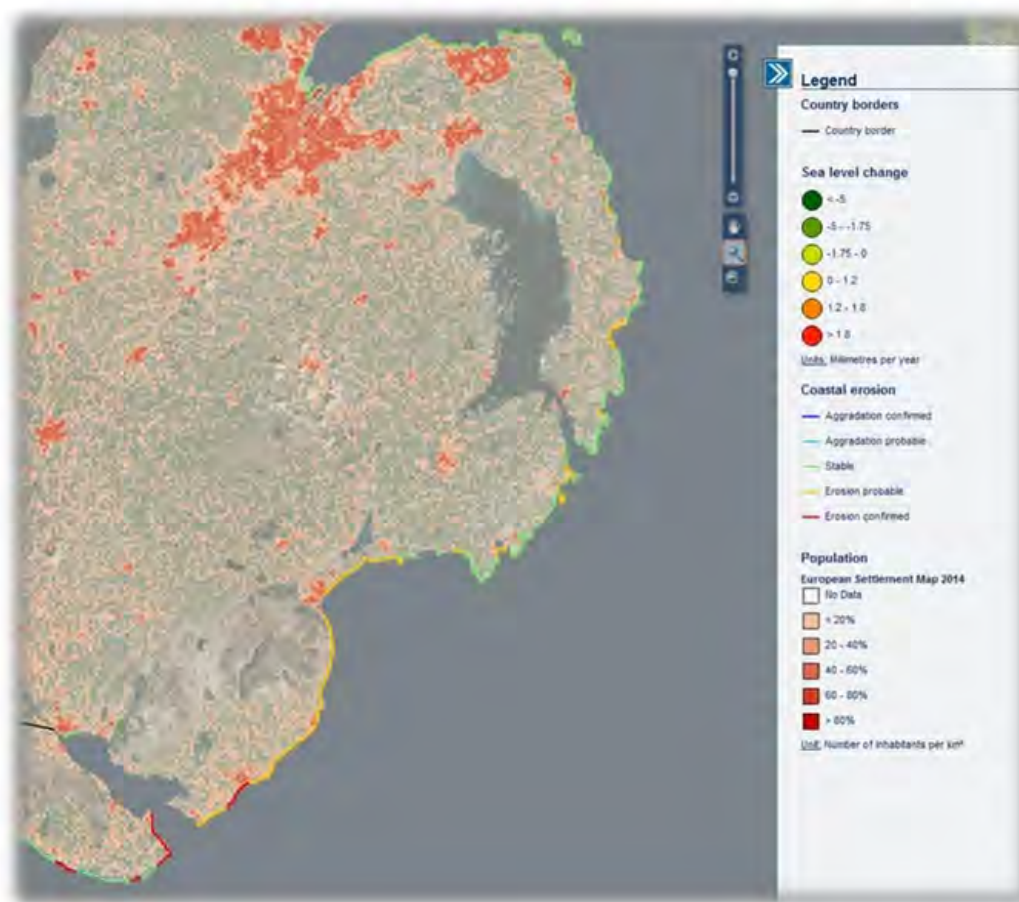
4.30 Figure 2 provides a visual illustration of coastal erosion along the Newry, Mourne and Down coastal stretch.

²¹ NIEA EIA Screening Opinion on application LA07/2015/0800/F Page 13.

²² J.A.G. Cooper, et al., Coastal defences versus coastal ecosystems: A regional appraisal, Mar. Policy (2016), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2016.02.021>

²³ J.A.G. Cooper, et al., Coastal defences versus coastal ecosystems: A regional appraisal, Mar. Policy (2016), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2016.02.021>

Figure 2 – Areas of Coastal Erosion along the South East Coast of NI



Source: European Atlas of the Seas

5.0 Coastal Development

5.1 The District's extensive and varied coastline is of national, and in some parts international significance, containing many areas of special landscape and ecological significance. It is therefore important that the character and environmental qualities of the District's Coast are protected from inappropriate development and that development which requires a coastal location is directed to the least environmentally sensitive areas. As outlined in Section 2.2 of this paper Regional Planning Policy in the form of the SPPS requires LDPs to distinguish between the developed and undeveloped coast and set out general policies for the conservation of the coastal environment.

The Coastal Zone

5.2 The coastal zone comprises three main elements: the land; the intertidal zone; and the sea. Statutory planning control does not extend to the entire coastal zone

(see Figure 1), although some development which occurs offshore may impact onshore, for example fish farming.

5.3 In bringing forward policy proposals relating to coastal development the Council's LDP will also consider the need for the identification of a coastal zone incorporating the developed and undeveloped coast.

5.4 It has been highlighted at paragraph 3.1 that there is no official definition by the European Commission of the coastal zone and it is widely acknowledged that the landward limit of the coastal zone is more difficult to define. A definition of the coastal zone as used by Argyll and Bute District Council within their Local Development Plan is as follows:

*"Strip of land between Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) and 1 km landwards. In some circumstances the coastal zone may extend further in land where the land exerts an influence on the uses of the sea and its ecology, or the lands uses and ecology are affected by the sea."*²⁴

5.5 The draft BNMAP 2015 contained a coastal zone in the form of a Coastal Policy Area (Policy COU 2). This extended from an area in Newry City south of the Greenbank Industrial Estate to beyond Maggie's Leap, 1km south of Newcastle. It extended to Low Water Mark and included narrow strips of coast between the High Water Mark and the Low Water Mark along with other selected land²⁵. The landward element was however limited in scope. Following the introduction of PPS21 and the loss of the majority of Green Belt/Countryside Policy Area designations this limited coastal policy designation was removed from the plan prior to final adoption. The opportunity now exists as part of the new plan process to review this previous Coastal Policy Area and consider whether it should form part of an enlarged coastal zone with both a landward and seaward element.

The Developed Coast and Undeveloped Coast

5.6 The SPPS states that the undeveloped coast includes a wide variety of landscapes many of which are of high scenic quality as well as being of scientific interest, nature conservation value, and wildlife habitats. The aim of the SPPS is protect the undeveloped coast from inappropriate development and support the sensitive enhancement and regeneration of the developed coast.

²⁴ Argyll and Bute Council Local Development Plan Proposals for adoption Written Statement Feb 2015 Chapter 3, para 3.4.

²⁵ BNMAP Technical Supplement 8 – Countryside Assessment Vol 1

5.7 The coastal section of the SPPS provides a limited definition of the developed coast, this is considered further under paragraph 5.5 below. Some planning authorities have gone further in their classification, for instance The Highland Council have outlined a classification based on primary and secondary indicators (see Appendix 1)²⁶. The primary indicator for deciding whether a stretch of coast should be regarded as developed or undeveloped or isolated (third classification under Scottish Regional Policy) is settlement size while a number of secondary indicators allow the classification to be fine-tuned. These indicators relate to infrastructure, the degree of industrial/commercial/port, tourism/recreation presence, the level of offshore, and the character of the coastline.

The Developed Coast

5.8 The SPPS states that the developed coast includes existing settlements and major developments such as ports, isolated industrial units and power stations. This is not however exhaustive and does not reference all existing settlements. There is thus scope as part of the LDP process to more clearly define the extent of the developed coast. Some planning authorities have included sites of significance for national and international nature conservation, important cultural heritage resources as well as valuable areas of open space and recreation such as golf courses within this definition.²⁶

5.9 The developed coast should be the focus for developments requiring a coastal location or which contribute to the economic regeneration or well-being of settlements whose livelihood is dependent on coastal or marine activities and features or which meet the social needs of these communities. Where development on the coast is justified, opportunities for the development or re-use of vacant land and buildings should be considered in the first instance.

5.10 LDP Policy considerations within the developed coast include:

- Giving priority to promoting re-use of redundant land and buildings where there are opportunities to restore or enhance degraded coastal environments.
- Unless a coastal location is required, promoting locations on the landward side of existing settlements before considering development on the coastal strip or coastal frontage (as referred to in the SPPS).
- Avoiding coalescence of development along the coast.

¹⁶ Highland Council Coastal Development Strategy May 2010.

The Undeveloped Coast

5.11 The undeveloped coast as defined by the Highland Council includes agricultural and forestry land, low intensity recreational uses and smaller settlements which depend on the coast for their livelihood. Extensive sections of the undeveloped coast are protected by national and international natural heritage designations and contain important cultural heritage resources.²⁷

5.12 Development opportunities, for example related to tourism, leisure and recreation, can make an important contribution to the economy of rural areas. Many of these developments which can assist in sustaining the long-term viability of coastal communities are likely to be on a modest scale. Ill-considered development, however, can have a detrimental effect on ecology and scenery as well as on cultural heritage interests; a key objective for the planning system is to provide a framework for investment in development while protecting the undeveloped coast from unjustified and inappropriate development.

5.13 Proposals which, for technical and other reasons, require a coastal location include ports and harbours, some tourism, leisure and recreation projects, some sewage treatment plants, the onshore elements of oil and gas developments and of fish farms, some energy schemes and specific defence establishments. Large development proposals are likely to present the greatest threat to the natural, cultural or scenic environment but the cumulative effect of smaller developments can be just as damaging. As relatively few types of development require a coastal location, the undeveloped coast should generally be considered for development only where:-

- the proposal is of such national or regional importance as to outweigh any potentially detrimental impact on the coastal environment and
- there are no feasible alternative sites within existing settlements or on other previously developed land.

5.14 There will be an opportunity through the LDP process to consider how the undeveloped coast should be defined within the District.

Coastal and Marine Tourism & Recreation

5.15 The District is an area abundant in natural, built and cultural heritage; its coastal environment coupled with its proximity to the Mourne Mountains give the area a distinct character. The first strategic objective outlined in the Corporate Plan

²⁷ Highland Council – Highland Coastal Development Strategy May 2010.

2015-2019 for the Newry, Mourne and Down District is that the District becomes one of the premier tourism destinations on the island of Ireland.

5.16 The Council's draft Tourism Strategy recommends that strategies to improve access to water, where clear tourism benefits can be anticipated, should be brought forward. Coastal access is also highlighted by the SPPS which states that LDPs should promote and protect public access to and along the coast. Through the LDP process the Council will consider how planning policy, proposals and designations can support and enhance access to and within the coastal zone.

5.17 Further information on the District's tourism assets and opportunities is contained within the LDP Paper 7 on Tourism and the coastal elements of the District's tourism are outlined within this paper. The paper highlights that activity tourism is a strong and growing market across the District's coastal region:

- Strangford Lough is a popular tourist destination offering activities such as leisure sailing, kayaking, fishing, bird watching and diving.
- Beaches within the District are popular tourist attractions, these include Murlough, Cranfield, Tyrella, Warrenpoint and Newcastle.
- The Mourne Coastal Trail and South East Coast Canoe Trail are key drivers in attracting activity tourism.

Blue Flag Beaches, Green Coast Awards and EU Bathing Water Status

Blue Flag Beaches

5.18 The Blue Flag Award is the definitive international beach award recognised in 49 countries, owned and run by the independent non-profit organisation Foundation for Environmental Education. The programme is designed to raise environmental awareness and increase good environmental practice amongst tourists, local communities and beach and marina operators²⁸. Within the District there are three blue flag beaches, these are Cranfield, Murlough and Tyrella.

Green Coast Award

5.19 A separate "certification" process exists that covers coastal and bathing water management called the 'Green Coast Award'²⁹. The aim of this award scheme is to acknowledge those beaches which meet EC Guideline bathing water quality standards (the highest standard recognised under current EC legislation) but which

²⁸ <http://www.keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.org/cgi-bin/generic?instanceID=29>

²⁹ EU Bathing Water Designation for Lecale Beaches A report summarising work undertaken for Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership - September 2015

are also prized for their natural, unspoiled environment³⁰. It is aimed particularly (but not solely) at rural beaches which do not qualify for other awards due to the lack of intensive management and high level of infrastructure around the beach area³¹. This award has previously been awarded to Minerstown beach.

EU Bathing Water Status

5.20 EU Bathing Water is a designation that acknowledges that waters where people are bathing require more monitoring and clear reporting to the public³². A key benefit of having EU Bathing Water status is that it puts a requirement on central government to regularly test water quality and if required, to take measures such as upgrading sewage treatment systems or addressing septic tanks or problems with agricultural run-off. The other benefits are primarily socio-economic as part of a wider programme to promote the area for tourism and as a hub for sustainable outdoor recreation. There are three beaches within the District that are currently applying for EU Bathing Water Status designation; these are Killough, Ballyhornan and Kilclief.

The LDP must acknowledge the existence of and opportunities for each of these coastal designations within the District. It should make provision for the prerequisites of each designation and afford each area with the necessary environmental protection.

Mourne and Strangford Lough Coastal Walking Path

5.21 In August 2015 a technical and feasibility study was completed with regard to a Mourne and Strangford Lough coastal walking path. The aim of the study was to "assess the feasibility of developing a coastal walking path between Greencastle and Portavogie identifying tourism and business development opportunities that will enhance the visitor experience along the way by creating unique attractions and experiences"³³.

5.22 The proposed 131km/81 mile path stretches from Greencastle, near Kilkeel to Portavogie. It follows the coastline from Greencastle to Strangford, crosses Strangford Lough to Portaferry and continues along the coastline to Portavogie passing through the three fishing villages of Kilkeel, Ardglass and Portavogie.

³⁰ <https://keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.etinu.net/keepnorthernirelandbeautiful/documents/006877.pdf>

³¹ <http://www.keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.org/cgi-bin/generic?instanceID=31>

³² EU Bathing Water Designation for Lecale Beaches A report summarising work undertaken for Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership - September 2015

³³ Mourne and Strangford Lough Coastal Walking Path Technical and Feasibility Study – August 2015

5.23 The study states that a Mourne and Strangford Lough coastal walking path, within a tourism context, has very strong potential. It states that the path can act as a demand generator, bring economic benefit, has great opportunity to develop experiential tourism, is a natural fit for visitor segments, opens up the Irish Sea coast, aligns with existing strategies and aligns with the Mourne Coastal Driving Route (MCDR).

5.24 There is an opportunity as part of the LDP process to consider how planning policies for the coastal region can support tourism access projects.

Ports, Harbours and Marinas

5.25 Ports and harbours are important economic generators and are essential to the operation of a range of different marine and coastal industries. The LDP will consider what land use policies and designations are required to maintain viable, thriving and stable harbour areas. In line with the SPPS, the LDP will seek to support the enhancement and upgrading of piers, landing facilities and other facilities associated with the industries that require a pier and/or harbour location.

5.26 To ensure that working harbours are not constrained by neighbouring development, the LDP will consider additional land requirements adjacent to harbours to support the needs of fishing and other harbour based industries, including marine renewables and aquaculture.

5.27 To support the fishing industry, marine engineering and renewable energy industries there is a need to consider the need for onshore working and storage space for equipment, maintenance and staff operations within a reasonable distance of berthing facilities. Specific to the fishing industry, the available space for handling and processing fish is also a critical issue that will be considered as part of the LDP policy development and designations.

5.28 Whilst economies of scale have reduced commercial fishing at smaller harbours and piers these still have the potential for leisure, recreation and tourism uses.

5.29 Plans for a £36m expansion of Kilkeel Harbour have been drawn up by Sea Source, these entail a new breakwater and onshore development to allow larger boats into the harbour³⁴. Invest Northern Ireland has commenced a feasibility study in conjunction with the Strategic Investment Board in relation to the proposed expansion of the Harbour.

³⁴ Belfast Telegraph 6th December 2016 see <http://www.belfasttelegraph.co.uk/business/news/1000-new-jobs-could-be-created-in-36m-kilkeel-harbour-expansion-plan-35269877.html>

5.30 The importance of Warrenpoint Harbour has previously been highlighted in the LDP Paper 3 on Employment and Economic Development. It is not only an important commercial freight gateway but has the potential to boost local tourism by attracting the cruise market.

6.0 Renewables and the coast

6.1 The LDP will seek to ensure that the Newry, Mourne and Down District continues to make a positive contribution to meeting NI's targets for renewable energy generation. These targets are important given the compelling need to reduce our carbon footprint and reduce our reliance on fossil fuels. NI has made good progress to date, as highlighted in LDP Paper 9 Public Utilities, in renewable energy generation, although the District does face challenges in terms of the adequacy of the electricity network infrastructure.

6.2 The District has a comprehensive and diverse mix of renewable energy consents including on shore, hydro, mini hydro, solar, biomass and tidal. The coastal region has an important role to play in supporting the renewable energy sector.

6.3 The benefits of a coastal location for a large scale biomass plant have been demonstrated by the creation of Northern Ireland's largest biomass plant at Lishally port in Derry. The port location enables the facility to import fuel by ship should issues arise in obtaining fuel in Northern Ireland. The 15.8 MW power station provides electricity to around 30-35,000 homes and it is estimated that over the course of its 20 year lifetime it is expected to divert around two million tonnes of wood earmarked for landfill to create electricity, increasing Northern Ireland's renewable energy generation by around 10%.

6.4 The forthcoming Landscape Character Assessment Paper (LDP Paper 12) will look at landscape sensitivity and in particular wind farm development. This section of the Coast Paper will focus on the potential for renewable energy generation in the marine environment.

6.5 Whilst the Council seeks to support the further development of renewables throughout the District, there is also a need to take a sustainable approach by protecting and conserving our environment, including our landscape and protected species, our local communities and other sectors of our economy from unacceptable significant adverse effects as a result of proposed renewable energy developments. The LDP in line with the SPPS will seek to deliver the growth of this important industry in a sustainable manner.

Offshore Renewable Energy Development

6.6 Offshore wind along with wave and tidal energy are developing technologies which may have significant potential to meet renewable energy targets. Stronger

wind speeds are generally available offshore, giving greater potential for electricity generation.

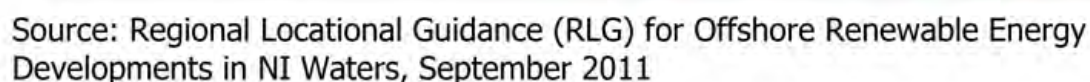
6.7 'The Regional Locational Guidance (RLG) for Offshore Renewable Energy Developments in NI Waters 2011', provides non-statutory guidance and information on the opportunities for, and key considerations influencing the siting and consenting of offshore renewable energy developments in Northern Ireland (NI) waters. Part of the approach to the SEA included a review of existing resource within Northern Ireland waters for each of the three offshore renewable energy technologies. Supporting documentation identifies the main areas or zones of potential interest for development for each of the three technologies. These are based on potential available natural resource and the technical/operational parameters of the different technologies for example optimal wind speeds/tidal velocities and maximum water depth for development.

6.8 In total eight resource zones were identified within the Northern Ireland study area. These are listed below and illustrated in Figure 3.

- Wind Resource Zone 1: North Coast
- Wave Resource Zone 1: North Coast
- Tidal Resource Zone 1: North Coast
- Tidal Resource Zone 2: Rathlin Island and Torr Head
- Tidal Resource Zone 3: Maiden Islands
- Tidal Resource Zone 4: Copeland Islands
- Tidal Resource Zone 5: Strangford Narrows
- Wind Resource Zone 2: East Coast³⁵

Tidal Resource Zone 5: Strangford Narrows and Wind Resource Zone 2: East Coast are located within the Newry, Mourne and Down District coastal region.

³⁵ Regional Locational Guidance (RLG) for Offshore Renewable Energy Developments in NI Waters, September 2011



Tidal Resource Zone 5: Strangford Narrows

6.9 The Strangford Narrows connect Strangford Lough to the Irish Sea and here the tidal wave is forced through an opening less than 2km in width and less than approximately 15m in depth. Due to the local bathymetry strong currents on both the flood and ebb tides are observed here from north of Strangford Harbour and past Killard Point³⁶.

6.10 Marine Current Turbines LTD (MCT) developed the SeaGen S technology – a twin axial-flow turbine supported on a structure with the ability to raise the moving components out of the water for maintenance³⁷. The SeaGen device was installed at Strangford Lough in 2008 and was the world's first grid connected tidal turbine to generate electricity onto the grid³⁸ (see figure 4). Decommissioning of the turbine

³⁶ Regional Locational Guidance (RLG) for Offshore Renewable Energy Developments in NI Waters, September 2011

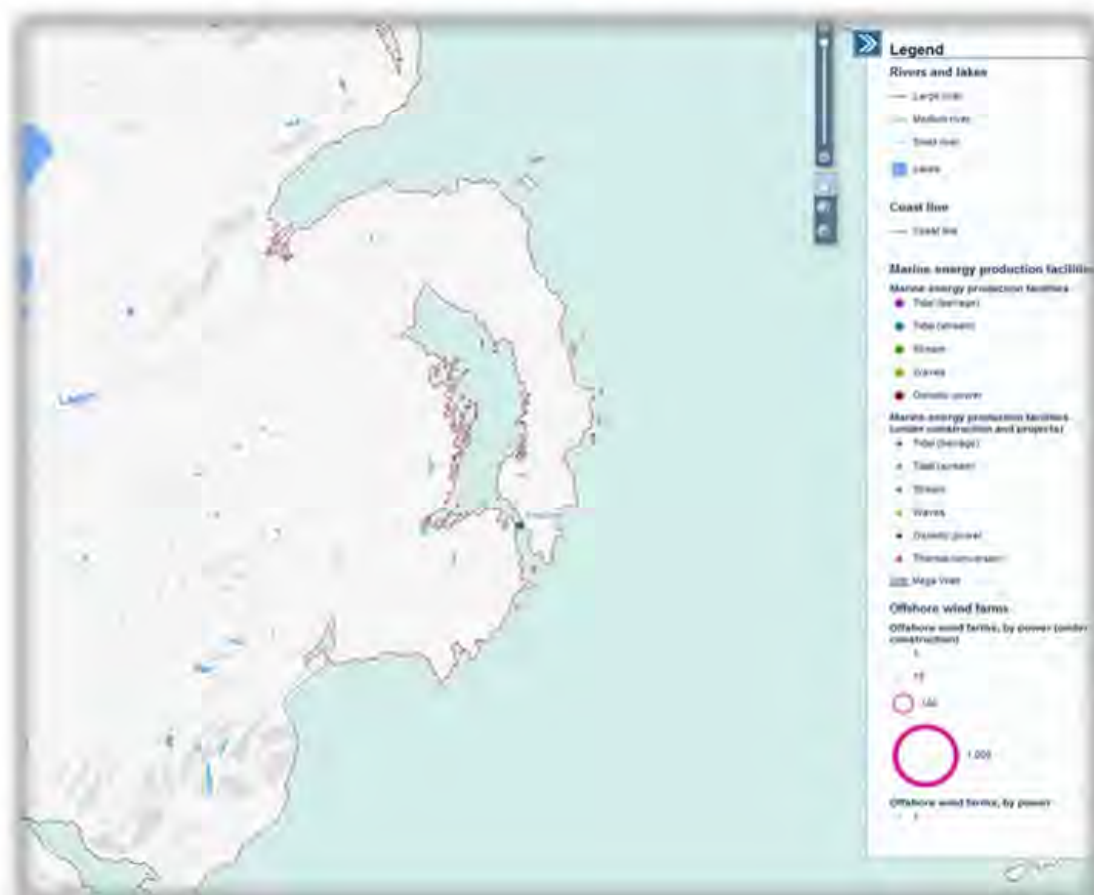
³⁷ <http://www.seageneration.co.uk/background.php>

³⁸ Regional Locational Guidance (RLG) for Offshore Renewable Energy Developments in NI Waters, September 2011

commenced in 2016 and the current owners Atlantis Resources hope to have the device fully removed from the site in 2017 to comply with The Crown Estate leasing requirements.

6.11 Atlantis Resources continue to hold an Agreement for Lease (Afl) from The Crown Estate as part of the divestment package from Siemens for the potential development of a 20MW tidal array within Strangford Narrows provided all permits and licences can be secured for the site. Atlantis Resources have not yet engaged with DAERA in relation to further pursuing this lease at this time.

Figure 4 – Strangford Lough Marine Energy Production Facility



Source: European Atlas of the Seas

Wind Resource Zone 2: East Coast

6.12 Wind Resource Zone 2: East Coast is located offshore of County Down where a sizeable wind resource extends from mid Ards Peninsula to Carlingford Lough and from 3km offshore out to the 12nm limit. This area has a large raw resource for offshore wind development. It is considered that nearshore shallower areas from 20m to 40m depth would initially be more economically attractive for development of offshore wind before 2020, although with newer deeper water jacket foundations

opportunities for development may currently exist out to the 60m contour which follows the eastern boundary of the zone. Opportunities for offshore wind development exist across the entire zone. However, there are a number of potential constraints/interaction that could occur in this area that could influence the overall extent of the area of the zone that could be available for development. These include:

- Protected sites
- Seabirds and Marine Mammals/Reptiles and Fish
- Benthic Habitats
- Seascape and Landscape
- Shipping and Navigation and Ports and Harbours
- Commercial Fisheries³⁹

6.13 The potential of this wind resource zone has been recognised through the submission of a planning application for 120 wind turbines off the east coast, whilst the application was withdrawn in December 2014, Northern Ireland continues to be seen as a location with “superb offshore wind potential”.⁴⁰

6.14 In addition to the potential effects on the marine environment, the LDP will need to highlight that careful consideration will also be required to be given to any associated terrestrial infrastructure and associated environmental and other constraints that may apply in sensitive coastal locations. LDP renewable energy planning policy will consider the need for marine proposals and their associated terrestrial infrastructure to be considered as a single project/proposal.

6.15 The Sustainable Kilkeel 2020 study in particular highlighted the potential of the renewable energy sector and tourism in contributing to local economic growth. The study suggested that a leisure marina and off-shore supply and service yard could support the fishing, off-shore energy and marine tourism sectors.

7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 This paper has provided an overview of the policies relevant to the coast in the Newry, Mourne and Down Council area and has demonstrated the overlapping relationship between terrestrial and marine planning. When preparing the LDP it is important to appreciate the anticipated impact climate change will have on the coast and to ensure that provision is made for these changes i.e. ensuring that inappropriate types of development are not permitted in those areas most vulnerable to coastal change, or to flooding from coastal waters, while also improving resilience of existing developments to long term climate change.

³⁹ Regional Locational Guidance (RLG) for Offshore Renewable Energy Developments in NI Waters, September 2011

⁴⁰ Nick Medic Director of offshore renewables at RenewablesUK
(<http://www.businessgreen.com/bg/news/2384460/northern-irelands-only-offshore-wind-project-scrapped>)

7.2 In order to make provision for a changing coastline the Local Development Plan Strategy could therefore include measures to:

- define the developed and undeveloped coast;
- define and designate a coastal policy zone (CPZ) covering both the developed and undeveloped coast. Within this adopt a high level criteria based policy on coastal erosion which would seek to ensure that:
 - development proposals avoid areas vulnerable to coastal change;
 - development proposals demonstrate the need for a coastal location;
 - in areas identified as vulnerable to coastal change, development proposals are accompanied by a coastal change vulnerability assessment;
 - an assessment on the impact of development on existing coastal defence infrastructure is provided, including whether new infrastructure is required; and
 - proposals for new or replacement coastal defences are permitted where it can be demonstrated that they work with natural processes and there will be no significant adverse impact on coastal processes or habitats, and the development will not result in increased coastal erosion or flooding elsewhere on the coastline.
- define a coastal flooding zone and consider identifying coastal flooding zones and ascertain if the coastal flooding policy provision within PPS 15 is adequate; and
- direct new development within coastal settlements to the landward boundary of the settlement.

7.3 This paper recognises the potential that the coast holds within this District in relation to the tourist industry, it is important therefore that the potential of this industry is capitalised upon and that the LDP facilitates the delivery and enhancement of endorsed tourist related projects. With regard to renewable energy, it has been demonstrated in this paper that there is potential for both tidal and wind energy projects within this District. It is therefore important that in the preparation of the LDP the provision for credible developments of this type are provided for.

7.4 In preparation of the LDP for Newry, Mourne and Down it is important to take into consideration:

- how coastal policies within the LDP could assist in the delivery of the Council's Tourism Strategy and proposals within the South East Coast Masterplan;
- proposals which could further enhance the Mourne/Strangford Lough Coastal Walking Path project;
- marine plans and ensure that LDPs and marine plans are complementary, particularly with regard to the inter-tidal area. Proposals in the marine area

should be supported by the appropriate infrastructure on land and reflected in local development plans e.g. protecting existing terrestrial sites which support marine industries, such as fisheries and harbours;

- how the LDP could support possible offshore renewable energy projects; for instance where offshore energy is identified as a realistic opportunity, provision should be made in appropriate locations for supportive terrestrial infrastructure;
- how the LDP could support future Marine and Harbour development to support Tourism and Economic development in coastal areas; and
- the formulation of shoreline management plans and how they could best provide for the management of the coastal area in the future.

Appendix 1 - Glossary

Baseline: A baseline is the line from which the seaward limits of a state's territorial sea and certain other maritime zones of jurisdiction are measured. Normally, a sea baseline follows the low-water line of a coastal state.

Coastal squeeze: habitat loss which arises due to the high water mark being fixed by defence or development and the low water mark migrating landwards in response to sea level rise.

Conveyancing capacity: is a measure of the discharge carrying capacity of a channel.

DAERA: Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

ICZM: Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Inshore region: from the mean high water spring tide out to 12 nautical miles.

Intertidal area: is the area between the mean high water and the mean low water spring tides.

Mean high water spring tides and mean low water spring tides: The height of mean high water springs is the average throughout the year (when the average maximum declination of the moon is 23.5°) of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest. The height of the mean low water springs is the average height obtained by the two successive low waters during the same period.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP): A policy document for coastal flood and erosion risk management planning.

Appendix 2 - Marine Policy and Legislative Framework in Northern Ireland⁴¹

The UK Marine Policy Statement, the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 provide the policy and legislative framework for the management of the marine area in Northern Ireland. EC Directives also govern how we implement management measures in protecting all aspects of the marine area. These include Maritime Spatial Planning, Bathing Water, Water Framework, Marine Strategy Framework, Marine Cultural Heritage, Habitats and Birds Directives.

- The UK Marine Policy Statement

The UK vision for the marine environment is the attainment of 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'. This shared vision is set out in the UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS), which was jointly adopted by all UK administrations in 2011.

- The UK Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 is a UK-wide Act which includes a number of provisions for the management of the UK's marine area. For Northern Ireland, key provisions within this Act include a licensing system for management of development within the marine area from the mean high water spring tide out to 12 nautical miles (the inshore region).

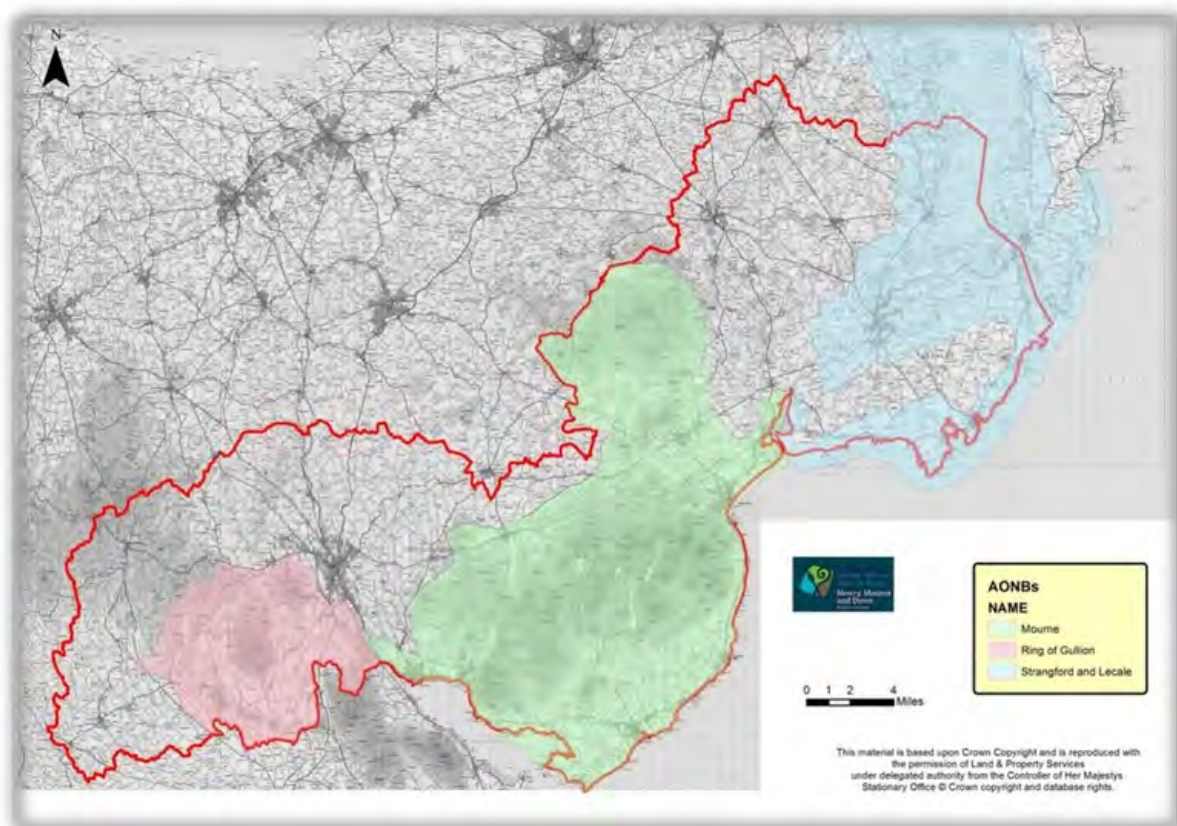
- The Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013

The Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 includes duties to protect and enhance the marine area. The main provisions of this Act include:

- **Marine Planning** - provisions to prepare and adopt a Marine Plan for the Northern Ireland inshore region; and
- **Marine Conservation** – an improved method of managing our rich natural heritage within the marine environment, while also protecting and maintaining areas of specific importance for our marine wildlife and habitats.

⁴¹ Marine Policy and Legislative Framework in Northern Ireland taken from Planning in the Coastal Area – A developer's guide to planning considerations and environmental responsibilities - DOE, April 2015

Appendix 3 - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Newry, Mourne and Down District



Source: DOE

Appendix 4 - Indicators Used for classifying the Highland Coast

Primary Indicators	Developed	Undeveloped	Isolated
Settlement Size	<i>High density settlements greater than 500-1000</i>	<i>Low density settlements less than 500-1000</i>	<i>No settlements, in some cases discrete isolated individual property may be present⁽¹⁾</i>
Secondary Indicators	Developed	Undeveloped	Isolated
Infrastructure	Major roads, rail & power installations	Minor roads, rail & power installations	No roads, rail & power installations
Industrial Commercial Power Port Military	Major centre of activities e.g. Invergordon	Minor centre of activities e.g. jetty	No presence
Tourism, Leisure and Recreation	Major centre of activities e.g. marina	Minor low intensity development e.g. coastal path, jetty, swinging moorings	No presence
Offshore Activity	Significant presence e.g. oil rig	Noticeable presence e.g. fish farms	<i>No significant presence, although existing discrete minor aquaculture installations may be present⁽²⁾</i>
Character	Predominantly urban	Predominantly rural	<i>Extended view lacking obvious signs of human activity and generally wild and natural⁽³⁾</i>

Source: Highland Council – Highland Coastal Development Strategy 2010

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Newry, Mourne and Down Local Development Plan Preparatory Studies Paper 11: Mineral Developments
Reporting Officer:	Anthony McKay, Chief Planning Officer
Contact Officer:	Andrew Hay, Principal Planning Officer

Decisions required:
Note the content of this report.

1.0	Purpose and Background:
1.1	A programme of preparatory work is being undertaken as part of the Local Development Plan (LDP) process. Preparatory studies are essential in providing the evidence base for preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP). A reliable and comprehensive evidence base is vital to informing and justifying the 'soundness' of the LDP documents (Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan) and to show how planning policies and proposals help to achieve the social, economic and environmental objectives for the plan area.
1.2	The SPR Committee is responsible for the Local Development Plan. All LDP papers are reported to the SPR Committee for noting or decision. All LDP papers will also be presented to the Planning Committee for noting. Depending on the subject matter, a LDP paper will also be presented to any other relevant Council Committee for noting.
1.3	'Paper 11: Mineral Developments' provides members with an overview of matters relating to the mineral developments and implications for land use in the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area.
1.4	The paper builds on the existing evidence base and provides information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legislative and policy context for mineral development within the District; • An overview of mineral resources within the District and their importance to the local economy; • An outline of the main issues for consideration in formulation of planning policy for minerals development.
1.5	Members are asked to note the content of this report. Any comments received will be considered. The paper will be subject to any changes considered necessary in response to any valid comments received at this or any other Committee to which it is presented.
2.0	Key issues:
2.1	'Paper 11: Mineral Developments' informs members about mineral developments and resources within the District and the implications for land use planning.
2.2	The minerals industry largely encompasses existing quarries, as well as a range of other products such as oil and gas, lignite, sand and gravel, salt, base metals, precious metals, road aggregate,

	and building stone.
2.3	The paper provides information on the legislative and policy context for mineral development, the role of minerals in the economy, and an overview of existing and potential mineral resources and existing mineral activity within the District. This will assist the Council in the development of the LDP.
2.4	The extraction of minerals is essential to maintain the ability of the Northern Ireland economy to sustain and grow and to maintain the quality of life of its residents. Minerals may only be worked where they are found, and the Council's economy benefits from the existence of quarries within its area, which provide a resource to the District and beyond.
2.5	However, there is also a potential environmental cost to mineral workings that can affect the amenity of the immediate area and, also, the wider contribution that the landscape and its biodiversity make to the Districts economic base. The regional planning framework contained in the SPPS acknowledges there is a need to balance mineral development needs with the protection of the environment. The identification of Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development, together with the possibility of adopting a proactive approach in other suitable areas based on future needs of the minerals industry and on the mineral resources found in the District area is one way of addressing this. Further information on the quality of mineral deposits in the District, rates of consumption and alternative potential sources in and outside of the District, and the proposed approach of neighbouring authorities where reserves cross administrative boundaries, would assist in determining the best approach for the LDP to adopt in relation to minerals within the District.
2.6	The information gathered and the key findings will be used to inform the preparation of the LDP.
2.7	Data gathered as part of this and other preparatory studies will be used to establish the baseline of the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the plan area and enable the Council to identify the issues which need to be addressed by the LDP. Furthermore, it will provide a sound basis on which to formulate the plan strategy, policies and proposals within the LDP that will be subject to independent public examination.
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper 11: Mineral Developments



Comhairle Ceantair
**an Iúir, Mhúrn
agus an Dúin**

**Newry, Mourne
and Down**
District Council

**Local Development Plan
Preparatory Studies**

Paper 11: Mineral Developments

February 2017

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APPENDICES

- Appendix 1:** Mineral Prospecting & Mining Licences within Newry, Mourne & Down
- Appendix 2:** Mineral Extraction within Newry, Mourne & Down
- Appendix 3:** Mineral Extraction within Kilkeel Area
- Appendix 4:** Review of Old Mineral Permissions Within Newry, Mourne & Down
- Appendix 5:** Mineral Resource Maps, South Armagh & South Down Areas
- Appendix 6:** Mineral Resource Maps Kilkeel Area
- Appendix 7:** Mineral Resource Maps for Northern Ireland Summary
- Appendix 8:** Mine Shafts & Adits
- Appendix 9:** 2015 Super Council Quarry Data based on 10 year average
- Appendix 10:** DETI Annual Minerals Statement 2010

Minerals

Purpose: To provide the Council with an overview of matters relating to Mineral Developments and implications for land use in the Newry, Mourne & Down District Council Area.

Content: The paper provides:

- (i) The legislative and policy context for Mineral Developments within the District;
- (ii) An overview of Mineral Resources within the District and their importance to the local economy; and
- (iii) An outline of the main issues for consideration in formulation of Planning Policy for Minerals Developments.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this paper to provide Members with background information relating to the preparation of the Local Development Plan (LDP).

1.2 The paper relates to minerals and the implications for land use. It provides information on:

- The legislative background and regional planning context for mineral developments;
- The role of minerals in the economy of Northern Ireland and the Council area; and
- An overview of known existing mineral activity within the Council area.

1.3 The minerals industry largely encompasses existing quarries, as well as a range of other products such as oil and gas, lignite, sand and gravel, salt, base metals, precious metals, road aggregate and building stone.

2.0 Legislative Background

Mineral Licencing

2.1 *The Mineral Development Act (Northern Ireland) 1969* meant that most minerals in the ground in Northern Ireland were vested to the Ministry of Commerce (functions now carried out by the Department for the Economy (DfE)). This enables the Department to grant licenses for exploration and development of minerals. There are a few exceptions to this legislation which mean that minerals in the following categories were not vested to the Department and do not require the granting of a license to be extracted:

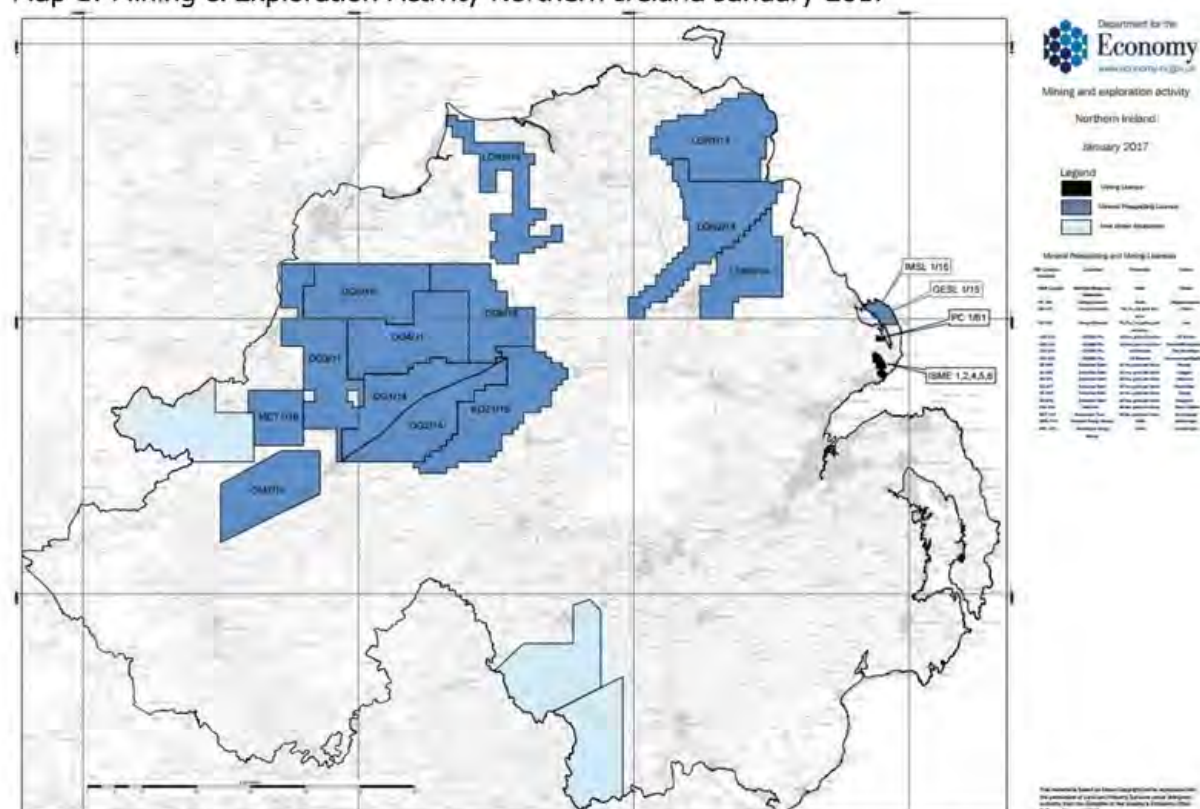
- Gold and silver resources which belong to the crown estate¹.
- Mineral deposits which were being worked at the time of the commencement of the Act. These were mainly salt deposits.
- Common substances e.g. Sand, gravel, crushed rock, brick clays, agricultural soil.
- Mines belonging to any religious or educational institution.

2.2 At present, there are eighteen Mineral Prospecting and Mining licences in Northern Ireland with sixteen of these being Prospecting Licences. Map 1 overleaf shows the distribution across Northern Ireland. Appendix 1 provides an enlargement

¹ This means that a prospecting licence must be obtained from the Crown Estate Commissioners (CEC) which grants the right of lease to prospect for precious metals. The physical process of mining is not controlled by the CEC, therefore companies wishing to explore and develop these metals must apply for a separate mining licence from DfE. Guidance on applying for mineral licences suggests that companies can apply simultaneously to CEC and DfE for concurrent licences. Asides licencing, there is still a requirement to obtain Planning Permission.

of Map 1 with details relating to the Council area. There is just one part of the District currently under application for potential Silver & Gold in the South Armagh Area, a typical licence lasts for two years with the possibility of being extended for a further two.

Map 1: Mining & Exploration Activity Northern Ireland January 2017



Source: <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/economy/1701-Minerals-License-map.pdf>

Planning Legislation

2.3 The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 describes minerals as:

"All minerals and substances in or under land of a kind ordinarily worked for removal by underground or surface working, except that it does not include turf cut for purposes other than sale."

Mineral Working Deposit is described as:

"Any deposit of material remaining after minerals have been extracted from land or otherwise deriving from the carrying out of operations for the winning and working of minerals in, on or under land."

Mineral Operations are:

- (a) *"the winning and working of minerals in, on, or under land whether by surface or underground working;"* and
- (b) *"the management of waste resulting from the winning, working, treatment and*

storage of minerals."

for the purposes of paragraph (b), treatment does not include smelting, thermal manufacturing processes (other than the burning of limestone) and metallurgical processes.

Permitted Development Rights for Minerals Exploration

2.4 Members will be aware of the recent Department for Infrastructure (DFI) 'Call for Evidence' on Permitted Development Rights for Minerals Exploration. This consultation document was considered by the Councils Planning Committee on 2nd February 2017. In its response dated 3rd February the Council agreed to support changes to Permitted Development Rights as outlined in the consultation document. Public consultation on this review closed on 3rd February 2017.

2.5 Article 3 of The Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (NI) 2015 currently grants planning permission for a range of minerals development described in its Schedule (Parts 16 & 17)² subject to provisions of this Order and Regulations 55 & 56 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, etc) Regs (NI) 1995(a). This review seeks to amend Part 16 following concerns in relation to the scale of explorative petroleum borehole operations as opposed to other forms of non-energy mineral exploration.

Review of Old Mineral Permissions (ROMPs)

2.6 European legislation, in the form of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive, implemented via the Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations (NI) in 1989 and the subsequent Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (NI) 1999 (re-enacted in 2015) introduced more stringent assessment criteria for the environmental impacts of mineral development than had occurred historically.

2.7 The 2011 Planning Act allows councils to review existing mineral permissions granted in Northern Ireland to ensure the activity meets modern standards, for example in terms of noise and amenity impacts and environmental matters. The review would bring Northern Ireland in line with the rest of the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

2.8 However, the Act requires further legislation, in the form of an Order, to implement ROMPs. As yet, this legislation has not been implemented.

Long Standing Quarries

² Part 16 – The drilling of boreholes, the carrying out of seismic surveys or the making of other excavations for a period not exceeding 4 months

Part 17 – Development ancillary to mining operations e.g. plant / machinery / rail line / services etc..

2.9 Historically, quarries did not have planning permission and operated under the permitted development rights granted under the Planning (Interim General Development) Order (NI) 1944. Therefore, planning conditions normally found on more recent planning permissions, such as the restoration of land after mineral workings cease, could not be applied as no planning permission was required.

2.10 The Planning (General Development) Order (NI) of 1973 sought to rectify this situation by providing that permitted development rights for mining undertakers only applied for one year from 1st October 1973. In effect, this meant that existing quarries operating under permitted development rights had one year to apply for and obtain planning permission.

2.11 Prior to the function of Planning moving to Local Government in April 2015, The Department of the Environment (DOE) established a specialised minerals unit in Planning Service that dealt with all mineral planning matters across Northern Ireland. The Department generally accepted that planning permissions for mineral developments granted since 1990 had appropriate and effective environmental conditions attached in line with the EIA regulations.

2.12 The review of old mineral permissions (ROMPs), allowed under the 2011 Act, would tend, therefore, to focus on planning permissions granted since 1973 following the introduction of the Order that required existing quarries to apply for permission within one year. The DOE undertook a review in 2005 of existing permissions dating from the 1970s and 1980s which highlighted some were deficient for a number of reasons, with fewer conditions and insufficient environmental protection in place, for example in relation to noise. The DOE held files of 371 mineral permissions granted between the 1960s and the early 1990s. Of these, 56 related to this Council area. The table below sets out the location and type of the permissions relating to this Council area over this time period:

Table 1 Mineral Planning Permissions in Newry & Mourne and Down Council Area at 2005

Legacy Council Area	Total Permissions	% of NI Total	By Type of Permission					
			Hard Rock	Sand / Gravel	Peat	Clay	Salt	Gold
Newry & Mourne	46	12	8	38				
Down	9	2	8	1				
Ballyward Area	1		1					

Source: <http://www.planningni.gov.uk/downloads/news-legislation-planreform-romp.pdf>

2.13 More recent information, prepared by the DOE at May 2014, indicates a decrease in the ROMPs sites to 48 in the Council Area, out of a total of 470 sites in NI overall (10.2%). The breakdown in the types of operations in Table 2 overleaf.

Table 2 Mineral Planning Permissions in NM&D Council Area 2014

	Total	% of NI	By Type of Permission
--	-------	---------	-----------------------

	Permissions	Total			
NM&D			Hard Rock	Sand / Gravel	Clay
	48	10.2	22	25	1

Source: http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/advice_apply/advice_special_studies/romps-2.pdf

2.14 Appendix 2 & 3 show the locations of the ROMPs produced by the DOE at May 2014 and their activities. This map illustrates a generally even spread of hard rock quarries across the District with a concentration of sand and gravel extraction in the Kilkeel area. A complete list of the ROMP quarries is attached in Appendix 4.

Waste from Extractive Industries

2.15 EC Directive 2006/21/EC, the Mining Waste Directive, introduces measures to prevent or minimise adverse effects on the environment and risks to health from the management of waste from extractive industries. It applies to waste resulting from extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources and the working of quarries. The Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations (Northern Ireland) transpose the Directive to NI legislation.

2.16 The Regulations came into effect on 1st April 2010, subsequently updated on the 1st April 2015, and apply to both new and existing sites where the management of extractive waste takes place. The Regulations set out specific requirements on operators for the management of waste material and are intended to ensure that all extractive waste is managed in a way which is compliant with the Directive.

2.17 The Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations NI 2015 states that planning permission will not be granted unless a Waste Management Plan has been submitted to and approved by the Council.

2.18 Regulation 4 confirms that no operator can commence or continue extractive waste operations without planning permission after 1st April 2010. All planning applications for mineral extraction decided after that date should include, as part of the accompanying documentation a Waste Management Plan (WMP) demonstrating how the operator intends to ensure compliance with regulations.

2.19 Under Regulation 5(4) a WMP is not required under Regulation 6, if the extractive waste is inert and is not deposited in a Category A³ Waste facility. Guidance issued by the DOE Minerals Unit states that it is likely that the majority of quarries in Northern Ireland will produce extractive waste that is inert and will not be deemed to be a category A facility.

³ Category A - Under The Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 means a facility that could give rise to a major incident in the event of a failure identified through a risk assessment e.g. flooding or else a facility containing waste identified as hazardous or dangerous as identified through EU Directives & Regulations within specified parameters.

3.0 Regional and Local Planning Policy Context

3.1 The regional planning context is provided by the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035, the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The Adopted Banbridge, Newry & Mourne Area Plan 2015 and Ards & Down Area Plan 2015 also contain mineral policy and designations.

Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS)

3.2 The RDS does not contain any specific aims or policies relating to minerals. Rather, SFG 13 recognises the need to sustain rural communities living in smaller settlements and the open countryside. It also recognises that there are wide variations across Northern Ireland in terms of economic, social and environmental characteristics of rural areas, and there is a need for local development to reflect these regional differences. Approaches should be sensitive to local needs and environmental issues, including the ability of landscapes to absorb development.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)

3.3 The SPPS recognises that minerals, including valuable minerals, are an important natural resource and their responsible exploitation is supported by Government. It also recognises that the minerals industry make an essential contribution to the economy and to our quality of life, providing primary minerals for construction, such as sand, gravel and crushed rock, and is a valued provider of jobs and employment, particularly in rural areas.

3.4 The SPPS acknowledges that there are a number of challenges arising from minerals development that fall to be addressed through the planning system. There can be significant adverse impacts on the environment and on the amenity and well-being of people living in proximity to operational mineral sites. The restoration of sites upon completion of work associated with the extraction and processing of materials is another challenge.

Regional Strategic Objectives

3.5 The SPPS's objectives for mineral development are to:

- Facilitate sustainable minerals development through balancing the need for specific mineral development proposals against the need to safeguard the environment;
- Minimise the impacts of mineral development on local communities, landscape quality, built and natural heritage, and the water environment; and
- Secure the sustainable and safe restoration, including the appropriate re-use of mineral sites, at the earliest opportunity.

Regional Strategic Policy

3.6 The policy approach for minerals development must be to balance the need for mineral resources against the need to protect and conserve the environment. The SPPS states that, in preparing LDPs, the Council should bring forward appropriate policies and proposals that must reflect the policy approach of the SPPS, tailored to the specific circumstances of the plan area. In particular, LDPs should:

- Ensure that sufficient local supplies of construction aggregates can be made available for use within the local, and where appropriate, the regional market area and beyond, to meet likely future needs over the plan period;
- Safeguard mineral resources which are of economic or conservation value, and seek to ensure that workable mineral resources are not sterilized by other surface development which would prejudice future exploitation;
- Identify areas (normally referred to as Areas of Constraint on Minerals Development) which should be protected from minerals development because of their intrinsic landscape, amenity, scientific or heritage value (including natural, built and archaeological heritage). There should be a general presumption against minerals development in such areas. However, where a designated area such as an AONB covers expansive tracts of land, the LDP should carefully consider the scope for some mineral development that avoids key sites and that would not unduly compromise the integrity of the area as a whole or threaten to undermine the rationale for the designation.

3.7 Given the importance of peatland in nature conservation as well as minerals, the SPPS's position in relation to peat and natural heritage, is also relevant. Active peatland is recognised as being of particular importance to NI for its biodiversity, water and carbon storage qualities. Paragraph 6.192 of the SPPS states that planning permission should only be granted for a development proposal which is not likely to result in the unacceptable adverse impact on, or damage to, known active peatland.

Areas of Constraint on Minerals Development

3.8 As mentioned above, these are areas that should be protected from minerals development due to their intrinsic landscape, amenity, scientific or heritage value. Based on these criteria, the following areas may be considered as suitable for consideration as Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development (ACMD):

Table 4 Areas Potentially Suitable for Identification as Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development.

Value of Area	Designation
Landscape	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs); Local Landscape Policy Areas
Amenity	Public safety and residential amenity particularly for those living in proximity to workings
Scientific	RAMSARs, Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Areas of Special Scientific Interest ASSIs), Areas of Scientific Interest (ASIs), Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), World Heritage Site(WHS)

Heritage

Ancient Monuments; Archaeological Sites; Listed Buildings

3.9 The type and extent of environmental designations within the District are discussed in detail in LDP Preparation Paper 6 (Environmental Assets) and the forthcoming LDP Preparation Paper 12 (Landscape Character Assessment.)

3.10 Caution should be taken in the application of a wholesale exclusion of mineral development in the areas of environmental designation. This approach was advocated in relation to the Banbridge, Newry & Mourne Area Plan 2015, and the PAC report was critical of this, as it did not seek to balance the needs of the environment with the local economy. A detailed assessment of mineral resources and extraction and the needs of the mineral industry in the plan area should be part of the plan preparation process and ideally within a regional context and overview.

Areas Where Mineral Development Would be Suitable

3.11 The converse of the ACMD approach is that the SPPS states that LDPs may also specify areas that may be suitable for minerals developments in their LDPs. These areas will normally include areas of mineral reserves where exploitation is likely to have the least environmental and amenity impacts, as well as offering good accessibility to the strategic transport network. The SPPS refers to the fact that minerals which are particularly valuable to the economy may be discovered from time to time, and states there will not be a presumption against their exploitation in any area, however, in considering a proposal where the site is in a stationary policy area, due weight will be given to the reason for the statutory zoning. In relation to unconventional hydrocarbon⁴ extraction, there should be a presumption against their exploitation until there is sufficient and robust evidence on all environmental impacts.

Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI)

3.12 In the absence of a planning policy statement for mineral development, the PSRNI constitutes prevailing planning policy. The concept of sustainability is a notable element of the strategy; however it does recognise the difficulties this can pose in the context of mineral development. It recommends that the rate of consumption of finite minerals should be reduced by encouraging the use of renewable and recycled alternatives wherever this is economically viable and practical. The PSRNI recognizes the need to facilitate mineral development while also affording sufficient protection to the environment; this is carried forward into the SPPS. The main difference between the two documents is the stipulation within SPPS that there is a presumption against development for the extraction of hydrocarbons (including 'fracking').

⁴ Hydrocarbon is a substance, such as coal, crude oil or natural gas that contains only carbon and hydrogen. Unconventional hydrocarbon extraction relates to oil and gas which comes from sources such as shale or coal seams which act as the reservoirs. Conventional hydrocarbons are oil and gas where the reservoir is sandstone or limestone.

3.13 The PSRNI contains eight policies to guide the development of mineral workings. The areas covered relate to Environmental Protection, Visual Implications, Areas of Constraint, Valuable Minerals, Mineral Reserves, Safety and Amenity, Traffic, and Restoration. These have been largely carried over into the SPSS generally within the sections: Regional Strategic Policy and Implementation.

Banbridge, Newry & Mourne Area Plan 2015

3.14 The Banbridge, Newry & Mourne Area Plan 2015 (BNMAP) sets the context for Minerals within the Plan area stating they comprise of greywacke/gritstones which are quarried at a number of locations from Cullyhanna in the south west to Edentrillick outside Dromore in the north east. Newry granite is extracted from two quarries in the area. One such quarry operates north east of Newry while the other is located off the Newry to Warrenpoint dual carriageway. All supplies of sand and gravel in the area originate from the superficial deposits located along the coastal lowlands south of the Mourne Mountains.

3.15 The BNMAP further elaborates on the origins of these materials and destination ranging from direct use in the construction and roads industry or use as for a range of secondary purposes such as ready-use concrete production, tarmacadam or concrete blocks.

3.16 In formulating its mineral policies for Banbridge and Newry and Mourne Districts, it is stated the Department sought to balance the need for extraction in the Districts against the need to protect and conserve the environment. As a result, the extraction of sand and gravel minerals in environmentally sensitive areas is stated to be controlled in the public interest.

3.17 It should be noted that unlike the Ards & Down Area Plan 2015, the BNMAP does not contain any Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development. In preparing the new Area Plan, members may wish to explore a more unified policy approach across the entire District.

Ards & Down Area Plan 2015

3.18 The Ards & Down Area Plan 2015 (ADAP) sets the context for mineral development within the Plan Area by providing a summary of the nature of minerals and quarrying activity within the Plan Area.

3.19 Notable Mineral resources within ADAP area comprise sandstone/gritstones which are quarried at a number of locations between Newtownards and Ballynahinch, granite which is extracted from one small quarry in the Mournes, and clay, used in the manufacture of bricks, which has been extracted outside Killough.

3.20 The ADAP also provides detail on the origin of Minerals within the district and the level of extraction at the time of the Plans writing and destination of such materials. This plan also details how small scale sand extraction has been a problem in coastal areas such as Tyrella and highlights the need to control the extraction of

sand/gravel from within the coastal zone in order to ensure no irreparable damage to ecology, shoreline stability and the environmental amenity of such areas.

The ADAP contains one minerals policy and one designation.

Policy MIN 1 - Hydrocarbon exploration

3.21 Whilst no Hydrocarbons were identified at the time of the Plans adoption, the plan does not rule out potential future exploration. This policy does not operate a presumption against their exploitation in any part of the Plan area, including Areas of Constraint on Mineral Developments. Rather, applications will be treated on their individual merits having regard to impact of the specific development on nearby residents, and sites or features designated for their scientific, landscape or heritage interests.

Designation COU 8 - Areas of Constraint on Mineral Developments

3.22 Areas of Constraint upon Mineral Developments have been identified in order to safeguard the most valuable and vulnerable areas of the environment within the Plan area from the detrimental effects of mineral extraction. Their identification has taken account of nature conservation interests, the archaeological and built heritage, landscape quality and character as identified in the Northern Ireland Landscape Character Assessment 2000, visual prominence, amenity value, geological interest and beaches in the coastal zone.

3.23 Designated Areas of Constraint on Mineral Developments also include, in view of their nature conservation importance and/or scientific value:

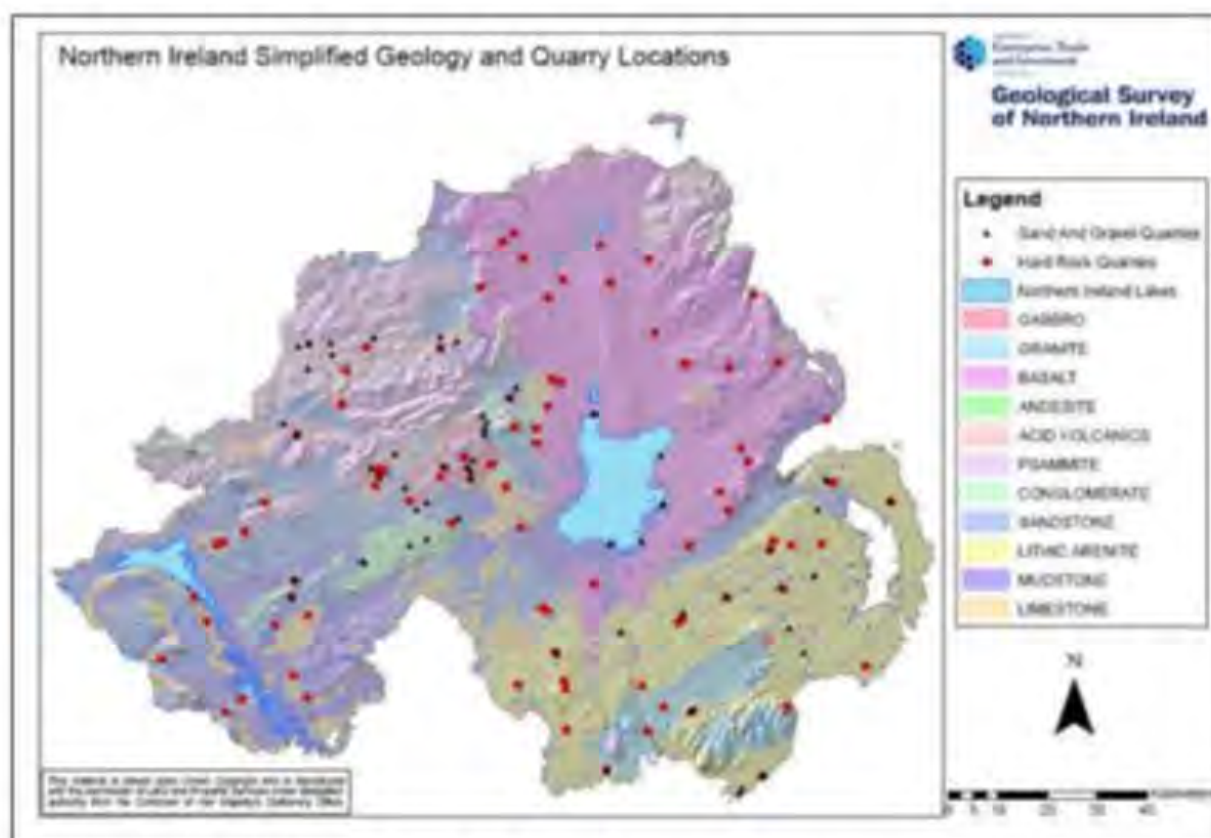
- ASSI's, ASIs, Ramsar sites, SPA's, SAC's, Nature Reserves and Strangford Lough Marine Nature Reserve.

3.24 Proposals for the development of mineral resources within sites of important nature and conservation importance as identified in the ADAP are determined in accordance with prevailing regional policy, which is set out in Policy MIN 3 of 'A Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland'.

4.0 Geological Survey of Northern Ireland

4.1 The Geological Survey of Northern Ireland (GSNI) is the regional source of information on natural resources and hazards within the Department for the Economy. Map 2 overleaf shows a simplified Geology of Northern Ireland and its Quarry Locations.

Map 2: NI Geology Map and Quarry Locations



Source: Geological Survey Northern Ireland

Mineral Resource Maps of Northern Ireland

4.2 Following a commission from the Department of the Environment, the British Geological Survey and the GSNI have produced Mineral Resources Maps of Northern Ireland. Detailed maps of this Council area are visible in Appendix 5 & 6. The maps are intended to assist strategic decision-making in respect of mineral extraction and the protection of important mineral resources against sterilisation from surface development.

4.3 The maps have been produced by the collation and interpretation of mineral resource data principally held by the GSNI. The major elements of information presented on the map are:

- The geological distribution of all onshore (above low water mark) mineral resources;

- The extent of mineral planning permission and their current planning status (extant or expired);
- The recorded occurrences of metallic minerals;
- The recorded location of building stone quarries;
- The extent of selected landscape and nature-conservation designations (SACs, SPAs, RAMSAR sites, AONBs, ASSIs, NNR and scheduled monuments) and planning designations (Area of Constraint on Mineral Developments).

4.4 It should also be noted that the data depicted on the map relates only to inferred extent and location of a particular mineral resource. Inferred resources are those defined from geological information and assumed, but not verified geological continuity. Thus the inferred boundaries are approximate and only indicate the areas within which potentially working workable minerals may occur.

4.5 Key mineral assets of interest to the Quarrying and extractive industries identified within the maps include building stone and crushed rock aggregates from the Newry Igneous Complex, Mourne Granite which is particularly extracted from the Eastern Mourne used for purposes ranging from cobble streets to commemorative monuments, brick clay along the coastal strip surrounding Dundrum Bay and a concentration of sand and gravel in the Kilkeel area.

4.6 In terms of precious metals, although not currently being commercially extracted within the district, the resource maps highlight the potential for silver and gold in the South Armagh area. As discussed under Mineral Licencing, licence applications have been submitted in this area. Also, there has been historic extraction of Lead to the west of Strangford at Castleward Mine and Tullyratty and in Co Armagh where there are records of some 57 shafts and adits which were worked on a relatively large scale by the standards of the 1800's.

4.7 No significant reserves of Hydrocarbons such as Oil, Coal, Gas, Peat, Lignite etc have been identified within the District. In terms of Geothermal Energy however, the Mourne is one of two areas identified within Northern Ireland where potential exists within the deep, granitic, igneous rocks. As mentioned, a comprehensive summary of the Mineral Resource Maps has been provided in Appendix 7.

Adits, Collapses, Shafts and Working Mines

4.8 Appendix 8, shows the location of known occurrences of adits⁵, collapses, shafts and working mines which are concentrated along the eastern coastal strip and south-western area of the District. These may have a bearing on the location of future development, particularly where these are located in proximity to settlements, for example in terms of land stability in relation to the depth and length of the former mine.

5.0 Mineral Activity, the Northern Ireland and Local Economies

⁵ An adit is an entrance to an underground mine which is horizontal or nearly horizontal.

5.1 As stated in the SPSS, minerals play a vital economic role in Northern Ireland. Minerals provide raw materials for the construction, manufacturing, energy creation and agricultural sectors. Each of these sectors generates employment and stimulate other parts of our economy. In Northern Ireland the extraction of minerals and their exploration makes a very significant contribution to property and quality of life given the large proportion of income derived from this industry and particularly in rural areas. The NI Census 2011 provides the following information on those directly involved in mining and quarrying.

Table 5 Local Employment in Mining and Quarrying from 2011 Census

	All Usual Residents in Employment 16-74 Years	All Residents Employed in Mining and Quarrying 16-74 Years	Percentage of Total
NI	795,263	1989	0.25
NM&D	73,458	184	0.25

Source: NI Census 2011 - Key Statistics Summary Report Table KS605NI

5.2 The above table relates only to those employed at mines and quarries, it does not take into account employment in related activities, such as concrete products.

5.3 The Quarry Products Association Northern Ireland (QPANI) is a trade association for the quarry industry. QPANI members are stated to produce more than 90% of aggregates extracted – sand and gravel and crushed rock as well as non-aggregate minerals such as agricultural and industrial lime including limestone, clay and shale for cement. QPANI has published information, set out in Table 6 below that estimate that the quarrying industry employs 252 people in the District, and extracts just under £6m of raw aggregates every year. After processing into concrete and asphalt products, these products are worth £25m to the District's economy. It must be noted however that these figures do not include quarries that are not part of the QPANI group.

Table 6 Information on Employment in Quarries and Associated Industries

Council	Quarry Value	Tonnage extracted pro rata to 10 year average of 24MT per annum	Employee Numbers	Value of manufactured concrete and Assphalt Products
Newry, Mourne & Down	£5,938,726	1,594,502	252	£25,000,000
NI Total	£83,678,147	23992263	4276	£547,690,000

Source: QPANI spreadsheet: Quarry Data Based on 10 Year Average Sept 2015

5.4 QPANI state that every year nearly 14 tonnes of aggregates are needed per head of the population in Northern Ireland. A typical family indirectly demands three lorry loads of aggregates each year and a typical new house construction requires some 50 tonnes of aggregates. The quarry products industry employs around 5,600

people in Northern Ireland. In a typical year Northern Ireland's Quarry network supports:

- The building of 12,000 new homes;
- £160 million on school and university improvements;
- A £120 million hospital building programme;
- Maintenance of the road and rail network;
- Improvements to water services;
- The upgrading of airports;
- Supplies of special sands and aggregates for gardens;
- The turnover of the Northern Ireland quarry industry is approximately £400 million, 1.75 % of NI GDP. *Source: http://www.qpani.org/pro_figures01.htm*

5.5 As Members will appreciate, the distribution of minerals is not consistent across Northern Ireland, and minerals may only be mined where they are found. As an example, there is only one quarry within the administrative boundary of Belfast City Council yet that Council area would consume significantly more quarry materials or subsequently derived products than what would originate within that administrative area.

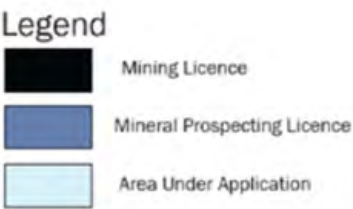
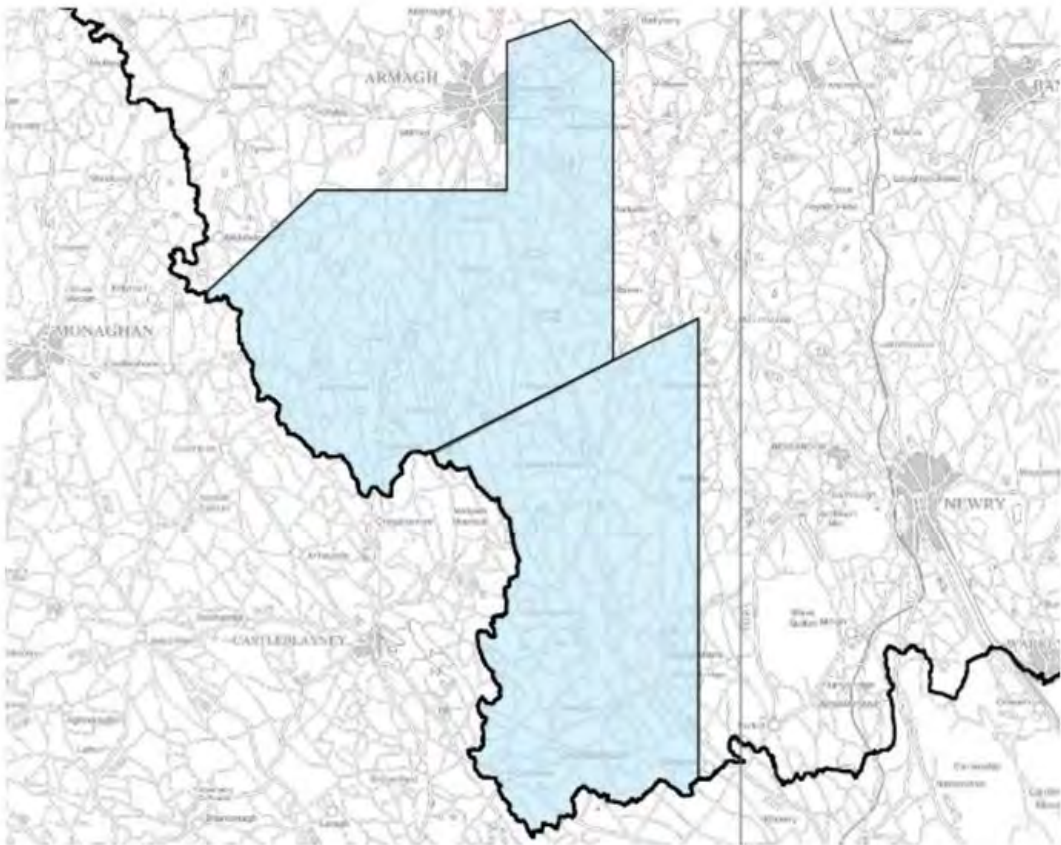
6.0 Conclusion

6.1 The extraction of minerals is essential to maintain the ability of the Northern Ireland economy to sustain and grow and to maintain the quality of life of its residents. Minerals may only be worked where they are found, and the Council's economy benefits from the existence of quarries within its area, which provide a resource to the District and beyond. The mineral prospecting licences presently issued within the Council area indicate potential for silver and gold operations.

6.2 However, there is also a potential environmental cost to mineral workings that can affect the amenity of the immediate area and, also, the wider contribution that the landscape and its biodiversity make to the District's economic base. The regional planning framework contained in the SPPS acknowledges there is a need to balance mineral development needs with the protection of the environment. The identification of Areas of Constraint on Mineral Development, together with the possibility of adopting a proactive approach in other suitable areas based on future needs of the minerals industry and on the mineral resources found in the District is one way of addressing this. Further information on the quality of mineral deposits in the District, rates of consumption and alternative potential sources in and outside of the District, and the proposed approach of neighbouring authorities where reserves cross administrative boundaries, would assist in determining the best approach for the LDP to adopt in relation to minerals within the District.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Mineral Prospecting & Mining Licences within Newry, Mourne & Down

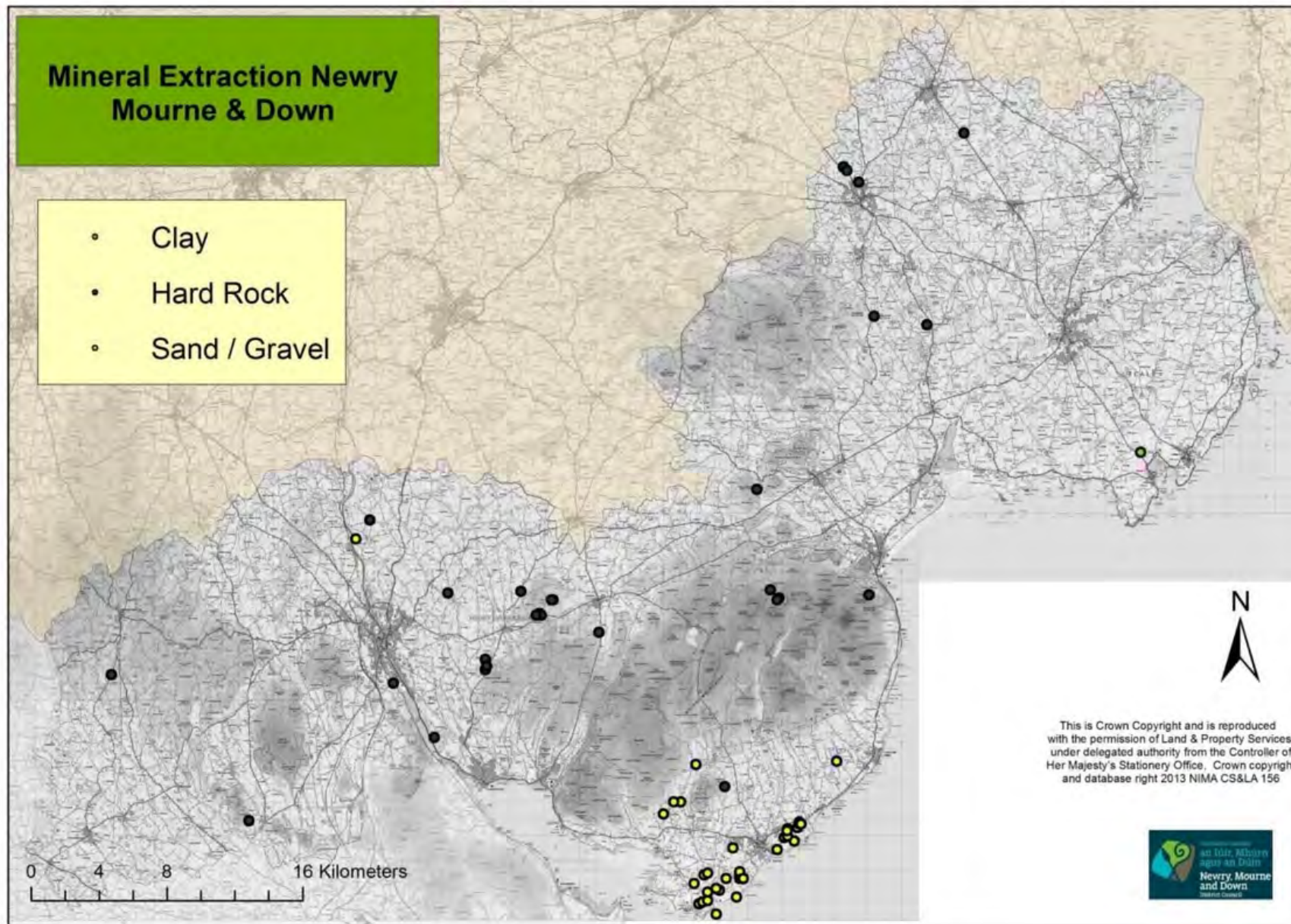


Mineral Prospecting and Mining Licences			
DETI Licence Number	Licencee	Minerals	Name
ISME 1,2,4,5	Irish Salt Mining and Exploration	Halite	Kilroot
PC 1/91	LaFarge Cement	Chalk	Magheramourne
OM 4/11	Omagh Minerals	Pb, Cu, Zn, gold and silver	Kleener
C 1/11	Convey Gold and Natural Resources	All inc. gold and silver	Keady
C 3/11	Convey Gold and Natural Resources	All inc. gold and silver	Newtownhamilton
LON 1/14	LONMIN Plc.	All inc. gold and silver	NE Antrim
LON 2/14	LONMIN Plc.	All inc. gold and silver	Glenarriff/Cullybackey
LON 3/14	LONMIN Plc.	All Minerals	The Sheddings
LON 4/14	LONMIN Plc.	All Minerals	Portlone/Ballymoney
LON 5/14	LONMIN Plc.	All Minerals	Gortomeyagh/Magilligan

Source: https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/deti/1601-Minerals-License-Map_4.pdf

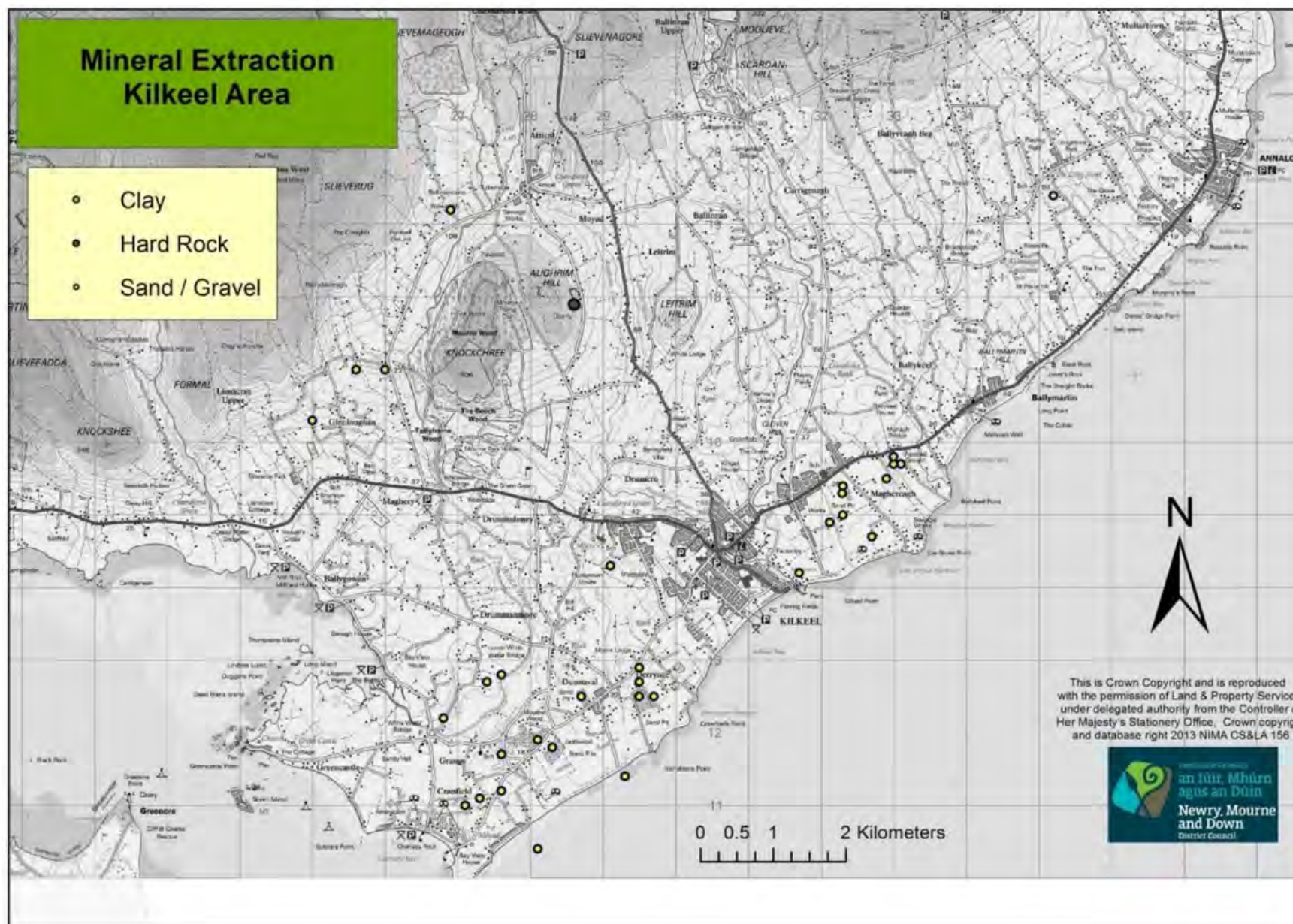
Appendix 2: Mineral Extraction within Newry, Mourne & Down

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Appendix 3: Mineral Extraction within Kilkeel Area

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Appendix 4: Review of Old Mineral Permissions Newry, Mourne & Down

Application Number	PM No	Applicant	Proposal	Location	Current Operator	Grid Reference	Type
P/1977/0749	77/016	Morgan And Son Ltd	Extension To Quarry	Leode Road Ballydulaney Mayobridge Newry		3177/3281	Hard Rock
P/1988/0600	77/016	Morgan And Sons Ltd	Extension To Quarry	Leode Road Ballydulaney Hilltown		3178/3280	
P/1992/1010	77/016	Morgan And Sons (Mayobridge)	Extension To Quarry	Leode Road Ballydulaney Hilltown	Morgan & Son.	3175/3280	
P/1996/1224	77/016	Morgan And Sons (Mayobridge)	Extension To Quarry	Leode Road Ballydulaney Hilltown	J. Morgan & Sons.	3175/3280	
P/1974/0170	77/047	Wilson	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Ballynahatten, Kilkeel		3283/3118	Sand / Gravel
P/1974/0502	77/048	O Hagan	Extraction Of Sand	Ballynahatten, Kilkeel		3293/3114	Sand / Gravel
P/1988/0189	77/048	O Hagan	Extraction Of Sand	Ballynahatten, Kilkeel		3293/3114	
P/1974/0864	77/052	Carr	Extraction Of Rock	Aughnagun , Mayobridge , Newry		3145/3248	Hard Rock
P/1981/0033	77/052		Extension To Quarry Plant	Aughnagun , Mayobridge		3145/3254	
P/1985/0843	77/052	Carr	Bitmac Plant	Aughnagun Quarry , Chapel Hill , Mayobridge		3146/3250	
P/1974/0705	77/053	Aughrim Quarries Ltd	Extraction Of Rock	Aughrim Hill Kilkeel		3286/3179	Hard Rock
P/1979/0629	77/053	Campbell	Extension To Hard Rock Quarry	Aughrim Hill Kilkeel		3286/3179	
P/1991/0247	77/053	Aughrim Quarries Ltd.	Quarry	14 Aughrim Road , Kilkeel		3286/3179	
P/1974/0704	77/058	Duffy	Extraction Of Rock	Crowreagh Newry		3220/3920	Hard Rock
P/1987/1126	77/058	Farrell	Extraction Of Rock	Croreagh Quarry Glenvale Rd Newry		3220/3920	
P/1975/0548	77/061	Fitzpatrick	Extraction Of Rock	Drumgath Mayobridge		3166/3294	Hard Rock
P/1980/1122	78/029	Mc Quillan Quarries	Stone Quarry	Aughnamoira, Warrenpoint		3115/3208	Hard Rock
P/1988/1497	78/029	Farrell Exports Ltd	Extension To Existing Quarry	Bigwood Quarry, Warrenpoint Road, Newry		3115/3208	

P/1989/0359	78/029	Farrell Exports Ltd	Relocation Of Existing Plant, Provision Of Additional Plant And New Access Road.	Bigwood Quarry, Warrenpoint Road, Newry		3115/3208	
P/1978/1072	78/082	Tullyraine Quarries (Contracts) Ltd	Quarrying Ready Mix Concrete & Asphalt Offices	Carcullion Hilltown		3212/3270	Hard Rock
P/1982/0729	78/082	Tullyraine Quarries (Contracts) Ltd	Extraction & Processing Of Rock	Carcullion Hilltown		3212/3270	
P/1978/1099	78/088	Patterson	Exploratory Work For Sand And Gravel Extraction	Derryogue , Kilkeel		3295/3125	Sand / Gravel
P/1978/1100	78/088	Patterson	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Derrogue Kilkeel		3295/3125	
P/1976/0861	79/041	Patterson	Sand & Gravel Extraction	Lurganconary Rd / Cranfield Rd, Ballynahatten, Kilkeel	T & C Patterson	3281/3119	Sand / Gravel
P/1980/1002	79/041	Patterson	Sand & Gravel Extraction	Ballynahatten, Kilkeel	T & C Patterson	3281/3104	
P/1996/1203	79/041	Patterson	Extension To Existing Sand & Gravel Workings	Cranfield Road Kilkeel	T & C Patterson Ltd	32810/31190	
P/1980/0054	79/051	Mc Parland	Sand & Gravel Extraction	Drumiller Jerrettspass		3069/3325	Sand / Gravel
P/1979/1398	80/003	Fitzpatrick	Hard Rock Quarrying	Leode Hilltown		3185/3289	Hard Rock
P/1981/0711	80/003	Fitzpatrick	Hardrock Quarry And Plant	Leode Road Hilltown		3185/3289	
P/1989/1407	80/003	Fitzpatrick	Hard Rock Quarry	Leode Road Hilltown		3185/3289	
P/1993/0185	80/003	Fitzpatrick	Asphalt Processing Plant And Vehicle Storage Shed	Leode Quarries, Leode Road, Hilltown	Fitzpatrick B	3185/3289	
P/1997/1474	80/003	Fitzpatrick	Extension To Stone Quarry	70 M Sw Of No 15 Leode Road, Hilltown, Newry	Mr Fitzpatrick	31840/32890	
P/1997/1476	80/003	Fitzpatrick	Extension To Stone Quarry	200m Se Of No 21 Leode Road, Hilltown, Newry	Mr Fitzpatrick	31840/32890	

P/1975/0598	80/036	Rooney & Mc Parland Ltd	Retention Of Existing Quarry And Extension Of Workings	Drumalane Quarries, Shore Road, Newry	Rooney & Mc Parland	3091/3240	Hard Rock
P/1980/0526	80/040	Whitewater Sand & Gravel Co	Sand & Gravel	Tullyframe Road, Kilkeel	Whitewater Sand & Gravel Co	3260/3170	Sand / Gravel
P/1981/0234	80/041	Moore	Quarrying, Tarmac Manufacture And Associated Industry	Tullyvallen, Newtownhamilton	T H Moore	2925/3245	Hard Rock
P/1980/0276	80/046	Newell	Sand Extraction	East Of Belmont Road, Dunnaman, Kilkeel		3291/3143	Sand / Gravel
P/1980/1142	80/078	O' Hagan	Extraction Of Stone	Bog Road Shean Forkhill	O Hagan	3006/3159	Hard Rock
P/1993/1131	80/078	O Hagan	Extension To Quarry And Retention Of Existing Access	Bog Road, Shean, Forkhill	Mr J O Hagan	3006/3159	
P/1980/0999	80/102	Mc Cartney	Extraction Of Sand	Cranfield Rd Kilkeel	Mc Cartney G	3276/3117	Sand / Gravel
P/1992/0790	92/015	Treanor	Sand Extraction Pit	180 Metres N/W Of 116 Greencastle Road, Dunnaval, Kilkeel	Frank Baird	3287/3125	Sand / Gravel
P/1982/0693	82/065	Patterson	Sand & Gravel Extraction	Lurganreagh, Kilkeel		3274/3127	Sand / Gravel
P/1986/0063	86/004	Stevenson & Sons	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Lurganreagh Kilkeel		3276/3128	Sand / Gravel
P/1984/0658	84/020	Newell Bros	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Glenloughan Road, Tullyframe, Kilkeel	Newell Bros	3256/3170	Sand / Gravel
P/1988/1153	84/041	Fitzpatrick	Extraction Of Sand And Gravel	Glenloughan Rd Kilkeel	Fitzpatrick H S	3250/3163	Sand / Gravel
P/1985/0663	85/022	Srevenson	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Moneydarraghbeg, Ballymartin, Kilkeel		3352/3194	Sand / Gravel
P/1986/0090	86/005	Baird And Sons	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Leestone Road, Maghereagh, Kilkeel		3327/3147	Sand / Gravel
P/1987/1192	86/005	Baird And Son	Extension To Sand And Gravel Pit	Leestone Road Kilkeel		3260/1460	

P/1978/1094			Proposed Extraction of Sand	Magheragh, Kilkeel		3329/3155	
P/1990/0406	86/027	Martin	Sand & Gravel	Opposite 181& 185 Newcastle Road Kilkeel	C E Stevenson Sons	3330/3157	
P/1992/1222	86/027	Stevenson & Sons	Extension To Sand & Gravel Works	Opp 181 - 185 Newcastle Road, Kilkeel	C E Stevenson	33300/31580	Sand / Gravel
P/1995/0381		Stevenson	Extension To Sand And Gravel Workings	Newcastle Road, Magheragh, Kilkeel	C E Stevenson	3331/3157	
P/1986/1063	86/036	Baird	Sand & Gravel Extraction	Adjacent To 44 Lurganreagh Road Kilkeel		3268/3122	Sand / Gravel
P/1988/0128	87/009	Mc Parland	Stone Quarry	Barr Hill Road Jerrettspass		3077/3336	Hard Rock
P/1988/1001	88/030	Farrell	Extraction & Stockpiling Of Granite	Coreagh Quarry Glenvale Road Newry		3123/3293	Hard Rock
P/1988/1190	88/031	Annett	Extension To Existing Sand & Gravel Working	Nicholson's Road Kilkeel	Annett	3295/3127	Sand / Gravel
P/1980/1092	80/047	Baird & Haugh	Sand & Gravel Extraction	Nicholsons Road Derryogue Kilkeel		3295/3129	
P/1990/1267	80/047	Baird & Sons	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Nicholsons Road, Kilkeel		3295/3129	
P/1996/0185		Annett & Sons	Extension To Sand And Gravel Workings	Off Nicholson's Road, Kilkeel	Wm Annett & Sons	3297/3125	Sand / Gravel
P/1997/0451		Annett & Sons	Extension To Sand Extraction	Nicholson's Road, Kilkeel (250 M South East Of No5)	Wm Annett & Sons	32970/31244	
P/1988/1584	89/004	Mc Kee	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Adjacent To 7 Grange Road, Kilkeel		3271/3110	
P/1992/0373	89/004	Coffey	Extension To Sand And Gravel Works	100m West Of 33 Cranfield Road, Kilkeel	E Coffey	3273/3111	Sand / Gravel
P/1993/0311	90/003	Doyle	Extraction Of Sand And Gravel	Adjacent To Kilkeel Harbour, Moor Road, Kilkeel	Thomas Green	3317/3142	Sand / Gravel
P/1990/0550	90/015	Patterson	Extraction Of Sand & Gravel	29 Cranfield Road Kilkeel	T & C Patterson	3276/3112	Sand / Gravel

P/1992/1008	91/017	Campbell	Sand & Gravel Extraction	200m Southwest Of 6 Leestone Road Kilkeel	C Campbell	3323/3154	Sand / Gravel
P/1997/0449		Campbell	Sand Extraction	Moor Road, Kilkeel. (250m East Of No 47)	Mr Gordon Campbell	33212/31490	
P/1998/1046		Campbell	Extension To Existing Sand And Gravel Extraction	Leestone Road, Kilkeel. (Opposite No 6)	Charles Campbell	33230/31540	
P/1998/1445		Campbell	New Sand And Gravel Extraction Pit	280m West Of No. 17 Leestone Road, Kilkeel	Mr D. Campbell	33230/31500	
P/2001/1169		Campbell	Extension To Existing Sand And Gravel Extraction	Leestone Road, Maghereagh T D, Kilkeel.	Mr Charles Campbell	332292/3153	
P/1991/1030	91/019	Annett And Sons	Sand And Gravel Extraction	Sandy Brae Road, Ballymageough	Kilkeel	3269/3192	Sand / Gravel
R/1977/0431	77/019	Tyrone Poroton Ltd	Clay Extraction	Downpatrick Road Killough	Tyrone Brick	3531/3376	Clay
R/1974/0652	77/073	Mc Cormick & Sons	Hardrock	Ballynahinch Co Down		3365/3535	Hard Rock
R/1978/0359	77/073	Mc Cormick And Sons Ltd	Hardrock & Plant Quarry	Ballynahinch Co Down		3365/3535	
R/1974/599	77/074	Martin	Hardrock	Glassdrummond Quarries Ballynahinch		3356/3544	Hard Rock
R/1979/0260	77/074	Martin	Hardrock	Glassdrumman Ballynahinch		3356/3544	
R/1985/0674	77/074	Martin	Replacement Plant	37 Magheraknock Road Glassdrummond Ballynahinch		3358/3542	
R/1993/0021	77/075	Stevenson & Sons	Extension To Existing Quarry	Lisowen, Saintfield	Stevensons	3427/3564	Hard Rock
R/1993/0021	77/075	Stevenson & Sons	Hard Rock	Lisower T D Saintfield Co Down		3427/3564	
R/1974/0691	77/078	Clanawhillan	Hardrock	Clanwhillan Bryansford Newcastle		3313/3295	Hard Rock
R/1974/0626	77/084	Mc Connell And Sons	Quarrying	Ballagh Beg Newcastle		3710/2920	Hard Rock
R/1976/0685	77/084	Mc Connell And Sons	Quarrying	Ballaghbeg Newcastle		3710/2920	
R/1988/0620	77/084	Mc Connell And Sons	Quarry	Ballaghbeg Newcastle		3371/3292	
R/1979/0038	79/002	Robinson & Son	Granite Quarry	Clanawhillan ' Hares Gap ' Bryansford		3318/3290	Hard Rock

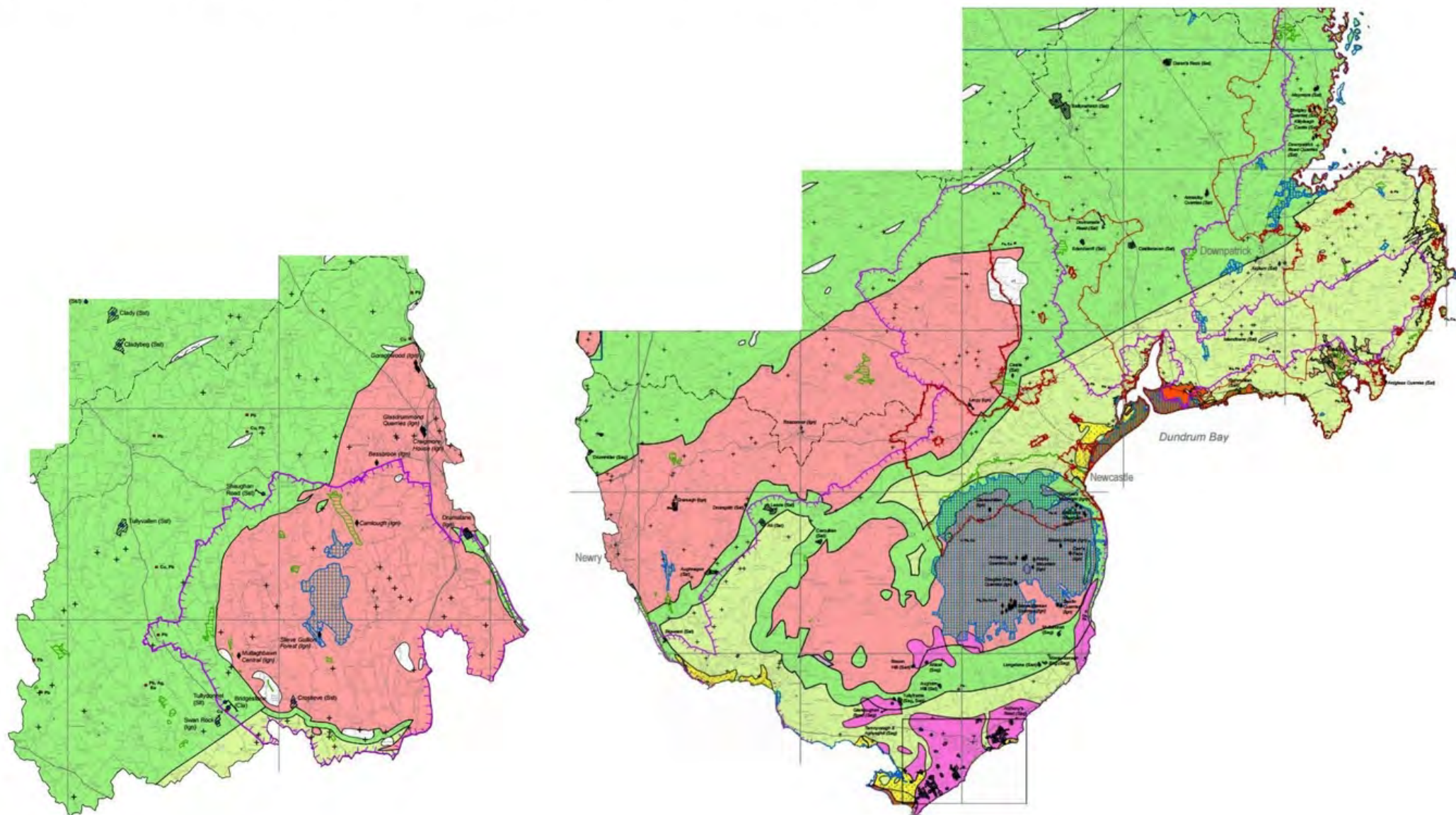
R/1995/0310	79/002	Robinson & Son	To Continue Working Existing Quarry And Small Extension	Clanawhillan Quarry, Hare's Gap, Bryansford , Newcastle , Co Down	A Robinson & Son	3317/3289	
R/1992/0005	80/032	D O E (N I) Roads Service	Quarry, Processing Plant, Laboratory, Maintenance Depot Etc	Castlenavan Quarry, 131 Newcastle Road, Seaforde, Downpatrick		3405/3451	
R/1995/0150	80/032	D O E Roads Service	Extension To Existing Quarry	Castlenavan Quarry 131 Newcastle Rd, Stoneyford	D O E Roads Service	3405/3451	
R/1999/0895	80/032	District Valuer	Extraction Of Rock Within Existing Boundary And Deepening And Retention Of Plant	Castlenavan Quarry, 131 Newcastle Road, Seaforde	Roads Service	4306/3453	Hard Rock
		Stevenson & Sons	Extension To Existing Quarry	Castlenavan Quarry, 131 Newcastle Road, Seaforde		3405 3451	
R/1980/0876	81/001	Maralin Quarries	Quarry, Stone Crusher And Conveyor	Edendarriff Ballynahinch	C. E. Stevenson & Sons	3374/3456	Hard Rock
Q/1983/0051	83/005	Jones	Continuation Of Quarrying	Largy Road Castlewellan		3305/3354	Hard Rock

Source: http://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/advice/advice_apply/advice_special_studies/romps-2.pdf

This is for information only, has not been verified as official Planning Service statistics.

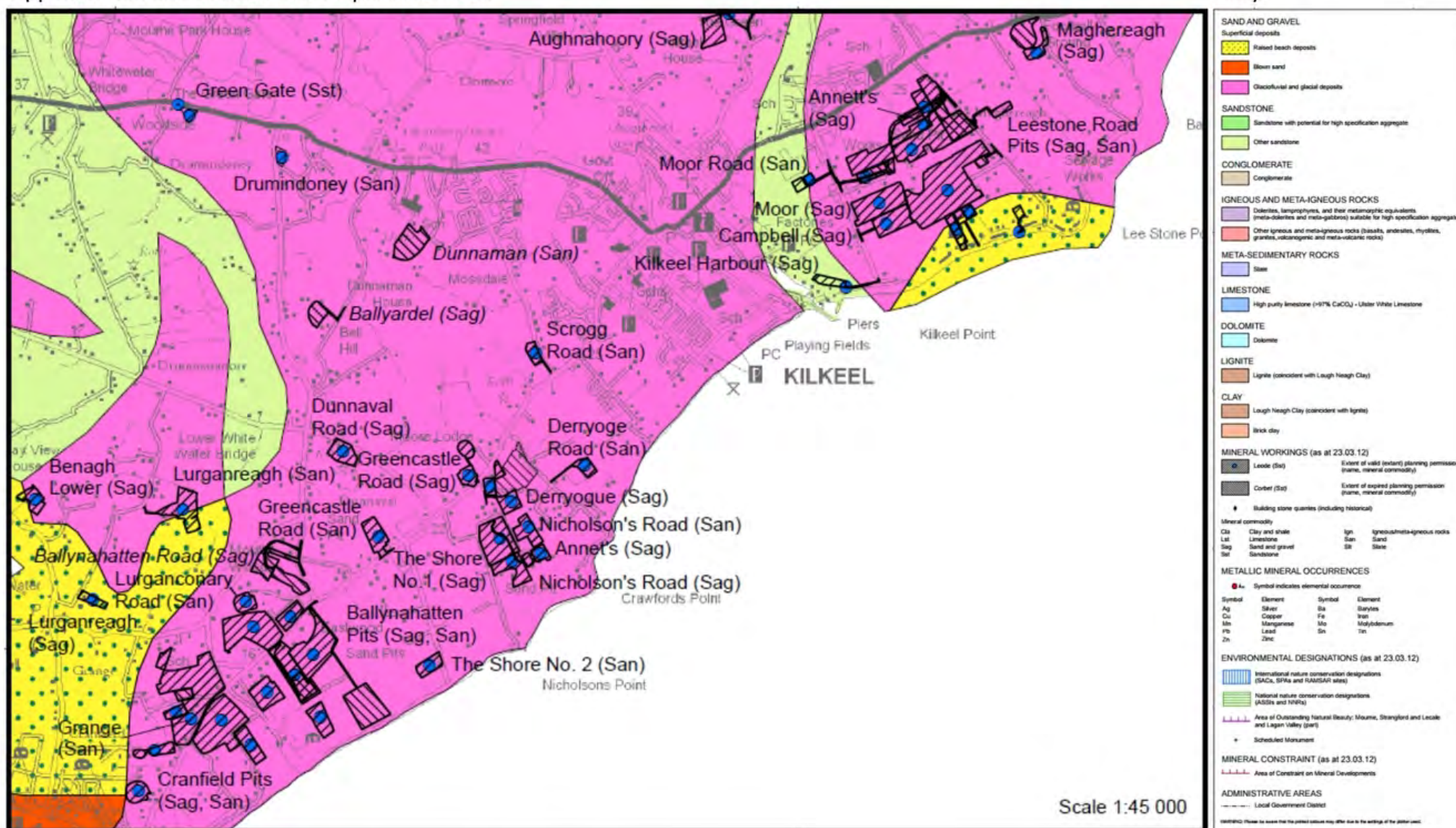
Owners/operators should be pro-active in identifying their permission and ensuring that the status is appropriate. The onus is on the owner/ operator to submit conditions where appropriate.

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Appendix 6: Mineral Resource Map Kilkeel Area



Appendix 7: Mineral Resource Maps for Northern Ireland Summary

Building Stones

A wide range of rock types are used as a source of building stone for masonry, field walling, roofing and flooring purposes, all of which give a specific character to an area. The stones can be used as coarsely dressed 'rubble walling', but there is also a need for finer, more easily worked stones for details such as sills on buildings. The suitability of particular rock types depends not only on aesthetic qualities such as colour and textural consistency but also factors such as strength and durability, as well as other commercial considerations.

A wide variety of hard rocks are suitable for use as building stone including igneous, sedimentary and their metamorphic equivalents (igneous or sedimentary rocks that have been altered by heat or pressure). Many rock types suitable for building stone are also suitable for crushed rock aggregate. Some units, notably the thicker sandstone formations, lend themselves to being used as freestone or dimension stone as they can be worked in any direction without splitting or falling. A continuing supply of building stone is important for new build and conservation work.

Igneous and meta-igneous rocks:

The Newry Igneous Complex is actively exploited for building stone and crushed rock aggregate. The granodiorite is a bluish-grey granite rock that makes an extremely hard and resistant building material. It has been used as facing stones on buildings and for kerbstones in Newry and Belfast. Stone from Goragewood Quarry was used in the construction of the Craigmore railway viaduct. Drumalane Quarry is currently worked for crushed rock aggregates.

Granite was quarried in the Mourne Mountains for many years and exported for use as paving stones in London and New York. The principal quarry sites are located in the granite of the Eastern Mournes. Traditional uses were for cobble stones (setts) for paving streets, roadside kerbs and stones, millstones and in the construction of buildings (steps, lintels etc.) However, Mourne Granite has also been used to create decorative or commemorative stone pieces and provide a range of products from hand crafted granite worktops, floor tiles, hard landscaping, memorials and other building products. It was used for the Millenium stone erected at Delamont Park and to make the base of the 9/11 memorial in New York. The granitic rocks of Slieve Gullion Complex in the south of the county have been exploited for building stone at the Mullaghbawn Central, Slieve Gullion Forest and Camlough quarries. In the case of Camlough Quarry, thermally metamorphosed greywackes and shales are also present.

Sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks

Well-bedded sandstones/gritstones, which underlie much of Co Armagh, have been subject to very low grade metamorphism, making them good structural building stone as well as high specification aggregate. Gala Group greywackes have been exploited for building stone at Drumalane.

Limestone

Limestones are sedimentary rocks composed mainly of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3). Dolomites are limestones which also contain between 10-15 percent magnesium carbonate (MgCO_3). As well as being relatively hard and durable, most limestones and dolomites form bedded deposits which are generally easy to work. These properties mean that they are commonly worked for construction aggregate and building stone. Limestones are also valued for their chemical properties in applications such as cement manufacture, glass making, iron ore smelting, flue gas desulphurisation, as a soil conditioner, food supplement and white filler. The strict chemical limits applied to material used in these applications restricts extraction to high purity stone (>97% CaCO_3). County Down has relatively small limestone resources and currently there is no extraction of limestone. Whilst Armagh has much more significant deposits, the majority of these fall outside the Council Area, primarily in the area around Armagh City.

Clay

'Brick Clay' is a term used to describe clay and shale used predominantly in the manufacture of bricks and, to a lesser extent, roof tiles and clay pipes. These clays may sometimes be used in cement manufacture, as a source of construction fill and for lining and sealing landfill sites. The suitability of the raw material depends principally upon its behaviour during its shaping, drying and firing. This dictates the properties of the red fired brick such as strength and frost resistance and importantly architectural appearance.

Most facing bricks, engineering bricks and related clay-based building products are manufactured in large automated factories. These represent a high capital investment and are increasingly dependent, therefore, on raw materials with predictable and consistent firing characteristics in order to achieve high yields of saleable products. Blending different clays to achieve improved durability and to provide a range of fired colours and textures is an increasingly common feature of the brick industry. Continuity of supply of consistent raw materials is of paramount importance.

Quaternary-age marine beach deposits, which comprise clay interbedded with sand and gravel, locally constitute suitable raw material for brick manufacture. These deposits occur along the coastal strip around Dundrum Bay and are perched upon glacial sands and gravels further inland.

Crushed Rock Aggregates

Crushed rock aggregates are a key component of construction materials such as concrete and asphalt where aggregate adds low-cost reinforcement to these composite materials. Loose aggregates are also used as a stable foundation or road/rail base with predictable, uniform properties.

A wide variety of hard rocks suitable for use as aggregates including igneous, sedimentary and their metamorphic equivalents (igneous or sedimentary rocks which have subsequently been altered by heat and/or pressure). Their technical suitability for different applications depends upon physical characteristics, such as crushing strength and resistance to impact

and abrasion.

High specification aggregates (HSA) are needed to produce skid-resistant road surfacing. They must have high resistance to polishing. This is expressed as a 'Polished Stone Value' (PSV) of 58 or higher. HSA materials must also meet strict specifications for resistance to abrasion, fragmentation and weathering, as well as compositional restrictions. For less demanding applications such as constructional fill and drainage media, a wider variety rocks with lower specifications are acceptable.

Igneous and meta-igneous rocks

A felsite dyke and/or a crosscutting basalt sill, is worked at the Swan Rock quarries located to the east of Crossmaglen in the south-west part of the District. Also, the Newry Igneous Complex and the adjacent contact metamorphosed meta-sedimentary rocks are worked for crushed rock aggregate.

Sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks

In South Down sandstone and siltstones, commonly with thick mudstone interbeds, generally produce inferior aggregate material, except in the vicinity of the Newry & Mourne granitic intrusive complexes where they have been thermally metamorphosed. In particular, a three kilometre-wide corridor of sandstone between the Newry & Mourne granite complexes has been thermally metamorphosed twice, which has imparted enhanced qualities for aggregate use to the rocks. HAS aggregates are exploited at various sites in the vicinity of these granite complexes.

Sandstones and siltstones, commonly with thick mudstone interbeds, in the southernmost parts of Co Armagh, generally produce inferior aggregate material except in the vicinity of the Newry and Slieve Gullion igneous complexes where they have been thermally metamorphosed. HAS's are exploited at various sites in the vicinity of these granitic complexes.

Superficial Sand and Gravel

Sand and gravel are defined on the basis of particle size rather than composition. In current commercial practice, following the introduction of the European standards in 2004 (BS EN 1260), the term 'gravel' (or more correctly 'coarse aggregate') is used for general and concrete applications to define particles between 4 and 80 mm. The term 'sand' (or more correctly 'fine aggregate') is used for material that is finer than 4 mm, but coarser than 0.063 mm. For use in asphalt, 2 mm is the break point between coarse and fine aggregate. Most sand and gravel is composed of particles that are durable and rich in silica (quartz, quartzite and flint).

The principal uses of sand are as fine aggregate in concrete, mortar and asphalt, and the main use of gravel is a coarse aggregate in concrete. Substantial quantities of sand and gravel may also be used for construction fill.

The variability of sand and gravel deposits, together with their possible concealment within or beneath till (boulder clay), means that it is difficult to infer their location and the likely extent

of potentially workable resources.

Most workable deposits of sand and gravel formed at the end of the last ice age. They lie on top of the bedrock geology and generally concentrated in the river valleys where they were deposited directly by ice at the margins of glaciers (glacial) or by melt water flowing from the ice margin (glaciofluvial). Glacial ice-contact deposits tend to be poorly-sorted and of inconsistent quality and thickness. Glaciofluvial deposits are generally well-sorted and more predictable in terms of quality and quantity.

County Down is a relatively small producer of sand and gravel in Northern Ireland, currently accounting for eight percent of total output, with the major part of the sand and gravel reserves being located in deposits in the southernmost part of the county.

Glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits

Glaciofluvial sand and gravel extraction is currently taking place on the coastal plain in the area of Kilkeel. Here the interstratified sands, gravel and cobble conglomerates overlie glacial till. Deposits are laterally continuous and texturally uniform. Similar deposits on the west side of the White Water River and on the coastal plain on the south-east side of the Mourne Mountains, to the north and west of Annalong, have also been worked for sand and gravel.

Raised beach deposits

Raised beach deposits of sand and gravel occur around the northern side of Carlingford Lough west of Cranfield Point, to the east of Kilkeel around Dundrum Bay and on the north-west side of Killough Bay. Those raised beach deposits west of Cranfield extend well inland and are fronted on their seaward margin by blown sand. Gravel workings exploited raised beach deposits at the mouth of the Cassy Water and to the east of Kilkeel.

Blown Sand

Blown sand, which comprises fine to medium grained, subrounded to well-rounded quartz grains, results from aeolian reworking of beach, fluvial and glaciofluvial deposits. This type of sand is typically worked for mortar production, but might also be suitable for plastering and as moulding sand. Blown sand deposits occur on the north side of Carlingford Lough, west of Cranfield Point and around Dundrum Bay east of Dundrum where exploration has taken place at the Rathmullen sand pits.

Geothermal Energy

Geothermal energy is derived from naturally occurring heat from rocks at depth. Naturally heated groundwater can contribute to heating buildings and, if hot enough, to drive turbines, thus providing a renewable source of heat and electricity. In Northern Ireland there are two provinces prospective for intermediate and deep geothermal energy. The first comprises the Permian to Triassic (Permo-Triassic) age sedimentary rocks deposited in the Rathlin, Lough Allen, Larne and Lough Neagh basins. These basins are also potential hosts for oil and gas (see Hydrocarbons), the second is the Mourne Mountains, where geothermal potential exists in the deep, granitic, igneous rocks.

The dry and impermeable granitic rocks underlying the Mourne Mountains have the potential to be utilised as an 'Enhanced Geothermal System' (EGS). In an EGS, boreholes are drilled deep into the rock which is then fractured at depth. Cold water from the surface is pumped down a feeder borehole and is then naturally heated by the rock as it passes through the fractures before returning to the surface via collection boreholes. The returning water is hot enough to drive turbines and then be used for heating buildings. Once cooled, water is injected back into the ground to heat up again in a closed loop. A 3-5 megawatt ESG demonstration project is currently being developed at the Eden Project in Cornwall. Exploratory drilling for the UK's first commercial geothermal plant (10 megawatt) has begun in Redruth in Cornwall.

Hydrocarbons

Exploration for Oil and gas in Northern Ireland began in 1965 and whilst gas has been detected, it has yet to be discovered in commercial quantities. The hydrocarbon potential of most sedimentary rock 'basins' in Northern Ireland has yet to be fully tested and so these remain 'prospective' for oil and gas.

The Lower Carboniferous-age rocks of southern County Tyrone and most of Co. Fermanagh form one of the two major provinces in Northern Ireland most prospective for oil and gas. The second prospective province comprises the younger Permian and Triassic (Permo-Triassic) age rocks beneath Lough Neagh and the Antrim Plateau.

Underlying a small part of north-west Co Down are sedimentary rocks deposited in the Lough Neagh Basin. This is the deepest, and possibly the most prospective, of the Permo-Triassic basins in Northern Ireland. An exploration borehole (Annaghmore No 1 in Co Antrim) identified a black bituminous oil in the Permian-age sandstones. Underlying Carboniferous-age coals and shales are the likely 'source' rocks for this oil and gas, although data from boreholes indicate that these rocks are missing (have been eroded) from some areas in the basin. The younger Triassic-age Sherwood Sandstone (which forms important reservoirs in the East Irish Sea gas field), along with Permian-age sandstones form potential 'reservoir' rocks into which any oil and gas generated from the source rocks might migrate and become trapped. The overlying Triassic-age Mercia Mudstone Group is likely to provide a good 'seal' for any hydrocarbons trapped in the underlying sandstones.

Shale Gas

Shale gas is extracted directly from mudrocks and shales which have previously been considered too impermeable (tight) to allow economic recovery of gas. Unlike conventional gas, which collects in porous reservoir rocks (such as sandstone) and can be released simply by drilling boreholes into those rock formations, shale gas is locked in the matrix of much less permeable mudrocks and shales. It can be accessed only by using a specialised drilling and production technique, called hydraulic fracturing or 'fracking', which enhances the limited natural micro-porosity to free the gas from the rock for extraction via a borehole.

In Co Down and Armagh, the Carboniferous-age organic rich shales underlying the Lough Neagh Basin may have potential for unconventional shale gas production. The distribution of shales at depths suitable for shale gas production is unknown, because few exploration wells

have been drilled in these basins, no known reserves have been identified within this Council Area.

Peat

Peat is an unconsolidated deposit formed by decaying organic matter which accumulates in a water-saturated environment such as bog or moss. Bogs occur in areas where they are dependent on rainfall for supply of water or in sedimentary basins such as former lakes. Vegetation is characterised by acid tolerant plant communities of which the genus *Sphagnum* is dominant. The two main types of bog are (i) raised bogs, characterised of flat underlying topography and found on plains and broad valley floors and (ii) blanket bogs, which occur mainly in upland areas where conditions are suitable cool and wet.

Although most widespread in the west and north of Northern Ireland, blanket bog also occurs in eastern upland areas. Peat depth is variable, with an average 0.5-3 metres being fairly typical, but depths in excess of five metres are not usual. Raised bogs occur across Northern Ireland which may be infilling former lagoons or glacial lakes behind other coastal deposits or older glacial deposits respectively. Peat bogs in Northern Ireland, being generally smaller, were never developed on an industrial scale for power generation as they were in the Irish Midlands. Whilst peat is cut locally for fuel, its main usage is as a horticultural growing medium, although its potential as a carbon sink has been recognised.

Whilst peat is widespread in Co Down and Armagh, it commonly occurs as small areas of limited extent. There are currently no extant planning permissions for extraction of peat within the District.

Lignite

Lignite (brown coal) is a fossil fuel derived from dead plant material which has been transformed by burial and compression at elevated temperatures over a long period of time into combustible sedimentary rocks. Lignite is present within the Ballycastle and Lough Neagh area. There are not known to be substantial deposits within the Newry, Mourne & Down Area.

Metalliferous Minerals

The principal metal occurrences in Down & Armagh are historically important lead veins, frequently associated with zinc, copper and barytes, hosted with sedimentary rocks, which have significant potential for hosting gold mineralisation.

Precious metals (gold and silver)

Gold always occurs alloyed with silver and other elements and, as deposits of silver alone are not known in Northern Ireland, the two metals are discussed together.

Sedimentary rocks, which represent an extension of the Southern Uplands Terrane of Scotland into Ireland (the Southern Uplands-Down-Longford Terrane) dominate the southern two thirds of Co Armagh. A number of significant gold occurrences occur in these rocks in Scotland and along the Armagh/Monaghan border. Gold in association with quartz veins has

long been known at Clontibret in Co Monaghan. The Clontibret mineralisation contains antimony and is part of the same vein swarm that includes the lead veins of South Armagh. Some six kilometres to the east, in Co Armagh, bedrock gold has been identified at a number of localities. Drilling north of Derrynoose at Cargalishgorran, close to this District, has identified a mineralised zone extending for at least 150 metres and consisting of three steeply dipping, gold bearing quartz-carbonate veins. At Tivnacree, one kilometre south-west of Cargalishgorran, trenching and drilling has identified low-grade gold mineralisation. Drilling to the north-east of these occurrences, in an area known as 'Clay Lake', has intersected further bedrock gold mineralisation. By analogy the extension of the Southern Uplands-Down-Longford Terrane through Co Down is highly prospective. Alluvial gold occurrences (gold eroded from weathered bedrock occurrences and dispersed in streams) are scattered throughout Co Down and Co Armagh. Particular concentrations occur over the central part of the Newry Igneous Complex and surrounding the Mourne Mountains Granite Complex. Although alluvial gold is unlikely to ever become an economic source of gold in Northern Ireland, it does provide physical evidence of gold in bedrock. Insofar as alluvial gold is common in areas where vein-hosted gold is not presently known, the occurrence of gold in bedrock may be much more widespread.

Lead, Zinc, Copper, Uranium, Tin and Barytes

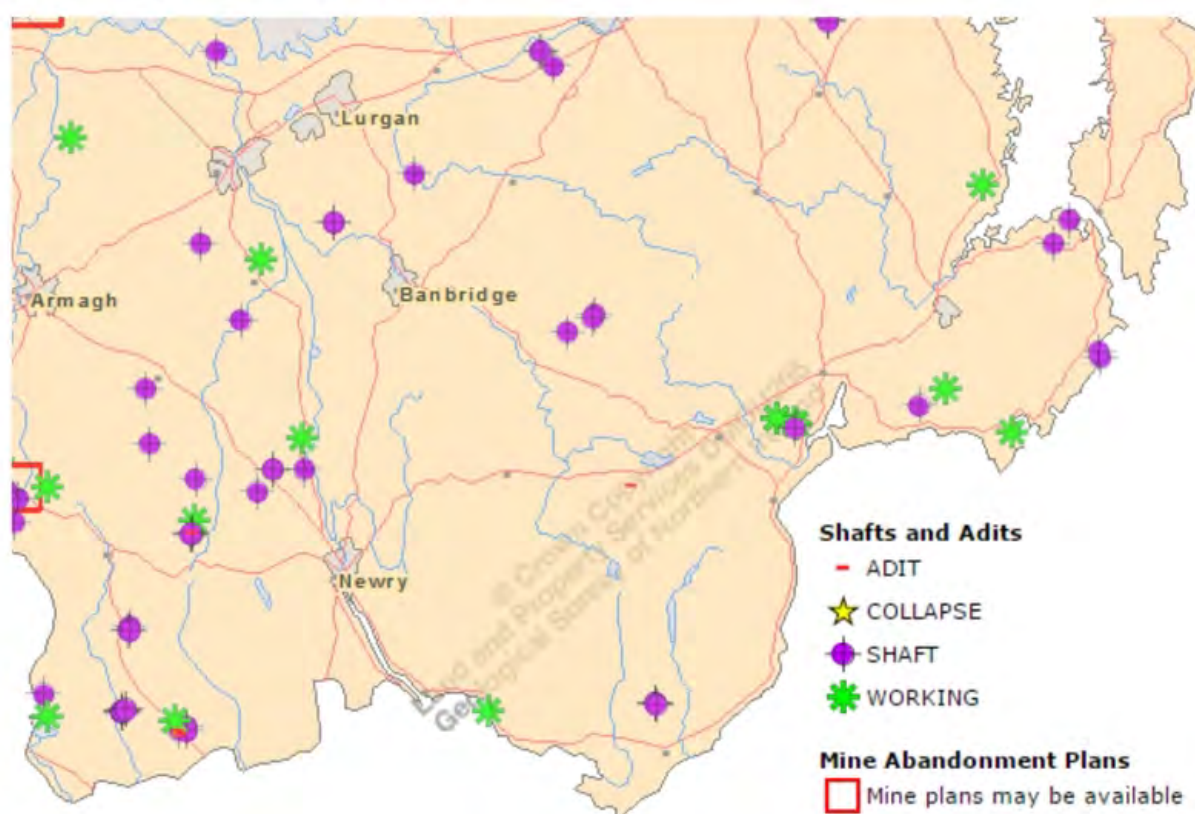
Lead and zinc occurrences are scattered throughout the sedimentary rocks of the Southern Uplands-Down-Longford Terrane. Lead has been historically worked at two locations to the west of Strangford, at Castleward Mine and Tullyratty. Minor vein-hosted copper, lead, zinc and iron occurrences are reported from the Eastern Mournes. Barytes occurs in the sedimentary rocks of Co Down, commonly as a gangue mineral in metal-bearing veins. Barytes as a gangue in metaliferous veins is rarely ever of economic importance.

The Newry, Mourne & Down Area has been the focus of a number of mineral exploration campaigns, originally focussed on base metals and uranium and subsequently on gold. Much of the exploration work has focussed on the Newry Igneous Complex and its immediate surroundings. Uneconomic copper-bearing mineralisation was identified in the Guinness Mountain area, south-east of Dromara. Geochemical exploration, whilst identifying encouraging areas of coincident gold and base metal enrichment, has identified little in the way of bedrock mineralisation. Stream-sediment geochemistry and radiometric surveying indicates anomalous uranium concentrations over both the Mourne Mountains and Newry Igneous complexes, although primary uranium-bearing mineralisation has not been identified. Tin occurs in quartz veins at Pollaphuca, south-west of Bryansford in the Mourne Mountains.

The South Armagh- Monaghan Mining District is centred on the town of Keady, close to the District boundary. In Co Armagh there are records of 57 shafts and adits. A few of the veins were worked on a relatively large scale by the standards of the 1800s.

Source: Mineral Resource Maps for Northern Ireland (GSNI)

Appendix 8: Mine Shafts & Adits



Source: Geological Survey Northern Ireland

Appendix 9: 2015 Council Quarry Data based on 10 year average

2015 Council Quarry Data based on 10 year average

Council	Quarry Value	Tonnage extracted pro rata to 10 year average of 24MT per annum	Employee Numbers	Value of manufactured concrete and Assphalt Products
Antrim and Newtownabbey	£458,751.00	182,044	340	£8,000,000
Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon	£14,528,241.00	3,166,972	250	£30,000,000
Belfast	No return		86	£11,000,000
Causewaycoast and Glens	£6,446,303.00	1,797,449	300	£37,000,000
Derry and Strabane	£1,581,663.00	564,970	212	£25,000,000
North Down & Ards	£10,484,988.00	4,190,897	106	£13,250,000
Fermanagh and Omagh	£11,860,195.00	3,107,820	737	£88,440,000
Lisburn and Castlereagh	£8,465,129.00	2,932,138	340	£40,000,000
Mid and East Antrim	£13,697,997.00	3,246,192	396	£60,000,000
Mid Ulster	£10,216,154.00	3,209,279	1257	£210,000,000
Newry, Mourne & Down	£5,938,726.00	1,594,502	252	£25,000,000
Total	£83,678,147.00	23,992,263	4276	£547,690,000

NOTES

The detail in this document is based on the last recorded mineral statement collected by DETI - 2011. It has then been pro rata up based on a ten year average of the DETINI Mineral Statement figures in order to present a more accurate assessment of production over a given period.

The information does not represent the full value of aggregates to any of the council areas as not all operators completed a return for the year.

The operator information is believed to be correct for the time of the return - changes in ownership may have occurred in the intervening time

Source: QPANI

Appendix 10: DETI Annual Minerals Statement 2010

TABLE 1

Mineral production in Northern Ireland 2009 and 2010
(Mined under the Mines Act 1969 and Quarries (NI) Order 1983).

MINERAL	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)		SELLING VALUE (£)	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Basalt and Igneous Rock (excluding Granite)	5,757,907	5,437,815	24,247,283	21,420,038.00
Sandstone	3,793,283	2,767,667	16,582,071	11,564,166.00
Limestone	3,972,114	3,688,570	14,791,097	12,904,934.00
Sand and Gravel	4,856,075	2,178,220	23,305,454	7,361,336.00
Other	1,998,040	2,087,208	11,136,006	13,598,880.00
TOTAL	20,377,419	16,159,480	90,061,911	66,849,354.00

TABLE 2 (See Note 1)

Number of persons employed at mines and quarries in Northern Ireland 2010

MINERAL	INSIDE PIT OR EXCAVATION	OUTSIDE PIT OR EXCAVATION	MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	TOTALS	
				2009	2010
Basalt and Igneous Rock (excluding Granite)	87	118	79	393	284
Sandstone	77	59	48	223	184
Limestone	66	30	82	150	178
Sand and Gravel	65	47	67	338	179
Other	77	54	41	176	172
TOTAL	372	308	317	1280	997

TABLE 3

Health and Safety Certification Information (Number of quarries)

CERTIFICATION	ISO 9000	ISO 14001	OHSAS 18000	
	25	35	12	
	SAFETCERT	BS8555	OTHER	NO CERTIFICATION
	10	3	15	75

TABLE 4

Mineral production in Northern Ireland 2010

BASALT AND IGNEOUS ROCK (OTHER THAN GRANITE)	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)	VALUE (£)
Co. Antrim	2,570,833	9,602,480.00
Co. Armagh	167,524	510,404.00
Co. Down	801,181	3,651,787.00
Co. Fermanagh	40,000	200,000.00
Co. Londonderry	1,036,514	4,097,539.00
Co. Tyrone	821,763	3,357,828.00

SANDSTONE	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)	VALUE (£)
Co. Armagh	428,177	1,450,654.00
Co. Down	2303,787	9,948,005.00
Co. Fermanagh	35,603	165,007.00
Co. Londonderry	100	500.00

LIMESTONE	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)	VALUE (£)
Co. Antrim	226,857	2,022,311.00
Co. Armagh	331,171	1,177,853.00
Co. Fermanagh	2,517,592	7,047,433.00
Co. Londonderry	30,698	107,443.00
Co. Tyrone	582,252	2,549,894.00

SAND AND GRAVEL	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)	VALUE (£)
Co. Antrim	219,399	482,800.00
Co. Armagh	77,081	54,728.00
Co. Down	165,156	610,783.00
Co. Fermanagh	12,046	116,108.00
Co. Londonderry	509,540	1,567,747.00
Co. Tyrone	1,194,998	4,529,170.00

OTHER	QUANTITY PRODUCED (TONNES)	VALUE (£)
Co. Antrim	972,816	9,714,606.00
Co. Armagh	421,717	1,593,912.00
Co. Down	358,305	818,738.00
Co. Fermanagh	12,888	36,740.00
Co. Londonderry	254,186	1,202,001.00
Co. Tyrone	69,296	232,883.00

NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

1. The people employed inside and outside the pit are directly involved in extraction. Lorry drivers and road teams etc are excluded. The number of management and administration staff cannot be broken down further. A total of 13 quarry operators failed to provide information on the number of staff involved in the operation.
2. Production figures for rock salt, chalk, dolomite, fireclay and granite have been combined into 'Other' to avoid disclosure of confidential information.
3. 175 quarries were contacted and 138 responses were received. The responses showed that 3 quarries closed and 3 became inactive during the period.

Source: DETI

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Newry, Mourne and Down Local Development Plan Preparatory Studies Paper 14: Education, Health and Community Services
Reporting Officer:	Anthony McKay, Chief Planning Officer
Contact Officer:	Andrew Hay, Principal Planning Officer

Decisions required:
Note the content of this report.

1.0	Purpose and Background:
1.1	A programme of preparatory work is being undertaken as part of the Local Development Plan (LDP) process. Preparatory studies are essential in providing the evidence base for preparing the Local Development Plan (LDP). A reliable and comprehensive evidence base is vital to informing and justifying the 'soundness' of the LDP documents (Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan) and to show how planning policies and proposals help to achieve the social, economic and environmental objectives for the plan area.
1.2	The SPR Committee is responsible for the Local Development Plan. All LDP papers are reported to the SPR Committee for noting or decision. All LDP papers will also be presented to the Planning Committee for noting. Depending on the subject matter, a LDP paper will also be presented to any other relevant Council Committee for noting.
1.3	'Paper 14: Education, Health and Community Services' provides members with an overview of matters relating to the education, health and community services in the Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area,
1.4	The paper builds on the existing evidence base and provides information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an overview of the policy context and the organisations responsible for education, health and community facilities; • a summary of existing provision of education, health and community services; including current enrolment figures across the various education sectors in the District; and • an outline of existing and future proposals for education, health and community facilities and potential implications for the LDP.
1.5	Members are asked to note the content of this report. Any comments received will be considered. The paper will be subject to any changes considered necessary in response to any valid comments received at this or any other Committee to which it is presented.
2.0	Key issues:
2.1	'Paper 14: Education, Health and Community Services' informs members about the provision of education, health and community services within the District, and how this will assist the Council in the development of the LDP.
2.2	The paper provides an overview of the policy context and organisations responsible for delivering

	education, health and community services. It outlines the existing situation, highlights issues, and indicates future proposals for the District.
2.3	In terms of population and growth, demographic trends indicate an increasing older population and a declining number of children over the plan period. These factors will have implications for the provision of services. The projected rise in the number of people aged 65 or over in the District by 2030, will potentially have a significant impact in the delivery of health and community services. Meanwhile, a decline in pupil numbers will have implications for the education sector, particularly the sustainability of the existing network of schools in the District.
2.4	Whilst decisions on the provision of education, health and community services are matters for the relevant service providers, the LDP can aid a joined-up approach to ensure there is flexibility to meet need as and when required. Future proposals identified by service providers can be reflected in the LDP with necessary sites being protected for that use. Similarly, sites identified as being surplus to requirements can also be considered for alternative uses.
2.5	The information gathered and the key findings will be used to inform the preparation of the LDP.
2.6	Data gathered as part of this and other preparatory studies will be used to establish the baseline of the social, economic, and environmental characteristics of the plan area and enable the Council to identify the issues which need to be addressed by the LDP. Furthermore, it will provide a sound basis on which to formulate the plan strategy, policies and proposals within the LDP that will be subject to independent public examination.
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper 14: Education, Community, Health and Cultural Facilities



Comhairle Ceantair
an Iúir, Mhúrn
agus an Dúin

Newry, Mourne
and Down
District Council

Local Development Plan Preparatory Studies

Paper 14: Education, Health and Community Services

February 2017

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Purpose: To provide the Council with an overview of the current education, health and community services in the Newry, Mourne & Down District Council Area and to consider any future land use needs up to 2030.

Content: The paper provides information on:-

- (i) An overview of the policy context and the organisations responsible for education, health and community services/facilities.
- (ii) A summary of existing provision of education, health and community facilities. This will include current enrolment figures across the various education sectors in the District
- (iii) An outline of existing and future proposals for education, health and community facilities and potential implications for the Plan.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This paper is one in a series of position papers that will inform the Newry, Mourne & Down Council in the preparation of the new Local Development Plan (LDP). The purpose of this paper is to inform the Council of how, education, health and community service needs will be addressed over the plan period to 2030. It provides an overview of the policy context and organisations responsible for delivering education, health and community services. It will also outline the current situation regarding education, health and community services in the Newry, Mourne and Down Area, while also indicating future proposals in the District. These proposals will assist in identifying sites that have become or are likely to become surplus up until 2030.
- 1.2 As highlighted in the Population and Growth paper, demographic trends indicate an increasing older population and a declining number of children. According to the NISRA 2012-2037 population projections, the population of Newry, Mourne & Down is expected to grow from an estimated 175,403 in 2015 to 197,836 by 2030, which is an increase of approximately 11.3%.
- 1.3 During this period, the most notable changes in population will be those to the age structure of the District by 2030. In particular, there will be a significant increased proportion of residents aged 65+, with a projected increase from 14.69% of the population in 2015 to 20.32% in 2030. The proportion of those aged 0-15 will decline from 22.37% in 2015 to 20.94% in 2030 and likewise those aged 16-64 will decline from 62.94% to 58.70% in the same period.
- 1.4 Newly released information has also highlighted population growth between 2001-2011 at the village level of the district from 17.60% to 20.16% as a proportion of the District population and also a decline of the District's two main settlements (Newry & Downpatrick) as a proportion of the Districts population from 25.02% to 22.02%.

- 1.5 The projected rise in the number of people aged 65 or over in the Newry, Mourne & Down District Council area by the year 2030, will potentially have a significant impact on the region and in the delivery of health and community services. Meanwhile, a decline in the pupil population will have implications for the education sector, particularly the sustainability of the existing network of schools in the District.

2.0 Regional Policy Context

Programme for Government 2011-2015 (PfG)

- 2.1 The key priorities set out in the Programme for Government 2011-2015 all have some relation to Education, Health and Community.
- Growing a Sustainable Economy and investing in the Future
 - Creating Opportunities Tackling Disadvantage and Improving Health and Well Being
 - Protecting Our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities
 - Building a Strong and Shared Community
 - Delivering High Quality and Efficient Public Services

2.2 Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021 (PfG)

The Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021 seeks to improve well-being for all – by tackling disadvantage, and driving economic growth. As part of this, it sets out a number of objectives of direct relevance in the delivery of public services, including:

- A more equal society
- Long, healthy, active lives;
- Giving our children and young people the best start in life; and
- Provision of high quality public services.

Regional Development Strategy 2035 (RDS)

- 2.3 The RDS in line with the PfG aims to 'promote development which improves the health and wellbeing of communities'. It provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors and ultimately shall influence Council decisions and investments for years to come.
- 2.4 The spatial framework of the RDS identifies Newry as a main hub with a significant employment centre, a strong retail offering and an acute hospital. The main road and rail links ensure Newry is well connected to Belfast and Dublin. The RDS also identifies Downpatrick as a hub to be developed as a major location providing employment service and a range of cultural and leisure amenities and notes that decisions on the future location of new public sector development will take account of the strategic role of the main towns.
- 2.5 The RDS recognises the importance of the rural area and notes 'we must also strive to keep our rural areas sustainable and ensure that people who live there, either through choice or birth, have access to services and are offered opportunities in terms of accessing education, jobs, healthcare and leisure'.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)

- 2.6 The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) was adopted in September 2015 to replace DOE PPS's as an aid to shorten and simplify the guidance. The SPPS sets objectives to:-
- Promote sustainable development in an environmental sensitive manner;
 - Tackle disadvantage and facilitate job creation by ensuring the provision of a generous supply of land suitable for economic development and a choice and range in terms of quality, size and location to promote flexibility and meets specialised needs of specific economic activities;

- Support the re-use of previously developed economic development sites and buildings where they meet the needs of particular economic sectors;
- Promote mixed use development and improve integration between transport, economic development and other land uses, including housing whilst ensuring compatibility and availability by all members of the community; and
- Ensure a high standard of quality and design for new economic development.

2.7 The SPPS advises that planning authorities may engage with relevant bodies and agencies to understand and take account of health issues and the needs of local communities where appropriate. And where appropriate, councils may bring forward local policies that contribute to improving health and well-being as well as those which promote social cohesion and the development of social capital, the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.

Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI)

2.8 Regional planning policies for community needs are currently set out in the Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI). This covers all of the towns, villages and countryside of Northern Ireland outside Belfast (and adjoining built up areas) and Londonderry. The aim of Policy PSU1 is to allocate sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community, in terms of health, education and other public facilities. It notes that changing circumstances determine the requirement of land to meet the needs of the community in terms of health, education and other public facilities and with the possibility of rationalisation and further privatisation of services, emphasis will be placed upon making the best possible use of existing sites. It clarifies that should circumstances require that new sites are needed, land will be identified by individual site assessment or through the process of preparing a development plan.

Planning Policy Statements

- 2.9 The current operational planning policy for education, health and community facility development in rural areas is set out in PPS 21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside. Supplementary guidance is contained in Development Control Advice Notes (DCANs)- DCAN 9: Residential and Nursing Homes and DCAN 13: Crèches, Day Nurseries and Pre-School Playgroups.

3.0 Local Policy Context

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Corporate Plan 2015 - 2019

- 3.1 The Council's mission is to "lead and serve a District that is prosperous, healthy and sustainable". Its vision is to create opportunities for local people and local communities to thrive by supporting sustainable economic growth over time and helping them to lead fulfilling lifestyles.

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Community Plan

- 3.2 From April 2015, the Council has a statutory duty to prepare a community plan in consultation with other service providers (including the Education Authority, Health and Social Care Trust, PSNI, NI Fire and Rescue). A Community Plan identifies long-term objectives and actions for:
- Improving social, economic and environmental well-being and tackling poverty, exclusion and disadvantage;
 - Contributing to achieving sustainable development across the region;
 - Planning and improving public services
- 3.3 Community planning involves integrating all the various streams of public life (such as services and function that are delivered in an area) and producing a plan that will set out the future direction of a council area. Working with statutory bodies, agencies and the wider community, including the community

and voluntary sector, the council will develop and implement a shared vision of promoting well-being and improving the quality of life of its citizens.

- 3.4 The Draft Community Plan states that the Councils vision is for "Newry, Mourne and Down [is to be] a place with strong, safe and vibrant communities where everyone has a good quality of life and access to opportunities, choices and high quality services which are sustainable, accessible and meet people's needs.

4.0 Existing Area Plans

- 4.1 The Banbridge, Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015 (BNMAP) provides policy for Education, Health, Community and Cultural Uses. Policy ECU1 states that planning permission will be granted for education, health, community and cultural uses within settlement development limits provided a number of criteria are met:

- There is no significant detrimental effect on amenity or biodiversity;
- The proposal does not prejudice the comprehensive development of surrounding lands, particularly on zoned sites;
- The proposals are in keeping with the size and character of the settlement and its surroundings;
- Where necessary, additional infrastructure is provided by the developer;
- There are satisfactory access, parking and sewage disposal arrangements.

- 4.2 The BNMAP identified a number of sites within the District which were zoned for Education:

- Ashgrove Rd, Newry
- Abbey Way, Newry
- Ballydesland Road, Burren
- Seaview Heights, Ballymartin
- North of Shean Rd, Forkhill
- Church Street, Rostrevor
- Ballynamadda Road, Drumintee

- 4.3 Since their designation, it is noted that the zonings have been utilised and permissions have been implemented at Ashgrove Road, Newry, Ballydesland Road, Burren, Shean Rd Forkhill, Church Street, Rostrevor and Ballynamadda Road Drumintee. However, while land at Abbey Way, Newry has been approved for development of a community treatment and care centre this has not been implemented to date. Also the zoned site at Seaview Heights has not been utilised to date.
- 4.4 The Ards and Down Area Plan 2015 (ADAP) does not provide specific policies on Education but provides policy for Community Uses. Policy COY1 states that planning permission will be granted for community uses provided all the following criteria are met:
- There is no significant detrimental effect on amenity;
 - The proposal does not prejudice the comprehensive development of surrounding lands, particularly on zoned sites;
 - The proposals are in keeping with the size and character of the settlement and its surroundings;
 - Where necessary, additional infrastructure is provided by the developer; and,
 - There are satisfactory access, parking and sewage disposal arrangements.

5.0 Education

Organisations Responsible for Education

- 5.1 The Department of Education (DE) has overall responsibility for education policy except for the higher and further education sector for which the Department for the Economy (DfE) retains responsibility.
- 5.2 The Department of Education's main areas of responsibility cover 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.

- 5.3 A single Education Authority (EA) was established on the 1st April 2015 to replace the five Education and Library Board and the Staff Commission for Education and Library Boards and will now oversee the delivery of education, youth and library services throughout Northern Ireland.
- 5.4 Within the context of Newry, Mourne and Down District Council area, the key players are the EA (formerly Southern Education and Library Board and South Eastern Education and Library Board), the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS), and the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education (NICIE).

Education Policy Context

- 5.5 The Department of Education's vision is to see "every young person achieving his or her full potential at each stage of their development". Therefore, Education is one of the most significant investments in developing the individual, society and the economy.
- 5.6 In recent years a number of influential publications have set a challenge to the education sector to consider new approaches. This includes a sustainable approach, promoting the sharing of facilities in an effort to create a more cohesive and tolerant society, ensuring a better use of available resources.
- 5.7 An Independent Strategic Review of Education, known as the Bain Review (2006) is the most significant document to be published. The Bain Review observed that the multi-sector school system, combined with the rural nature of parts of Northern Ireland, single-sex schools and selective system of education had resulted in a large number of schools and a high proportion of small schools. While the report made 61 recommendations, the governing principle in judging the future of any school must be the quality of education provided – but said there must be a review of the future of small schools and

recommended minimum enrolment figures for primary schools in urban and rural areas and post-primary schools.

- 5.8 Building on the issues highlighted in the Bain Report, the Department introduced the Sustainable Schools Policy (SSP) in 2009, followed by the Area Planning process (2011) which is designed to address the long-term primary school needs from 2012-2025. The overall output of these is the assessment of schools against a set of criteria for sustainable enrolments levels, delivery of quality education and financial sustainability.

6.0 School Provision in Newry, Mourne and Down District

General Context

- 6.1 The Education Authority which is responsible for the delivery of services according to the policies and procedures of the former Southern (SELB) and South Eastern (SEELB) Education and Library Boards.
- 6.2 Each former Board developed an Area Plan for primary and post-primary schools in conjunction with the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS). The plans aim to provide the right number of places in the right variety of schools of the right size in any given area. As such they are a good indicator of current and future level of provision necessary within the District.

(i) Nursery School Provision

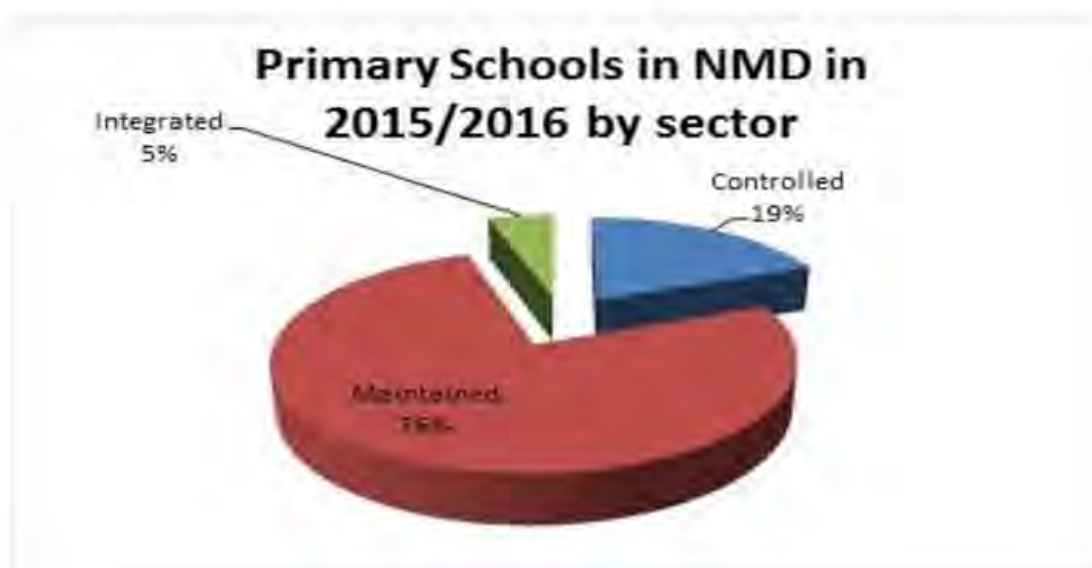
- 6.3 Pre-school education is not statutory. It is designed for children in the year immediately before they enter P1, although a limited number of places may be available for younger children in some centres. The Education Authority provides nursery places through nursery schools and nursery units in primary schools. Voluntary and private playgroups and day nurseries also provide placements.
- 6.4 There are a total of 10 nursery schools in the District. In 2015/2016 they offered a total of 390 places across the District with 6 of these places being unfilled. There are also 21 nursery units that are attached to primary schools.

In 2015/2016 they offered a total of 832 places across the District and were fully occupied with no unfilled places. In addition, there are 51 voluntary / private pre-school education centres, which in 2015/16 had a total of 1088 enrolled pupils. (Source: Department of Education).

(ii) Primary School Sector

- 6.5 There are a total of 102 primary schools in the District, consisting of 19 Controlled, 78 Maintained (including 3 Irish Medium Schools) and 5 Integrated Primary Schools. Figure 1 shows the breakdown of primary school provision by sector for the District. (Definitions of the school types are provided in the Appendix A).

Figure 1: Primary Schools by Sector for Newry, Mourne and Down 2015/2016



Source: Data from Department of Education 2015/2016

- 6.6 Figure 2 overleaf shows that in 2015/2016, the capacity (i.e. the approved number of spaces) across all sectors in the District was 20539, with 4144 of these places being unfilled. The controlled sector accounts for 27% of all unfilled places, the maintained sector for 71% and the integrated sector 2%.

Figure 2: Summary of Capacities and Unfilled Places by Sector in the District 2015/2016

Management Type	Capacity (approved Enrolment)	Unfilled Places	% of all unfilled places
Controlled	3882	1118	27
Maintained	15585	2891	70
Irish Medium	274	57	1
Integrated	798	78	2
Total	20539	4144	100

Source: Data from Department of Education

- 6.7 An analysis of capacities and unfilled places based on the settlement hierarchy (Figure 3) suggests that the issue of unfilled places is more prevalent in the towns and villages.

Figure 3: Estimated Capacities, Enrolments and Unfilled places in Newry, Mourne & Down by Settlement Type 2015/16

Settlement type	Capacity	Enrolment	Unfilled Places
Newry	4058	3477	581
Towns	5753	4342	1411
Villages	6086	4774	1312
Rural	4642	3802	840
Total	12402	16395	4144

Source: Dept of Education 2016

- 6.8 An analysis of capacities, enrolments and unfilled places based on the settlement hierarchy Figure 4 suggests that within the towns, the issue of unfilled places is more prevalent in Ballynahinch and Kilkeel with 39% each of their overall capacity unfilled.

Figure 4: Estimated Capacities, Enrolments and Unfilled Places in Newry, Mourne and Down Towns 2015/16

Settlement	No. of Primary Schools	Total Capacity	Unfilled Places	% of capacity unfilled
Ballynahinch	3	944	372	39
Newcastle	3	720	73	10
Saintfield	2	482	52	10
Downpatrick	4	1264	212	16
Warrenpoint	2	773	212	27
Kilkeel	3	1123	448	39
Newtownhamilton	1	101	39	38
Crossmaglen	1	346	3	0.8

Source: Dept of Education 2016

- 6.9 As previously mentioned each of the former education and library boards developed area plans reviewing the sustainability of education provision. Part of that review included consideration of pupil projections for the period 2013-2025. The movement of pupils across Council boundaries was factored in to ensure the data reflected developing need. Figure 5 overleaf shows the 2013 pupil population and the expected pupil population for 2025 in relation to the capacity and resulting surplus spaces for each of the legacy Council areas and an indicative total for the NMD District.

Figure 5: Pupil population projection change for 2013-2025

	2013			2025		
	Newry & Mourne	Down	NMD Total	Newry & Mourne	Down	NMD Total
Total No. of Pupils	9904	6345	16249	11889	6619	18508
Approved Enrolment	12402	8128	20530	12402	8128	20530
Surplus Places*	2730	1783	4513	513	1509	2022

**Surplus places is calculated by totalling the number of surplus places at individual schools i.e.; does not take account of the number of places by which some schools are oversubscribed*

Source: SELB and SEELB Area Plans (June 2014)

- 6.10 The table shows that the pupil population in the District is expected to increase from 16249 to 18508. Based on the assumption of no change in the total number of approved enrolments (ELBs assumed no change for their projections) the total number of surplus places in the District will be reduced from 4513 to 2022 by 2025. This indicates that there is sufficient capacity in the existing primary school provision in the District.
- 6.11 The vast majority of the reduction in places (i.e. increased uptake of places) will be in the maintained sector with the number expected to reduce from 3397 in 2013 to 1298 in 2025. The number of surplus places in the controlled sector is expected to reduce from 1046 in 2013 to 670 in 2025 while the integrated sector will reduce from 70 to 54 for the same period.
- 6.12 The SELB and SEELB Area Plans for Primary Provision set out a number of proposals for future provision in the District. As shown in Figure 6 these included school closures, amalgamations and increased approved enrolments and admissions. The Education Authority will continue to review provision and further recommendations may be made in the future.

Figure 6: Shows the SELB and SEELB proposals for existing primary schools in the District in June 2014.

School Name	Recommendation (subsequent updates)
Anamar PS, Newry	The managing authority will consult on the potential closure of the school. On 18 January 2017 the Department of Education published confirmation of the intention to close the school with effect from 31st August 2017 or as soon as possible thereafter.
Clontifleece PS, Warrenpoint	The Minister has approved the proposal that the school should close by 31st August 2014. The school is now closed and the property has been sold.
St Brigid's PS, Glassdrummond	Development proposal published to increase the approved enrolment number from 140 to 210 pupils with effect from 1 September 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter. In June 2015 the Education Minister approved an increase in approved enrolment to 198 to take effect from 1st September 2016 or as soon as possible thereafter.
St Clare's Convent PS, Newry and St Colman's Abbey, Newry	The managing authority is amalgamating St Clare's Convent PS and St Colman's Abbey PS for September 2014. This took effect on 1st September 2014. In 2016 the Education Minister officially opened a new purpose built building.
St Colman's PS, Saval	The managing authority has approved action in relation to this school and has consulted on a proposal to increase the admissions and enrolment number. Request to increase from 174-203 was rejected by Minister for Education in March 2015.
St Mary's PS, Barr	Development proposal published to increase the approved enrolment number from 105 to 161 pupils with effect from 1 September 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter. In September 2014 the Minister for Education approved the increase to 145 to take effect from 1st September 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter.
St Mary's PS, Glassdrumman , Monneygarragh PS and St Joseph's Ballymartin	Development Proposal published to amalgamate schools with effect from 1st September 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter. Approved by Minister for Education September 2014. In March 2016 the Minister announced funding would be available for a new school building.
St Mary's PS,	Development Proposal approved to increase the

Mullaghbawn	school enrolment from 230 to 315 with effect from 1st September 2013 or as soon as possible thereafter. Approved by the Minister in February 2013.
St Patrick's PS, Ballymaghera	Development proposal published to increase the approved enrolment number from 280 to 350 pupils with effect from 1 September 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter.
St Patrick's PS, Crossmaglen	Development proposal published to increase the approved enrolment number from 305 to 385 pupils with effect from 1 September 2015 or as soon as possible thereafter. Approved by Education Minister 15th May 2015.
St Patrick's PS, Mayobridge	Development Proposal approved to increase school enrolment from 284 to 350 with effect from 1st September 2013 or as soon as possible thereafter.
Down High Preparatory Dept	The SEELB published a development proposal in February 2014 which proposes that the preparatory department should close from 31 August 2015. This took effect on 31st August 2015.
St Mary's Saintfield and St Caolan's, Saintfield	Explore the potential for amalgamation. No change as of February 2017.

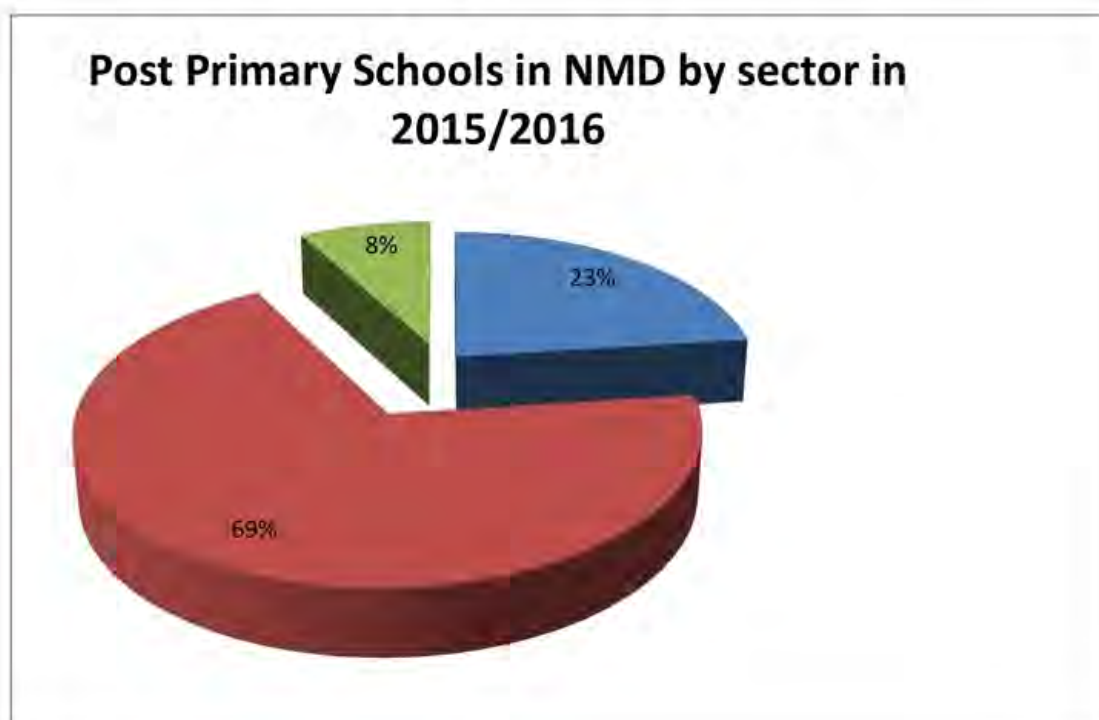
Source: SELB and SEELB Area Plans 2014

(iii) Post Primary Sector

- 6.13 There are 26 post primary schools in the District. This consists of 6 Controlled schools, 18 Maintained schools and 2 Grant Maintained Integrated schools (definitions of school types are in Appendix A).

Figure 7 overleaf shows the breakdown of post primary school provision for the District. It shows that the majority of schools in the District are maintained (69%), 23% are controlled and 8% are integrated.

Figure 7: Post Primary Schools by Sector for Newry, Mourne and Down 2015/2016



Source: Data from Department of Education

- 6.14 Figure 8 below shows that in 2015/2016, the capacity (i.e. the approved number of places) across all sectors was 17134, with 2402 of these places being unfilled. The controlled sector accounts for 26% of all unfilled places, the maintained sector for 63% and the integrated sector 11%.

Figure 8: Summary of Post Primary School Capacities and Unfilled Places by Sector in the District 2015/2016

Management Type	Capacity (Approved Enrolment)	Unfilled Places	% of all Unfilled Places (figures rounded)
Controlled	3239	635	26%
Maintained	12935	1512	63%
Integrated	960	255	11%
Total	17134	2402	100%

- 6.15 Figure 9 below provides a summary of the post primary schools in the district and their 2015/16 approved capacity and unfilled places. There are 3 schools which have more unfilled places than enrolment, they are The High School, Ballynahinch, St. Columban's Kilkeel and Blackwater Integrated College Downpatrick. There are 7 of the listed 26 schools below which have full capacity enrolment; they are Saintfield High School, Down High, Downpatrick, St. Patrick's Grammar, Downpatrick, St. Paul's High School, Bessbrook, St. Louis Grammar, Newry, Abbey Christian Brothers Grammar, Newry and St. Colman's College Newry.

Figure 9: Post Primary Capacity Analysis Newry, Mourne and Down 2015/16

Post Primary School	Sector	Capacity	Enrolment	Unfilled Places
The High School Ballynahinch	C	380	143	237
Saintfield High School	C	340	340	0
Down High Downpatrick	C	934	934	0
Kilkeel High School	C	830	641	189
Newtownhamilton High School	C	175	165	10
Newry High School	C	580	381	199
St Mary's High School Downpatrick	M	600	386	214
St Colmille High School Downpatrick	M	450	267	183
St Colman's High School Ballynahinch	M	550	389	161
St Malachys High School Castletewellan	M	930	883	67
De La Salle Downpatrick	M	430	319	111
Assumption Grammar School Ballynahinch	M	840	833	7
St Patrick's Grammar School Downpatrick	M	665	665	0
St Joseph's Boys High School Newry	M	500	299	201
St Columban's College Kilkeel	M	550	90	460
St Mary's High School Newry	M	580	541	39
St Mark's High School Warrenpoint	M	850	791	59
St Paul's High School Bessbrook	M	1355	1355	0
St Joseph's High School Crossmaglen	M	600	575	25
St Louis Grammar School, Kilkeel	M	570	570	0
Abbey Christian Brothers Grammar School Newry	M	850	850	0
Our Lady's Grammar School Newry	M	860	850	10
St Colman's College Newry	M	860	860	0
Sacred Heart Grammar School Newry	M	875	850	25
Blackwater Integrated College Downpatrick	I	400	149	251
Shinnah Integrated College Newcastle	I	500	540	4
Total		17134	14732	2402
C - controlled Schools; M - Maintained Schools; I - Integrated Schools				

Source: Dept. of Education 2016

- 6.16 As with the primary school provision the former Education and Library boards completed Area Plans reviewing post primary provision. These reports included pupil population projections to 2025.
- 6.17 The SELB report noted that while the population in the Newry and Mourne Area has remained steady for the past number of years, this masks the fact that there has been a considerable decrease in the school age population in the Kilkeel area and a rise in the school-age population in the greater Newry area. It also noted the existence of single-sex grammar schools in Newry has

also distorted the correlation between the actual school age population and the number attending schools in the area. For planning for the future the SELB found that while there were 783 unfilled places in 2013 the projected population growth in the area by 2025 would result in an additional 1817 places being required.

- 6.18 In the legacy Down District the population is expected to increase by a more modest amount with the increase being largely accommodated by the existing unfilled places. The SEELB estimated that by 2025 there would be 191 unfilled places by 2025 however this masks the fact that it is estimated that an additional 49 places will be required in the controlled sector. Figure 10 below shows that combining these figures means that an additional 1626 places will be required in the District by 2025. This includes the movement of pupils across Council boundaries which was factored in to ensure the data reflected developing need. This is a particular issue in Downpatrick and Ballynahinch where a significant number of pupils travel from other Council areas to attend the Grammar schools.

Figure 10: Pupil population projection change for 2013-2025

	2013			2025		
	Newry & Mourne	Down	NMD Total	Newry & Mourne	Down	NMD Total
Total No. of Pupils	9599	6647	16246	11852	6828	18680
Approved Enrolment	10035	7019	17054	10035	7019	17054
Surplus Places*	783	372	1110	-1817	191	-1626

** figures adjusted to remove oversubscribed places in post primary schools*

Source: SELB (Jan 2015) and SEELB (Revised October 2013) Area Plans

- 6.19 The SELB and SEELB Area Plans for post primary provision set out a number of proposals for future provision in the Newry and Mourne and Down Council Areas. As shown overleaf in Figure 11 these include potential school closures, amalgamations, increased partnership and a new build. The Education

Authority will continue to review provision and may bring forward further amendments in the future. The Council will continue to monitor any changes.

Figure 11: Shows the SELB and SEELB proposals for Post Primary Future Provision in the District

School Name	Recommendation
Controlled	
The High School, Ballynahinch	Consult with the BOG in order to explore all potential options to secure retention of a controlled non-selective post-primary in the Ballynahinch area
Saintfield High School	Establish closer links with Down HS – specifically for Sixth Form & grow Saintfield High School.
Down High School	Create better links to other post-primary providers in the area/New school build
Kilkeel High School	SELB raised concerns about the management of finances and the financial viability of the school. It is proposed that the board work with the school to ensure that the necessary adjustments are made to the operating costs to ensure the school can meet its obligation to pupils despite the downturn in enrolment.
Newry High School	This school plays a pivotal role in providing education for the minority community and the SELB is committed to exploring ways in which the school can work with other sectors to ensure that high quality education is provided for all in Newry.
Maintained	
St Mary's High School , St Patrick's Grammar School and De La Salle High School, Downpatrick	Create a partnership between the three schools with an end view of establishing a co-educational provider for the area.
St Colmcille's High School, Crossgar	Monitor provision – Any future changes to provision in St Colmcille's High School will be managed in the context of any proposed changes in Downpatrick and Ballynahinch.
Assumption Grammar School and St Colman's High School, Ballynahinch	Establish enhanced links between the schools in order to develop 11-19 education provision in the area. St. Colman's will be closely monitored throughout this process. Explore potential for inclusion of High School Ballynahinch in extension to Commission for Catholic Education proposal
St Columban's	Potential closure of the school and possible

College, Kilkeel	amalgamation with St Louis Grammar School.
St Louis Grammar School, Kilkeel	Given the above the CCMS consider the creation of 11-19 co-educational school should be delivered through an expansion of St Louis Grammar School.
St Joseph's High School Crossmaglen	Trustees recommend retention of an 11-19 co-educational, all ability school in Crossmaglen. Approval for a new school build was announced by the Minister in June 2014.
St Paul's High School Bessbrook	CCMS remains of the view that the model for 11-19 co-educational school in Bessbrook is the most appropriate way forward.
St Mark's High School, Warrenpoint	The SELB supports the continuity and strengthening of 11-19 provision at St Marks. Arrangements for ensuring enhanced and appropriate links with Newry City should be explored.
Integrated	
Shimna Integrated College, Newcastle	A development Proposal has been published on behalf of the BOG which proposes an increase in the schools approved enrolment – the year 8 admission figure would increase as would the 6th form provision
Blackwater Integrated College, Downpatrick	Explore with the BOG of the school how best to secure integrated provision in the greater Downpatrick area.

Source: SELB Area Plan January 2015 and SEELB Area Plan revised 2013

(iv) Special School Provision

- 6.20 Within the district there are 3 Special Schools which in 2015/16 had a total of 275 enrolled pupils. (Source: Department of Education). Ardmore House Special School is a controlled school which provides education for Key Stage 3 (KS3) pupils who are presenting social, emotional and behavioural difficulties. Knockevin is a special educational school which has provision in two sites in Downpatrick and Dundrum. It caters for pupils with severe and profound learning difficulties from the age of 3 to 19.

(v) Further Education

- 6.21 The two core principles of the further education system are:
- to take a pivotal role in developing a strong and vibrant economy through the development of professional and technical skills, at increasingly higher levels, and by helping employers to innovate, and;

-support social inclusion by providing those who have low or no qualifications, or who have barriers to learning, with the skills and qualifications needed to find employment and to become economically active.

6.22 Further Education in the District is provided by the Southern Regional College (SRC) and the South Eastern Regional College (SERC).

6.23 SRC is the second largest College in NI and offers further and higher education to approximately 34,000 students each year in six campuses across two Council Areas- Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon and Newry, Mourne and Down. There are current plans to deliver new build projects at the campuses in Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. In Newry, Mourne and Down the College has two campuses located in Newry and Kilkeel. The College has submitted a strategic outline case to explore estate opportunities in the Newry City area for the future development and consolidation of the College estate in the City including the development of a 'Higher Education Centre'. (Source: College Development Plan 2015-2018 pg 34).

6.24 The South Eastern Regional College offers further and higher education across three Council areas- Ards and North Down, Lisburn and Castlereagh and Newry, Mourne and Down. There are three campuses in the District- Downpatrick and satellite campuses in Ballynahinch and Newcastle. The College's development plan 2015-2018 notes it has over 35,400 enrolments and is expanding its partnerships with schools to enhance their curriculum and ensure that all school children have access to vocational education. Each of the three campuses have been recently developed with new buildings being completed in 2011.

7.0 Health

Organisations Responsible for Health Care

7.1 The Department of Health (DoH) has overall responsibility for health policy and funding of major capital works. It is the responsibility of the Health and

Social Care Board (HSCB) to assess the health and social care needs of the population and to secure the care to meet those needs in keeping with available resources. Provision of community health and social care in the District is the responsibility of the Southern Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) which covers the Newry and Mourne area and the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust (SEHSCT) which covers the Down area.

Health Policy Context

- 7.2 The context for health is set out in the mission statement identified by the DoH. It aims to improve the health and social well-being of the people of Northern Ireland. It endeavours to do so by:
- leading a major programme of cross-government action to improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce health inequalities.
 - this includes interventions involving health promotion and education to encourage people to adopt activities, behaviours and attitudes which lead to better health and well-being.
 - the aim is a population which is much more engaged in ensuring its own health and well-being
 - ensuring the provision of appropriate health and social care services, both in clinical settings such as hospitals and GPs' surgeries, and in the community through nursing, social work and other professional services
- 7.3 With population projections for Northern Ireland indicating a marked increase in the size of the population at older ages, the growth in the number of very elderly (over 85 population) will present a considerable challenge. It is DoH policy to maximise independent living and reduce reliance on hospital and residential care. In the future, advances in medicine, care and technology will continue to drive change in the range of services that can be provided safely in the community. This will enable more people to be diagnosed, treated and cared for at home or close to where they live.

- 7.4 The Health System in Northern Ireland is currently being transformed under an initiative known as Transforming Your Care (TYC). The aim of this initiative was to improve the health and care system in NI. In 2013, the post-consultation report on the TYC review set out key recommendations for change across a number of important service areas, including primary care, older people's services and acute services for those with long-term conditions. There was also a focus on prevention, early intervention, integrated care and promotion of personalised care to enable more services to be provided in the community. This will result in a significant shift from provision of services in hospitals to the provision of services in the community, where it is safe and effective to do this.
- 7.5 Sir Liam Donaldson was subsequently commissioned to carry out a review into Northern Ireland's health service (The Donaldson Review) noting that the TYC programme had established that elsewhere in the UK a population of 1.8 million people would likely to be served by 4 acute hospitals compared to the 10 that currently exist in Northern Ireland. The report made 10 recommendations; the crux of which was that TYC was not being properly implemented and a new costed, timetabled implementation plan was needed quickly to address a series of deficiencies across a wide range of health care services.
- 7.6 To date, progress has been made to implement the Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) initiatives which were funded towards the end of 2013/14 year which will make care more joined-up with £150 million being invested in the development of 5 'hub and spoke' models to provide care in the community. Other initiatives include early intervention work, increasing the amount of community-based mental health services and developing alternatives to A&E attendance or hospital admission. However, given the scope of change required on an economically challenged environment together with increased demands on A&E departments, there are significant challenges ahead in how best to deliver health and social services.

Making Life Better Document

- 7.7 "Making Life Better" is the strategic framework for public health. It is designed to provide direction for policies and actions to improve the health and wellbeing of people in Northern Ireland and to reduce inequalities in health.

It builds on the former public health strategy "Investing for Health" and takes account of consultation feedback on the draft framework "Fit and Well – Changing Lives" and a number of other key reports and evidence.

The following information has been noted on the health and wellbeing of residents in the Newry, Mourne And Down Local Government District.

Existing Healthcare Provision in Newry, Mourne and Down District

- 7.8 Healthcare provision within the District falls into the remit of the Department of Health (DoH), the Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) and the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust (SEHSCT).

7.9 Primary Healthcare Services in the District include:

- 1 Acute Hospital – Daisy Hill, which provides a 24 hour Emergency Department, a Maternity Department, Special Care Baby Unit, Inpatient beds in Medicine, Stroke, Rehabilitation, Surgery, Gynaecology, ENT and Paediatrics. There is a Coronary Care Unit, Surgical High Dependency Unit and a Day Procedure Unit and Radiography Department. There is also an adult Sub-regional Haemodialysis Unit with an area wide service containing 28 Renal Stations. The Hospital also provides a wide range of diagnostic and therapy services with radiology, cardiology investigations and 24hr laboratory service, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Podiatry, Speech and Language Therapy, Dietetics and Orthoptics all being provided. A range of Mental Health Services and a GP out of hours service are also provided on site.



- 1 local hospital - Downe Hospital, which provides a type 2 Emergency Department operating from 8am – 8pm (Mon-Fri, Closed Weekends), with a Minor Injuries Unit operating from 9am-5pm Saturday and Sunday and the GP Out of Hours Service operates on site. There is also a midwifery led Maternity Unit. The hospital has 49 inpatient beds for a range of medical conditions. The Downe provides the Trust wide Bowel Screening Service and Sexual Health Service, as well as a range of out-patient, diagnostics and day care services, such as cataract surgery. There are also 2 GP surgeries along with community and dental services.



7.10 **Doctor Surgeries**

In 2014/15 there were 181,808 people registered with a GP Practice in Newry, Mourne and Down, 57,295 of those people were aged 50+ years. There are 49 GP Surgeries in the District. Details of these surgeries are included in Appendix B.

7.11 **Dental Surgeries**

There are 27 Dental Surgeries registered with the two Health Trusts in the District. Details of these surgeries are included in Appendix B. There are also a number of private dental practices located within the District that are registered with the Royal and Quality Improvement Authority (RQIA). The RQIA is the independent body responsible for monitoring and inspecting the availability and quality of health and social care services in Northern Ireland, and encouraging improvements in the quality of those services.

7.12 **Care of the Elderly / Vulnerable**

There are a number of facilities available for care for the elderly and other vulnerable groups such as those with learning difficulties. The majority of these facilities are privately run. While they are independent of the health trusts they are registered with, and inspected by, the RQIA.

There are 21 Day Care Facilities, 26 Nursing Homes, 19 Residential Care Homes and 33 Domiciliary Care Providers in the District. Details of these are included in Appendix B.

On Census Day 2011, there were 22,048 people aged 65+ years living in Newry, Mourne and Down, 46.7% stated they had very good or good health, 39.8% had fair health and the remaining 13.5% had bad or very bad health.

7.13 Existing and Future Proposals

The SHSCT currently has plans for two developments. One of these is the Daisy Hill Hospital which has been subject to an on-going programme of modernisation and development. Under its 'Changing for Children' Strategy the SHSCT proposed a new area-wide Paediatric Centre of Excellence at the Daisy Hill Hospital. This was to include a children's only theatre for all planned paediatric surgery with associated ward and dedicated outpatients department. In October 2015 in its Outcome of the public consultation on its three year strategic plan 'Improving through Change 2015-2018' the Trust confirmed that this £7.3m capital development was progressing and was at design stage. Work began in early 2016 and is due to be completed in 2017.

- 7.14 As part of the 'Transforming your Care' initiative the SHSCT announced plans to develop a Community Treatment and Care Centre in Newry. In its response to the public consultation to its 'Improving through Change 2015-2018' plan the Trust confirmed that a business case for this development in Newry was being progressed. A bid was submitted for a new 12,000sqm Community Treatment and Care Centre (CCTC) in Newry City. The proposals create a new Health and Leisure hub by co-locating the new CTCC and Newry Leisure Centre on one site. The building would incorporate GP Practices, Podiatry, Physiotherapy, Hydrotherapy, Imaging, Speech and Language, Dentistry, Orthoptics, Audiology, Mental Health, Children's Services and will act as an administrative centre for Trust Healthcare. Given the proximity of the proposal to Daisy Hill Hospital facilitates the shared use and supports existing health services whilst establishing a core of health services in a recognised location in the city. Outline planning permission was granted 14th May 2015. A subsequent detailed reserved matters application, received 12th August 2016, is currently under consideration.

8.0 Community Services and Facilities

8.1 Police Stations

Within the Plan Area there are four operational police stations with Local Policing Teams (LPTs) providing 24 hour cover based in Newry, Newtownhamilton, Downpatrick and Crossmaglen. These LPTs are supported by three Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPTs) based in Ardmore, Kilkeel and Newcastle Police Stations which will be mobile and deployed to areas to deal with critical issues.



Source: PSNI Website

- 8.2 It is noted that the PSNI Estate Strategy 2016, has decided to dispose of the existing stations in Ballynahinch and Warrenpoint which are no longer in use. There is opportunity therefore to use these sites for an alternative use.

8.3 Fire Stations

The District falls into the Southern Area which encompasses all of Co. Armagh and Co. Down. The area is managed by an Area Command Team which is based in the Southern Area Headquarters at Portadown. The Area Command team is assisted by 4 district command teams which include Newry and Downpatrick. There are 23 Fire Stations in the Southern Area, eight of which are located within the NMD District i.e. Ballynahinch, Crossmaglen, Downpatrick, Kilkeel, Newcastle, Newtownhamilton, Newry and Warrenpoint.

8.4 Library Provision

Libraries NI have responsibility for the provision of library services. There currently are eleven libraries located in the District at Ballynahinch, Bessbrook, Crossmaglen, Castlewellan, Downpatrick, Kilkeel, Killyleagh, Newcastle, Newry City, Saintfield and Warrenpoint. A mobile library service is also operated across the District. The Libraries NI Corporate Plan 2011-2015 identified plans to open a new library building in Kilkeel and a major refurbishment of Crossmaglen library which have since taken place. It is unlikely there will be any major plans in the foreseeable future with an increased need for cost savings. The Libraries NI Corporate Plan 2016-2020 and the Annual Business Plan 2016/17 note that required cost savings will inevitably have an impact on the provision of services with a further reduction in opening hours in the largest libraries and a reduced stock budget. These measures will be introduced to prevent any further library closures.

8.5 Community Centres

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council is the main public body responsible for providing or facilitating community facilities within the District.

There are 12 leisure /community centres within the district.

- Newry Sports Centre
- Newry Leisure Centre
- Kilkeel Leisure Centre
- St. Colman's Sports Complex, Newry
- Ballynahinch Centre
- Ballymore Sports & Wellbeing Centre Downpatrick
- Bridge Centre, Killyleagh
- Castlewellan Centre
- Dan Rice Memorial Hall, Drumaness
- Down Leisure Centre, Downpatrick
- Market House, Ballynahinch

- Newcastle Centre

8.6 Other community centres are community owned and are located in the local towns, villages and throughout the rural area, many of which are also subsidised by the Council. Significant community activity also takes places in Orange Halls, GAA Clubs and church halls.

8.7 The Council has produced a Sports Facility Strategy 2016, which reflects the wider – NI 10 Year Plan for the provision of Strategic Sports Facility Strategy for Northern Ireland (2016), which focuses on the need for future provision that are of cultural significance, as well as those that provide for high performance training and competition. These facilities contribute to the vision and targets set out within strategic documents such as the Programme for Governments (2011 – 2021), Building a Better Future (2011 – 2015) and Sport Matters, the Northern Ireland Strategy for Sport and Physical Recreation (2009 – 19).

8.8 The Strategy states that the majority of Newry, Mourne and Down communities are within the catchment area of a community accessible sports facility. It is proposed to provide a Sports Hub in each of the District Electoral Areas (DEAs) over time, however, in the meantime, the Strategy has identified a number of priorities which include the following;

- Development of new and improved playing pitches to a 'Good' Standard.
- Consideration of additional water space provision in Newcastle
- Consideration of the provision of a Tennis Bubble to provide all year round tennis facilities at Newry and Newcastle Tennis Clubs.
- Consider a shared partnership with a school to provide a 400m 6 lane athletics facility in the Downpatrick /Newcastle area.

8.9 The strategy also suggests that that there is a need to put in place formal community use agreements to allow the community use of school facilities. The implementation of such agreements would ensure the required supply of

sports hall facilities across Newry, Mourne and Down meets demand now and in the future.

8.10 Post Offices

There are 44 post offices presently in the Council area, in the following settlements

Annacloy, Annsborough, Ardglass, Ballynahinch, Belleeks, Bessbrook, Camlough, Castlewellan, Clough, Crossmaglen, Crossgar, Cullyhanna, Downpatrick (2), Drumaness, Drumaroad, Dundrum, Forkhill, Hilltown, Jonesborough, Kilcoo, Kilkeel, Killeavy, Killough, Kilmore, Killyleagh, Mayobridge, Mullaghbawn, Newcastle, Newtownhamilton, Newry (4), Rathfriland, Rostrevor, Saintfield, Seaforde, Silverbridge, Strangford, Warrenpoint, Whitecross.

There are two mobile post office services which run in Jerrettspass and Ballykinler areas.

9.0 Conclusion

- 9.1 This paper has demonstrated provision of health and education facilities within the District is the responsibility of a number of Government Departments and Statutory Bodies while the Council plays a role in the provision of community services. Whilst decisions on the provision of health, education or community services are a matter for the relevant service providers, the Local Development Plan can aid a joined-up approach in the matter of public interest to ensure there is the necessary flexibility to meet need as and when it arises.
- 9.2 The Plan can also inform the community and potential investors as to health, education and community proposals which are likely to occur.
- 9.3 Future proposal identified by the major service providers for education, health and community services can be reflected in the LDP with necessary land being protected for that use by designating land use zonings. If service

providers identify any land surplus to requirements the LDP can zone alternative uses.

- 9.4 The Plan will allow for the development of education, health, community services subject to specific criteria. These criteria will regard the impact on residential amenity, the scale and character of the settlement, infrastructure and access requirements and any prejudicing of development on surrounding lands.
- 9.5 The Plan cannot identify policies for all sites which may become surplus, as it cannot anticipate demand for alternative or new sites. Such development proposals will be determined through the Development Management process.
- 9.6 Over the Plan period, it is likely that these services will be kept under review and changes will occur. In light of this and the above proposals, the key elements of any strategy should be to:
 - Inform the community and potential investors as to the health and education proposals which are likely to occur;
 - Allow for provision of community uses on zoned housing land so long as it does not prejudice comprehensive development of the sites;
 - Provide the necessary flexibility to allow for new health, education and community services within settlements as and when need arises;
 - Where there are definite proposals for new buildings in the education and health sectors, these should be identified and protected in the Plan; and
 - Identify suitable alternative uses for vacated sites or surplus land.

Appendix A

School Definitions

- **Controlled**

Controlled schools are managed and funded by the EA through school Boards of Governors (BoGs). Primary and post-primary school BoGs consist of representatives of transferors - mainly the Protestant churches - along with representatives of parents, teachers and the EA.

- **Maintained**

Maintained schools are managed by BoGs nominated by trustees - mainly Roman Catholic - along with parents, teachers and EA representatives. The employing authority of teachers in these schools is the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS).

- **Integrated**

Integrated schools seek to add value to the education process by inviting Protestants and Catholics to come together with other traditions in order to improve their understanding of one another, their own cultures, religions and values. Each grant maintained integrated school is managed by a BoGs consisting of trustees or foundation governors along with parents, teacher and DE representatives. The BoGs of an integrated school is the employing authority and is responsible for the employment of staff.

- **Irish Medium**

Irish-medium education is education provided in an Irish speaking school. DE has a duty to encourage and assist in the development of Irish-medium education. Comhairle na Gaelscolaíochta (CnaG) was established by DE and its remit is to promote, assist and encourage Irish-medium education.

- **Special School**

A special school is a controlled or voluntary school which is specially organised to provide education for pupils with special needs and is recognised by the Department of Education as a special school.

Source: NI Direct website

Appendix B**Medical Practice (GP) Surgeries in the District**

Dr Allen & Partners – Kilkeel Rd, Annalong
 Donard Family Practice – Dublin Rd, Castlewellan
 Donard Family Practice – Main St, Newcastle
 Dr Greer & Partners – Church View, Dundrum
 Causeway Surgery – Causeway Place, Newcastle
 Ballyward Surgery – Station Rd, Ballyward
 Clough Surgery – Castlewellan Rd, Clough
 Montalto Medical Centre – Dromore Rd, Ballynahinch
 The Surgery – Irish St, Downpatrick
 Stream Street Surgery – Stream St, Downpatrick
 GP & Primary Care Centre – Downe Hospital Downpatrick
 Dr Murphy – Main St, Killough
 Crossgar Surgery – James St, Crossgar
 Health Centre – Downpatrick Rd, Crossgar
 Mourne Family Surgery – Newry St, Kilkeel
 Kilkeel Primary Care Centre – Greencastle St, Kilkeel
 Shanslieve Surgery – Greencastle St, Kilkeel
 Health Centre – Fairview, Saintfield
 Dr Gaw & Partners – Mary St, Rostrevor
 Killyleagh Surgery – Downparick Rd, Killyleagh
 Health Centre – Warrenpoint
 Summerhill – Great George Street, Warrenpoint
 Marina Surgery – Havelock Place, Warrenpoint
 Dr Reynolds & Partner Cornmarket Surgery – Newry Health Village
 Dr Henry & Partner Cornmarket Surgery – Newry Health Village
 Dr Mulvaney & Partner Cornmarket Surgery – Newry Health Village
 Dr McKnight Clanrye Surgery – Newry Health Village
 Dr Fearon & Partner Clanrye Surgery – Newry Health Village
 Dr McDowell Clanrye Surgery – Newry Health Village
 McVerry / McEvoy Medical Centre – Newry Health Village
 Meadowlands Surgery – Monaghan St, Newry
 Dr Small – Stella Maris St, Strangford
 Dr McKnight – Wakefield Terrace, Bessbrook
 Dr Fearon & Partners – The Clinic Convent Hill Bessbrook
 Dr. Reynolds - The Clinic Convent Hill Bessbrook
 Dr. Mulholland - The Clinic Convent Hill Bessbrook
 Medical Centre – Chapel Rd, Camlough
 Health Centre – Drumintee Rd, Meigh
 Health Centre – Regina Park, Jonesborough
 Dr Maguire & Partners – Main St, Forkhill
 Dr O'Leary & Partners – Community Centre, Mullaghbawn
 Maphoner Surgery – Forkhill Rd, Mullaghbawn
 Dr. O'Leary & Partners – Dundalk St, Newtownhamilton
 Health Centre – Killeen, Killeavy

Dr Fee & Partners Health Centre – McCormick Place Crossmaglen
 Dr Sweeney & Partners Health Centre – McCormick Place Crossmaglen
 Dr Gribben Health Centre – McCormick Place Crossmaglen
 Dr Maguire & Partners Health Centre – McCormick Place Crossmaglen
 Dr Fee & Partners – Rathkeeland House, Blaney Road, Crossmaglen

Source: HSCNI

Dental Surgeries

Appletree Dental Care, 1 The Old Gaswork, Newry
 Newry Denture Centre, 100 Hill Street, Newry
 Unit 3 Cloughogue Business Park, 14 Forkill Road, Newry
 Unit 6 Monaghan Business Park, Newry
 Yew Tree Dental Practice, 45-47 Patrick Street, Newry
 Zen Orthodontics, 2 Downshire Close, Newry
 42B Church Street, Warrenpoint
 3 Duke Street, Warrenpoint
 39 Church Street, Warrenpoint
 1 Castle Avenue, Castlewellan
 11 Main Street, Ballynahinch
 12 Downs Road, Newcastle
 15 Irish Street, Downpatrick
 16-18 Main Street, Saintfield
 17 Stream Street, Downpatrick
 2 The Square, Strangford, Downpatrick
 22 Main Street, Ballynahinch
 35 St Patricks Avenue, Downpatrick
 47 Main Street, Newcastle
 48 Killyleagh Street, Crossgar, Co. Down
 9-11 St Patricks Avenue, Downpatrick
 Downe Dental Care Ltd, 10 English Street, Downpatrick
 Flat 2 Iveagh Flats, Railway Street, Newcastle
 The Villages Dental Practice, 33 Downpatrick Street, Crossgar
 51C Forkhill Road, Newry
 4 Windsor Hill, Newry
 5 Windsor Hill, Newry

Source: RQIA

Day Care Facilities

Age NI, Dublin Road, Castlewellan
 Age NI Kilkeel Day Centre incorporating 'Age NI Orchard Day Centre', 18 Mill Road, Kilkeel
 Ardarragh Resource Centre, Downshire Estate, Ardglass Road, Downpatrick
 Bardan Cottage, 12 Bryansford Avenue, Newcastle
 Binnian Lodge Resource Centre, Manse Road, Kilkeel
 Bryansford Road incorporating Pumpkin Pastures, 61 Bryansford Road, Newcastle

Cairnmount Day Centre, Forthill Road, Newry
 Crossmaglen Social Education Centre, Rathkeeland House, Blaney Road, Crossmaglen
 Donard Day Centre, Slieve Roe House, Kilkeel
 Grove Day Centre Age NI, 8 Antrim Road, Ballynahinch
 Mainstay DRP, 1 Cumulus Heights, Ballyvange, Downpatrick
 Millview Resource Centre, College Square West, Bessbrook
 Mindwise, Ballydugan Industrial Estate, 2 Ballydugan Road, Downpatrick
 Mindwise, Ballybot House, 28 Cornmarket, Newry
 Mountview Assessment and Resource Centre incorporating Mountainview Workskills and Mountainview Social Group, Flying Horse, Downpatrick
 Mourne Stimulus Day Centre, 1 Council Road, Kilkeel
 Orchard Centre, Dromalane Road, Newry
 Orchard Grove Day Centre, 7 The Square, Clough
 Prospects, Ballybot House Cornmarket
 The Laurels' Day Centre, Dromalane Road, Newry
 Windsor Day Centre, 2A Rathfriland Road, Newry

Source: RQIA

Residential Care Homes

Arbour House, 16 Great George's Street South, Warrenpoint
 Ardview House, 18 The Ward, Ardglass
 Barnvale Cottage, 82b Mill Hill, Castlewellan
 Cloughreagh House, Millvale Road, Bessbrook, Newry
 Corriewood Private Clinic, 3 Station Road, Castlewellan
 Cumulus Heights Residential Services, 3-5 Cumulus Heights, Ballyvange, Downpatrick
 Glasswater Lodge, 1 Glasswater Road, Crossgar
 Iniscora, 29 St Patrick's Drive, Downpatrick
 Lawnfield House, 5 King Street, Newcastle
 Oakridge Residential Unit, 14 Magheraknock Road, Ballynahinch
 Orchard Grove, 7 The Square. Clough
 River House, 131 Central Promenade, Newcastle
 Seafort House, 6 Queen Street, Warrenpoint
 Seeconnell Private Village, 119 Clonvaraghan Road, Catlewellan
 Slieve Roe House, Manse Road, Kilkeel, Newry
 Struell Lodge, 2 Ardglass Road, Downpatrick
 The Beeches Professional and Therapeutic Services, 41 Lisburn Road, Ballynahinch
 Tullywest Manor, 12 Tullywest Road, Saintfield
 Willowview, 45 Killyleagh Road, Saintfield

Source: RQIA

Nursing Homes

Ardmaine Care Home, 8 Fullerton Road, Newry
 Ashgrove, 55 Belfast Road, Newry
 Avila, 32 Convent Hill, Bessbrook, Newry
 Brooklands, 10 Newry Road, Kilkeel
 Cairngrove, Balmoral Avenue, Rathfriland Road, Newry
 Cairnhill, 39 Rathfriland Road, Newry
 Carlingford Lodge Care Home, 76 Upper Dromore Road, Warrenpoint
 Corriewood Private Clinic, 3 Station Road, Castlewellan
 Fishbourne House, 71 Spa Road, Ballynahinch
 Glencarron, 6 Creamery Road, Crossmaglen
 Greenvale House, 82-84 Mill Hill Castlewellan
 Kilbroney House, 83 Kilbroney Road, Rostrevor
 Kings Castle, Kildare Street, Ardglass
 Lecale Lodge, 26 Strangford Road, Downpatrick
 Oakridge Care Home, 14 Magheraknock Road, Ballynahinch
 Our Mother of Mercy, 1 Home Avenue, Newry
 Redburn Clinic, 89 Belfast Road, Ballynahinch
 Ringdufferin Nursing Home, 36 Ringdufferin Road, Killyleagh
 Rockfield Care Centre, Windmill Road, Newry
 Silver Birch Lodge, 54 Crossgar Road, Saintfield
 Slieve Dhu, 43 Bryansford Road, Newcastle
 Spa Nursing Home, 77-79 Grove Road, Ballynahinch
 St Josephs, 16 Prince Street, Warrenpoint
 Strangford Court, Millar Suite, 26 Strangford Road, Downpatrick
 Strangford Court, Oakland Suite, 26 Strangford Road, Downpatrick
 Wood Lodge, Mill Hill, Castlewellan

Source: RQIA

Domiciliary Care Providers

53 Ardglass Road, Downpatrick
 Age NI The Lodge, 4 Dublin Road, Castlewellan
 Alan Close, 12 Alan Close, Newcastle
 Aldergrove House, 7 Ashgrove Road, Newry
 All Ireland Homecare Limited, 21 Windmill Business Park, Saintfield
 Ardaveen Manor, 35 Ardaveen Park, Bessbrook, Newry
 Bryansford Road, 61 Bryansford Road, Kilkeel
 Camphill Community- Mourne Grange, 169 Newry Road, Kilkeel
 Cedar Court Supported Housing Facility, 100a Bridge Street, Downpatrick
 Central Promenade, 15 Central Promenade Newcastle
 Domiciliary Care Service, First Floor, Main Building, Downshire Estate, Ardglass Road, Downpatrick
 Donard Murray, 4-8 Bryansford Road, Newcastle
 Down Community Care, 46/48 Kildare Street, Ardglass
 Elm Healthcare Limited, 9 Whitegates, Kileavey Road, Newry

Glanree House Supported Living Scheme, Glanree House, 37 Patrick Street, Newry
 Hollygate Homecare, 7 The Square, Clough
 Home Instead Senior Care (NI) Limited, 24 Main Street, Saintfield
 Jark (Downpatrick) Limited, Unit 25/26 Down Business Park 46 Belfast Road,
 Downpatrick
 Lydian Care Ltd, 33 Main Street, Newcastle
 Mainstay DRP, Ardcora Supported Housing Service, 5 Killough Road, Downpatrick
 Mainstay DRP, Rathdree Supported Housing Service, 31 St Patrick's Drive,
 Downpatrick
 Mears Care, 16 Win Business Park, Canal Quay, Newry
 Moneydarragh Flexicare, 11a Ballymartin Village, Ballymartin, Kilkeel
 PCG Connaught House, 1 Arthur Street, Newry
 PCG Kilmorey House, 3 Arthur Street, Newry
 Phoenix Nursing Agency (Homecare Division) Ltd, Ardmor Gatelodge, 1 Belfast Road,
 Newry
 Shanlieve Supported Living, 1-3 Randal Heights, Kilkeel
 Slievegrane, 2a Ardglass Road, Downpatrick
 Struell Lodge Supported Housing Scheme, 2 Ardglass Road, Downpatrick
 Teach Sona, 5 Mullanstown, Mullaghbawn
 The Beeches Small Group Home, 44 Lisburn Road, Ballynahinch
 Trackars Ltd, 31b St Patrick's Avenue, Downpatrick
 Trust Homecare, Drumalane House, Drumalane Road, Newry

Source: HSCNI

Report to:	Strategic Policy and Resources Committee
Subject:	Armagh Down Women's Aid
Date of Meeting	16 February 2017
Reporting Officer:	Eddy Curtis, Director of Strategic Planning and Performance
Contact Officer:	Eddy Curtis, Director of Strategic Planning and Performance

Decisions Required

Letter of Support to Newry's Women's Aid Group

1.0 Purpose & Background

- 1.1 Newry Women's Aid Group wish to have Southern Health and Social Services Council property on Downshire Road transferred to them under Government Community Transfer Policy and are seeking Council support for this transfer.

2.0 Key Issues

- 2.1 NMDDC supports the Government's Community Transfer Model. The Council also uses this model to support local voluntary / community organisations.

The Council have also asked Government Departments to transfer land to them under this model.

3.0 Recommendations

Council provide Newry Women's Aid Group with a letter of support

4.0 Resource Implications

None

5.0 Equality and Good Relations Implications

None

6.0 Appendices

None

Report to:	Strategy, Policy & Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Community Planning Update (implementation of the Community Plan)
Reporting Officer:	Johnny McBride - Assistant Director: Strategic Planning & Performance (TIP)
Contact Officer:	Johnny McBride - Assistant Director: Strategic Planning & Performance (TIP)

Decisions Required:

Members are asked to:

- Note the contents of the report.

1.0 Purpose & Background

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Members with an update in respect of Community Planning, particularly in relation to a number of decisions reached at the Partnership Meeting on the 9 February concerning the implementation of the Community Plan. This meeting represented a critical milestone in its development and has provided a mandate for the next phase of activity concerning the production of Thematic Delivery Plans.

2.0 Key Issues

Final Version – Community Plan

- 2.1 A final version of the Community Plan was agreed by the Partnership at its meeting on the 9 February. This followed the completion of a comprehensive public consultation exercise over a 12-week period, as well as a detailed analysis of responses by Council Officials. There are no substantive changes to the Draft with the majority of changes reflecting the following:

- General narrative and design (i.e. look & feel);
- Indicators (i.e. a proposed new indicator for the Environment theme);
- Descriptions of the Indicators; and
- Measures of performance.

- 2.2 A copy of the presentation which details the agreed changes is attached at **Appendix I**.

Thematic Delivery Plans

- 2.3 Members will be aware the process of preparing Thematic Delivery Plans is the mechanism through which the desired outcomes of the Community Plan will be implemented. At the same Partnership meeting, the following was agreed:

- A delivery framework (including a June 2017 target) for the production of drafts of

these Plans;

- An initial two-year term to enable a review in 2019 to be undertaken in respect of our statutory requirement; and
- A leadership model whereby (in the first instance) the Council will lead and facilitate the production of these Plans; to be followed by a discussion with the Partnership about changing the model to reflect a greater role for Statutory Partners.

2.4 A copy of the delivery framework for the preparation of Thematic Delivery Plans (including the key outputs) is attached at **Appendix II**.

Communications

2.5 The Partnership also agreed to the preparation of a communications plan which will address issues around the general lack of understanding of the process and its benefits, amongst a wide range of stakeholders, but also arrangements for a public launch of the final Plan. The finalisation of a first ever Community Plan for the District represents a key milestone and a good news story which deserves recognition. A proposal for the latter will be prepared and further update provided to Members in due course.

3.0 Resource Implications

3.1 There are no specific resource implications arising from this report however the Council will continue to incur costs attached to its statutory role as the leader and facilitator of the Community Planning process in Newry, Mourne & Down.

4.0 Equality & Good Relations Implications

4.1 There are no equality and good relations implications arising from this specific report.

5.0 Appendices

- **Appendix I** – Agreed changes to Community Plan;
- **Appendix II** – Agreed Delivery Framework for the production of Thematic Delivery Plans.

Findings and Recommendation from Draft Community Plan Consultation

Alan Beggs

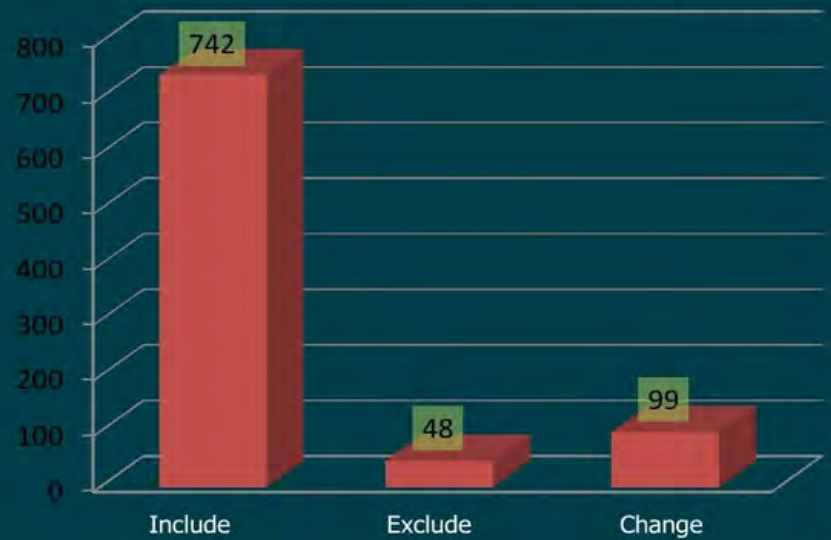
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Findings: Survey Results

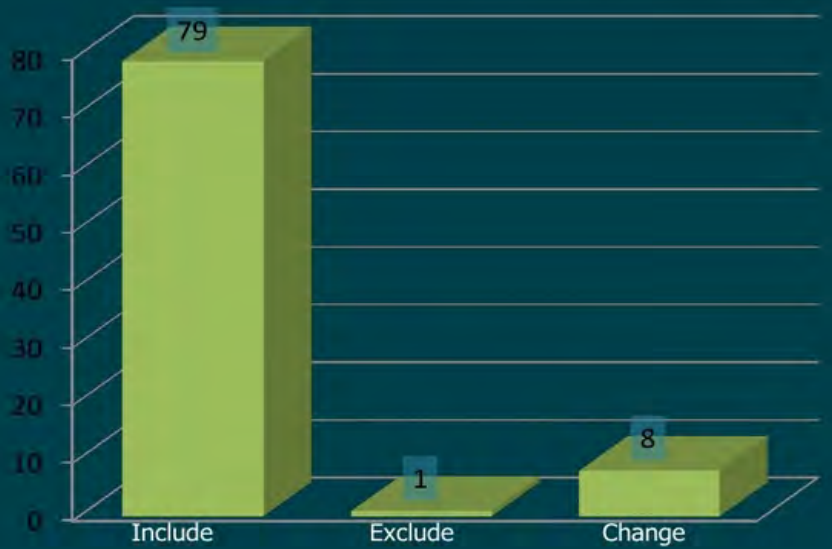
The Measures



The Indicators



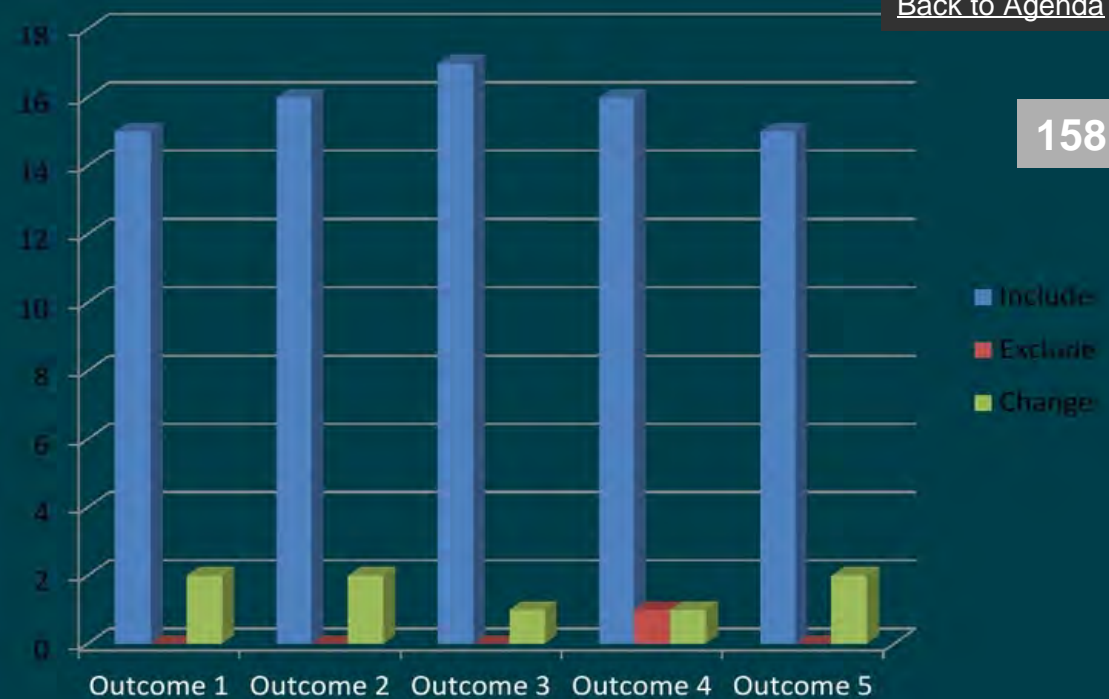
The Outcomes



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Findings: Survey Results

Outcomes	Include	Exclude	Change
Outcome 1: All People in NMD get a good start in life and fulfill their lifelong potential	15	0	2
Outcome 2: All People in NMD enjoy good health and wellbeing	16	0	2
Outcome 3: All People in NMD benefit from prosperous communities	17	0	1
Outcome 4: All People in NMD benefit from a clean, quality and sustainable environment	16	1	1
Outcome 5: All People in NMD live in respectful, safe and vibrant communities	15	0	2



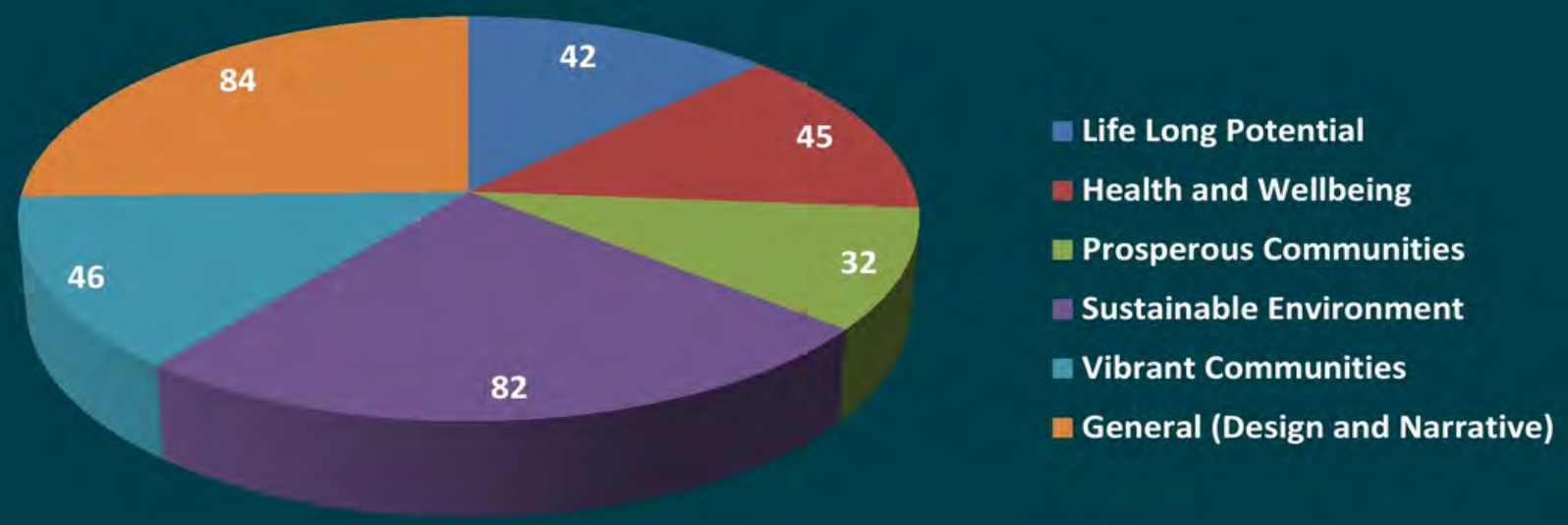
158



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Findings: Written Responses and Consultations

Comments Relating to Outcomes:

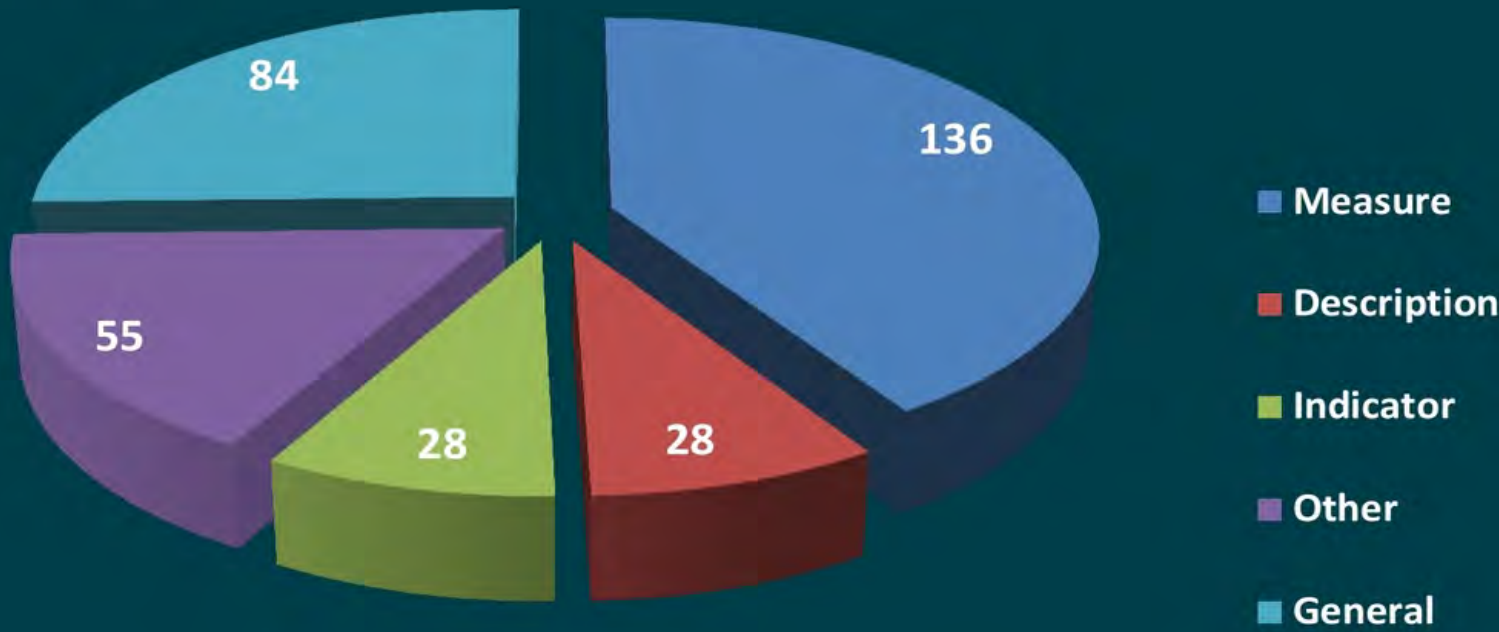


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Findings:
Written Responses and Consultations

Comments Concerning:



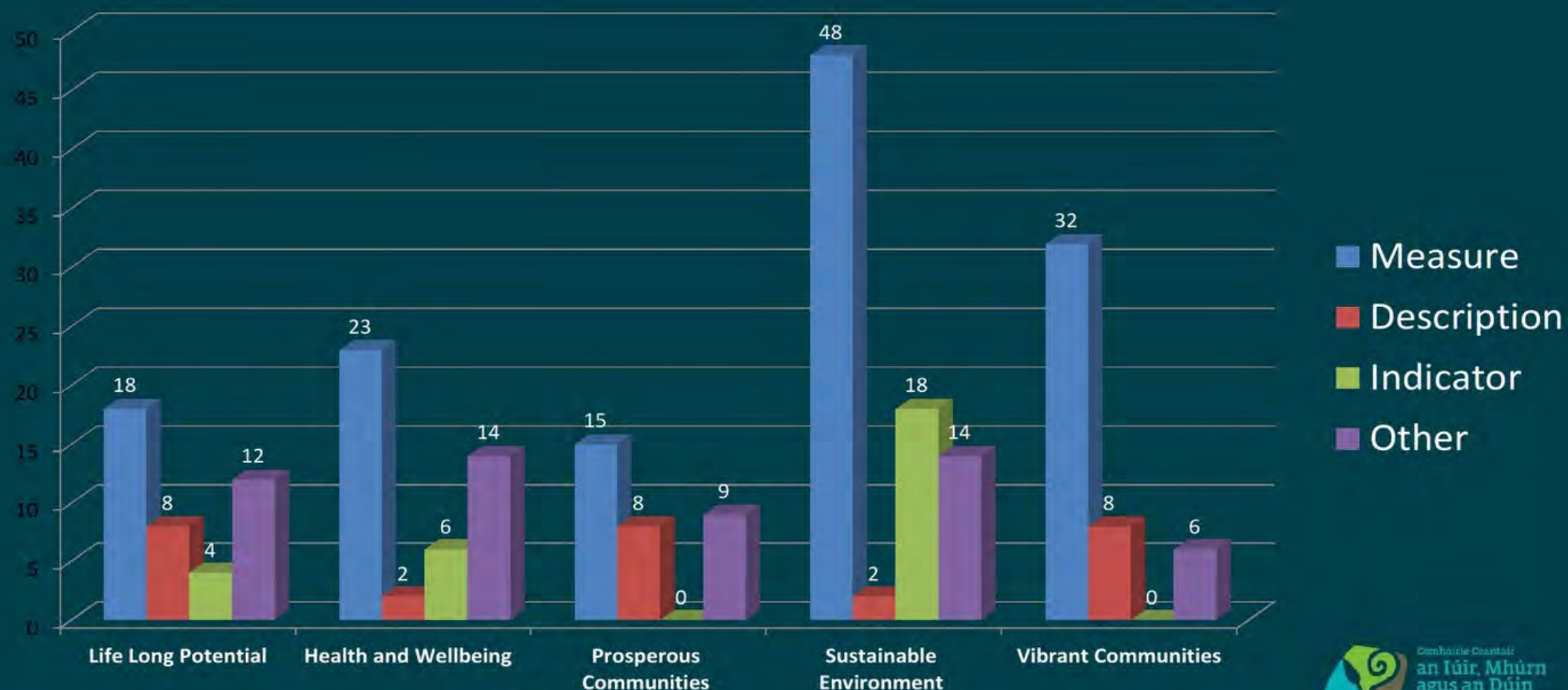
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Findings: Written Responses and Consultations

161

Comments Relating to Outcomes:



Recommendations: Overview

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By Outcome

General:	13
Outcome 1: (Life Long Potential)	2
Outcome 2: (Health & Wellbeing)	4
Outcome 3: (Prosperous Communities)	5
Outcome 4: (Sustainable Environment)	7
<u>Outcome 5: (Safe & Vibrant Communities)</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>39</u>

By Type

General narrative and design:	13
Indicators:	1
Description of Indicators:	6
<u>Measures:</u>	<u>19</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>39</u>

Recommended Changes: General (Design and Narrative) (p 10-14)

163

- **Recommendations 1- 4:** Concern the cover, contents and appendices of the plan.
- **Recommendations 5-12:** Concern the text and graphics included within the 'Our District' section of the plan.
- **Recommendation 13:** Relates to the delivery structure outlined on p22 of the plan.

Recommended Changes: All people in Newry Mourne and Down get a good start in life and fulfil their lifelong potential (p 16)

- **Recommendation 14:** Measure to include reference to numeracy.
- **Recommendation 15:** Concerns the measures under the indicator ‘level of quality of school life’.



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Recommended Changes: All people in Newry Mourne and Down enjoy good health and wellbeing (p 19 & 20)

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- **Recommendations 16- 19:** Concerns the measures identified under each of the indicators within this outcome.



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Recommended Changes: All People in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from prosperous communities (p 22 & 23)

- **Recommendations 20 & 21:** Relate to the description and wording within the first two indicators.
- **Recommendations 22 & 23:** Relate to the description and wording within the indicator 'Level of tourism revenue'.
- **Recommendation 24:** Refers to a modification to the introduction (p7).

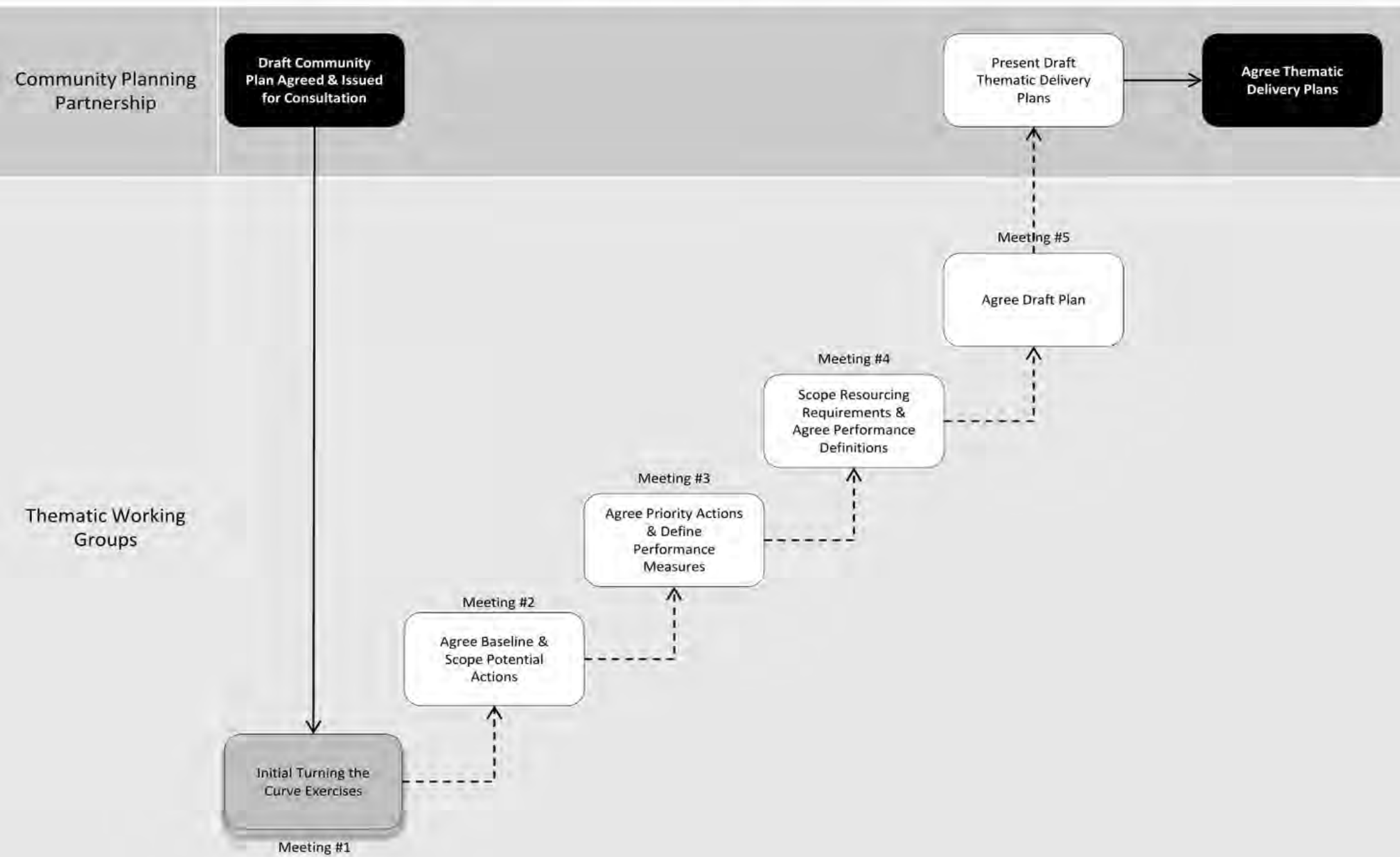
Recommended Changes: All people in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from a clean, quality and sustainable environment (p26- 28)

167

- **Recommendation 25:** Relates to the measures under the ‘Level of sustainable energy’ indicator.
- **Recommendations 26 - 28:** Is a proposed new indicator and the corresponding measures.
- **Recommendations 29- 31:** Concern the measures under ‘Level of quality living environment’ indicator.

Recommended Changes: All people in Newry, Mourne and Down live in respectful, safe and vibrant communities (p31- 34)

- **Recommendations 32- 35:** Relates to proposed changes to the measures within this outcome.
- **Recommendations 36 & 37:** Refers to proposed changes in the narrative text within the indicator descriptions.
- **Recommendations 38 & 39:** Concern the description and measures under the indicator ‘level of personal safety and crime rate’



Key Outputs:

Initial Turning the
Curve Exercises

Meeting #1

- **Completed late 2016**
- Partnership building
- Initial discussion around the indicator baseline, data needs, key partners & potential actions

Agree Baseline &
Scope Potential
Actions

Meeting #2

- Agree indicator baseline (i.e. confirm starting point)
- Scope potential strategic actions (identification of existing & possible new)
- Consider initial assignment of actions to Lead Partners

Agree Priority Actions
& Define
Performance
Measures

Meeting #3

- Prioritise & agree strategic actions
- Assign prioritised actions to Lead Partners
- Begin to define each of the assigned performance measures

Scope Resourcing
Requirements &
Agree Performance
Definitions

Meeting #4

- Scope the potential resourcing requirement of each action (i.e. use existing or additional resources required)
- Agree a common definition for each of the assigned performance measures
- Assign performance measures to Lead Partners (identify how performance information currently collected & what measures already used)

Agree Draft Plan

Meeting #5

- Agree final draft of Thematic Delivery Plan
- Present to CPP in June 2017

Report to:	Strategic Policy and resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Children and Young people's Strategy N Ireland
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Johnny Mc Bride Assistant Director Community Planning & Performance
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Johnny Mc Bride

Decisions required:	
1.0	<p>Purpose and Background:</p> <p>Newry, Mourne and Down District Council welcomes and supports a Children and Young People's Strategy for Northern Ireland and positively notes the current timing of the strategy within the context of the recent publication of the UN Committee's on the Rights of the Child and the statutory obligations on Children Services providers by the establishment of the Children's Services Co operation Act N Ireland 2015 and the implementation of Community Planning through Local Government, as presenting an unprecedented opportunity to join up the delivery of a policy and legislation relating to Children and Young People in N Ireland in a way that has immense potential to impact on the lives of Children and Young people in N Ireland and the realisation of their rights.</p> <p>Newry Mourne and Down District Council would urge that due consideration is given to the resource that is community planning within each local government locality and the regional local government community planning network as an important overarching strategic link and the recognized local vehicle for the delivery of the programme for Government.</p> <p>Newry, Mourne and Down District Council supports the eight high level outcomes identified in the strategy which are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young People are physically and mentally healthy • Children and Young People enjoy play and leisure • Children and Young People live in safety and stability • Children and Young People experience economic and environmental wellbeing • Children and Young People make a positive contribution to society • Children and Young People live in a society which respects their rights • Children and Young People live in a society in which equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted • Children and Young People

	<p>and is pleased to see synergy between these outcomes and the five high level outcomes within the draft Newry Mourne and Down Community Plan which are,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All people in Newry, Mourne and Down get a good start in life and fulfill their lifelong potential • All people in Newry, Mourne and Down enjoy good health and wellbeing • All people in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from prosperous communities • All people in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from a clean quality and sustainable environment • All people in Newry, Mourne and Down live in respectful safe and vibrant communities <p>Mourne and Down District Council strongly agrees with the proposed areas of where the greatest effort is required based on current evidence. However Newry, Mourne and Down Council was unable to agree or disagree with the proposed indicators, these suggested areas would serve more purpose as measures and we would question the validity of some of the information as the best tool to let us know how well we are meeting the aspirational outcomes needed to meet the aim of the Children and Young People's Strategy , ' To work together to improve the well-being of all children and young people in Northern Ireland - delivering positive long lasting outcomes.'</p> <p>Newry, Mourne and Down District Council welcomes this strategy and holds a positive hope that with the development of Community Planning and the adoption of outcomes based accountability, to locally deliver on the Programme for Government we can avoid hitting the targets and missing the point and really address the causes behind the causes that impact negatively on the lives of the Children and Young People in N Ireland.</p>
1.1	
2.0	<p>Key issues:</p> <p>Language around Indicators is not consistent with Outcomes based Accountability and would raise concern about what is used as an indication of progress towards the achievement of the 8 outcomes in the strategy.</p> <p>Community planning is not noted in the consultation as one of the new or existing structures to be used to utilise the opportunity to progress the Outcomes in the Children and Young People's Strategy and Newry Mourne and Down District Council would strongly suggest that this is amended.</p>

	<p>The eight outcomes in the strategy have a reasonable amount of synergy with the five high level outcomes in the Newry, Mourne and Down Community Plan but there is a need to explore the place of this strategy within the framework of the Community Plan in terms of structure and strategic links.</p> <p>The strategy does not acknowledge Community Planning as the vehicle for the local delivery of the programme for Government and this is a weakness of the strategic core of the strategy.</p>
2.1	
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	<p>Community Planning is included as a structure to utilise in meeting the progress of the indicators in the strategy</p> <p>The proposed indicators are reviewed in context of outcomes based accountability</p>
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	
6.0	Appendices
	1. Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Consultation response to the Children and Young people's Draft Strategy.

Children and Young People's Strategy

Consultation Questionnaire

This questionnaire aims to provide you with an opportunity to comment on the development of the new Children and Young People's Strategy. It has intended that through this document you will have an opportunity to put forward your views to help inform this Strategy. **This questionnaire should be completed in association with the consultation document** available on the Department of Education website.

Copies of the consultation document and the response form can be downloaded from the Department's website at https://www.education-ni.gov.uk/consultations/children_and_youngpeoples_strategy_2017_2027

Comments on the Strategy can be made online at the DE website, sent by email or posted to the address below. The deadline for responses is **5.00 pm on Monday 27 February 2017**.

By email: cyps.consultation@education-ni.gov.uk

By writing to: Children and Young People's Strategy Team
Room 6.14
Department of Education
Rathgael House
43 Balloo Road
Rathgill
BANGOR BT19 7PR

Please note that all responses will be treated as public, and may be published on the Department of Education website. If you do not want your response to be used in this way, or if you prefer for it to be used anonymously, please indicate this when responding (see Statement of Confidentiality and Access to Information at the end of this questionnaire).

About You

I am responding...

- ☐ As an individual
- ☒ On behalf of an organisation

Details of Organisation

Your name	Johnny Mc Bride Community Planning and performance Assistant Director
Organisation name	Newry, Mourne and Down District Council
Organisation address	Downshire Civic Centre Downshire estate, Ardglass Road Downpatrick BT30 6GQ

The Proposed Aim of the Strategy

The proposed Aim of the Executive's Children and Young People's Strategy is:

*"To work together to improve the well-being of all children and young people
in Northern Ireland - delivering positive long-lasting outcomes."*

Please tell us to what extent you agree with the Aim as outlined above?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comments below you have relating to the aim:

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council would support the UN Committee recommendation to, 'develop regular and systematic links between policy areas of high relevance to the social inclusion of children and strengthen synergies between key players particularly in the fields of education employment, health, equality and children's rights.' Therefore we agree that the aim of the Executive's Children's and Young People's strategy is robust and and we strongly agree with the aim.

Proposed Key Principles

The consultation document proposes key principles that the Strategy and its delivery will be guided by. These key principles are listed below:

- Participation
- Partnership
- Co-design
- Evidence-informed
- Focused on early intervention
- Age-appropriate actions
- Rights-based
- Subject to review

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the key principles:

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comments you may have relating to the key principles, including details of any you would add, change or remove:

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council strongly agree with the key principles of the strategy.

Participation
Partnership
Co-design
Evidence-informed
Focused on early intervention
Age-appropriate actions
Rights-based
Subject to review

Proposed New Structures

The consultation document proposes that new structures will be established, and existing structures utilised, to oversee the delivery of the Strategy. These structures are:

- Ministerial led Sub-Committee for Children and Young People
- Children and Young People's Strategy Group
- Stakeholder forum
- Children and Young People's Strategy Partnership (CYPSP)
- Ongoing engagement with children and young people
- Ongoing engagement with parents and guardians
- Accessing relevant research from academia

Please indicate to what extent you agree with the proposed structures:

☐ Strongly Agree
 ☐ Agree
 ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comments you may have relating to the structures:

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council supports the Children's and Young People's strategy's intention to utilise new and existing structures to deliver on the strategy but is disappointed that Community Planning is not specifically named in the current proposed list.

Community Planning is the vehicle for local delivery of the Programme for Government. For this reason Newry, Mourne and Down District Council would strongly recommend that the Community Planning structure is utilised to support the delivery of the Children and Young Peoples Strategy and contributing to the delivery of the outcomes for the Programme for Government.

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council has a clear commitment to the Community Plan as the overarching framework for collaboration with clear links to partners' strategic plans meaning that partners' resources for the Newry Mourne and Down area will be focused on achieving together the shared vision of the District which is,

"Newry, Mourne and Down is a place with strong safe and vibrant communities where everyone has a good quality of life and access to opportunities, choices and high quality services which are sustainable, accessible and meet people's needs."

Proposed Outcomes to Improve Well-being

To improve well-being, the consultation document outlines 8 proposed outcomes we want for our children and young people, these are:

- Children and young people are physically and mentally healthy.
- Children and young people enjoy play and leisure.
- Children and young people learn and achieve.
- Children and young people live in safety and stability.
- Children and young people experience economic and environmental well-being.
- Children and young people make a positive contribution to society.
- Children and young people live in a society which respects their rights.
- Children and young people live in a society in which equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted.

For each outcome, you are asked to consider the following:

- Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?
- How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HEALTHY

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'physically and mentally healthy' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Infants:** By establishing good health habits in the home from an early age the foundations for achieving this outcome will be established.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



2. **Children and young people with mental health problems:** Concerns relate to depression and anxiety, eating disorders, drug and alcohol related problems and increased levels of self-harm.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

3. **Children and young people with a disability and/or complex health needs, including life limiting conditions:** We must ensure that disabilities are not a barrier to the realisation of this or other outcomes for these children and young people.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

4. **Children and young people living in areas of deprivation:** Health outcomes for our children and young people can be significantly affected by where they live and whether their family experiences poverty.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HEALTHY

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'physically and mentally healthy' outcome are outlined below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Childhood obesity:** Percentage of Primary 1/Year 8 children who are obese - including breakdown by deprivation quintiles to examine the impact of deprivation.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree
 ☐ Agree
 ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

2. **Low birth weight:** The proportion of babies born at a low birth weight.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

3. **Mental health and emotional well-being:** Percentage of children and young people with GHQ12 scores less than or equal to 4 - signifying possible mental health problem (GHQ12 is a screening device for identifying minor psychiatric disorders).

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the 'physically and mentally healthy' outcome:

OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ENJOY PLAY AND LEISURE

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'enjoy play and leisure' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Early Years:** Play and leisure needs to be encouraged and supported from birth.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



2. **Children and young people with a disability:** Children with a disability, and their families, require additional support for play and leisure activities.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

3. **Children and young people in poverty:** Children from less affluent backgrounds are much less likely to participate in structured play, cultural or arts-based activities

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

4. **Young People:** It is important that teenagers are given the freedom, time and space to enjoy self-directed play and leisure time.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ENJOY PLAY AND LEISURE

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicator identified for the 'enjoy play and leisure' outcome is outlined below. It is intended that additional indicators will be identified through the Data Development Agenda. Please tell us to what extent you agree with the indicator:

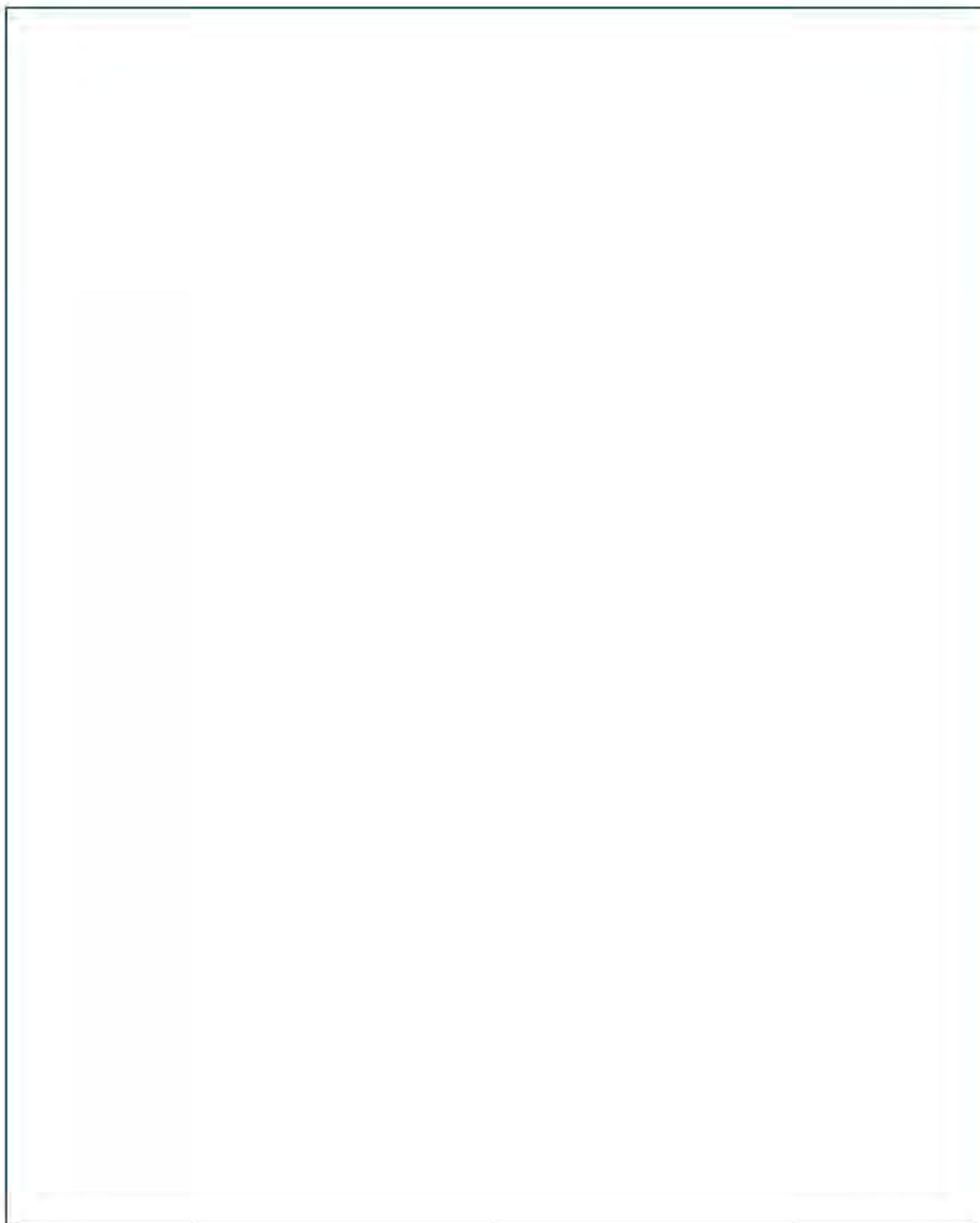
Enjoyment of Play and Leisure: The enjoyment experienced by children and young people as they play in their homes, their communities, their schools and their local play facilities.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the 'enjoy play and leisure' outcome:





OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LEARN AND ACHIEVE

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'learn and achieve' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Pupils entitled to free school meals:** It is important that our most disadvantaged learners are given particular focus and evidence clearly demonstrates that social disadvantage has the greatest single impact on attainment.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree
 ☐ Agree
 ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

2. **Children and young people with Special Educational Needs (SEN):** Work needs to continue to ensure that all pupils with learning difficulties receive a high quality education and fulfil their potential.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

3. **Care experienced children and young people:** Children and young people leaving care are at a greater risk of not transitioning to employment, education or training. It is important that they are supported during their education and as they transition out of education and out of care, to ensure they experience positive outcomes.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



4. **Newcomer, Traveller and Roma children and young people:** There is a clear and demonstrable attainment gap for children and young people who are newcomers to Northern Ireland, from the Traveller or Roma communities.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

5. **Children and young people in custody:** These young people should receive education provision to the same standards, under the same legal basis, as any other young person.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LEARN AND ACHIEVE

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'learn and achieve' outcome are outlined below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Child Development:** Percentage of children who are at the appropriate stage of development in their immediate pre-school year.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



2. **Educational Attainment:** Percentage of school leavers achieving level 2 qualifications ~ five+ GCSEs at A*-C or equivalent, including GCSE English and Maths (including equivalent level 2 qualifications eg BTEC level 2 certificates/diplomas).

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

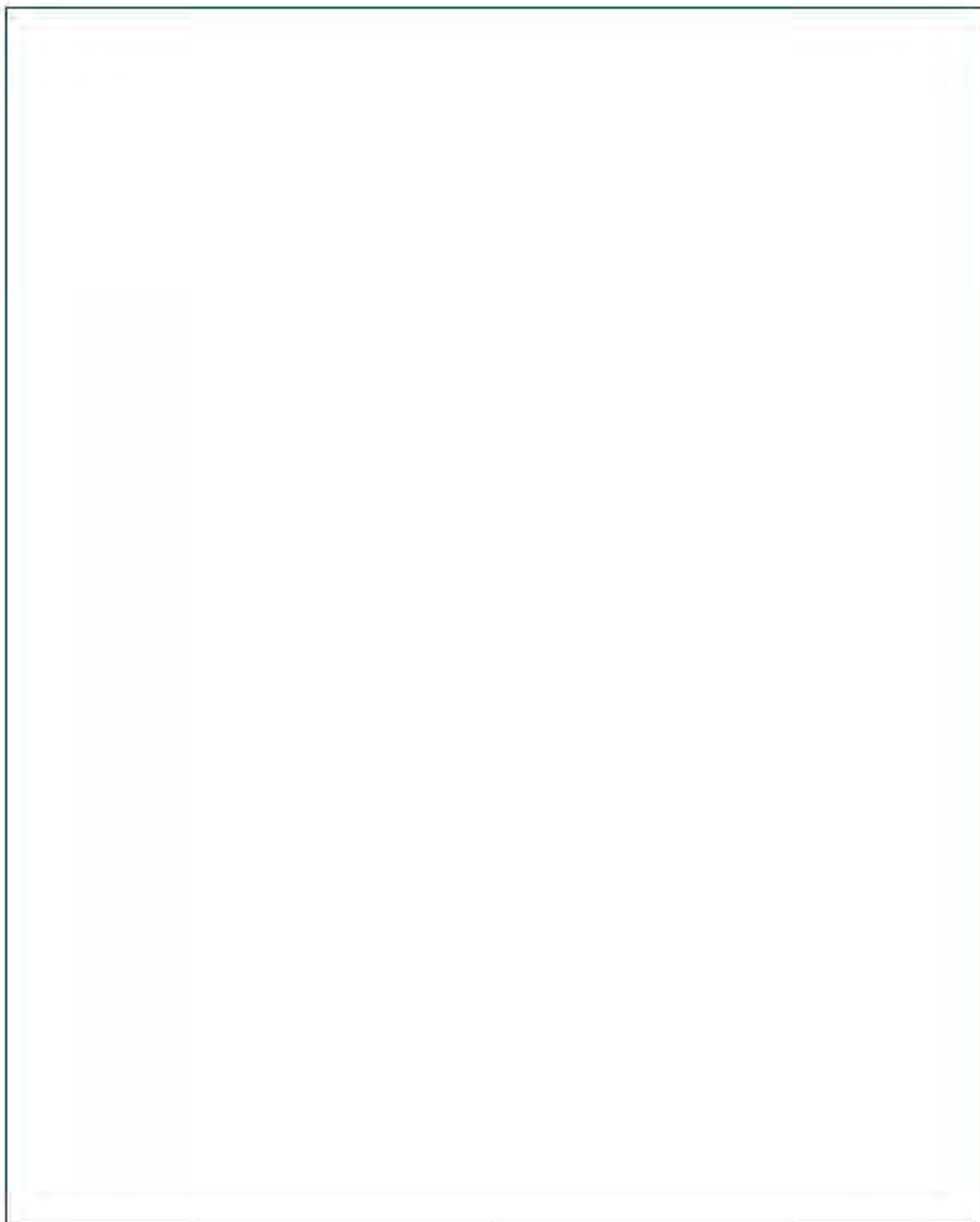
3. **Educational Inequality:** Gap between percentage of non-FSME (Free School Meal Entitled) school leavers and percentage of FSME school leavers achieving level 2 qualifications ~ five+ GCSEs at A*-C or equivalent, including GCSE English and Maths (including equivalent level 2 qualifications eg BTEC level 2 certificates/diplomas).

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☒ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the ‘learn and achieve’ outcome:





OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LIVE IN SAFETY AND STABILITY

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'live in safety and stability' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Youth homelessness:** A young person cannot feel safe or live with any stability if they do not have a place they can call home.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

2. **Looked After Children:** Looked after children may have experienced living conditions which are unsafe and unstable – leading to them leaving their family home and living in care. Therefore, it is important that whilst in care they are given the safety and stability which they were previously denied.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

3. **Internet Safety:** Children and young people, and their parents, should be supported to develop the skills and knowledge necessary to stay safe online and on how to respond when subject to online abuse.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



4. **Children and young people under the threat of paramilitary intimidation:** This was raised consistently during co-design as an area of concern for young people – paramilitary intimidation can lead to feelings of instability and insecurity, causing the young person distress and leaving them isolated from family, friends and community.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

5. **Children experiencing neglect or domestic violence:** Neglect or domestic violence can affect any child and/or young person. The impact of such abuse on children and young people can be significant and longstanding.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

6. **Children and young people in contact with the youth justice system:** We must work to ensure that children and young people who come into contact with the youth justice system – including the children of prisoners – are not destined to have poorer life chances.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

7. **Family Breakdown:** Children and young people have a right to preserve their family relations and a right to maintain direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, if that is in their best interests. We must ensure that those rights are respected and help parents to work through their difficulties in a way that does not cause additional stress and harm.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LIVE IN SAFETY AND STABILITY

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'live in safety and stability' outcome are outlined below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Youth homelessness:** Number of 16/17 year olds presenting as homeless.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree
 ☐ Agree
 ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

2. **First time entrants into the criminal justice system:** Number of first time entrants into the criminal justice system.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

3. **Victims of crime:** Number of young people who are victims of crime.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



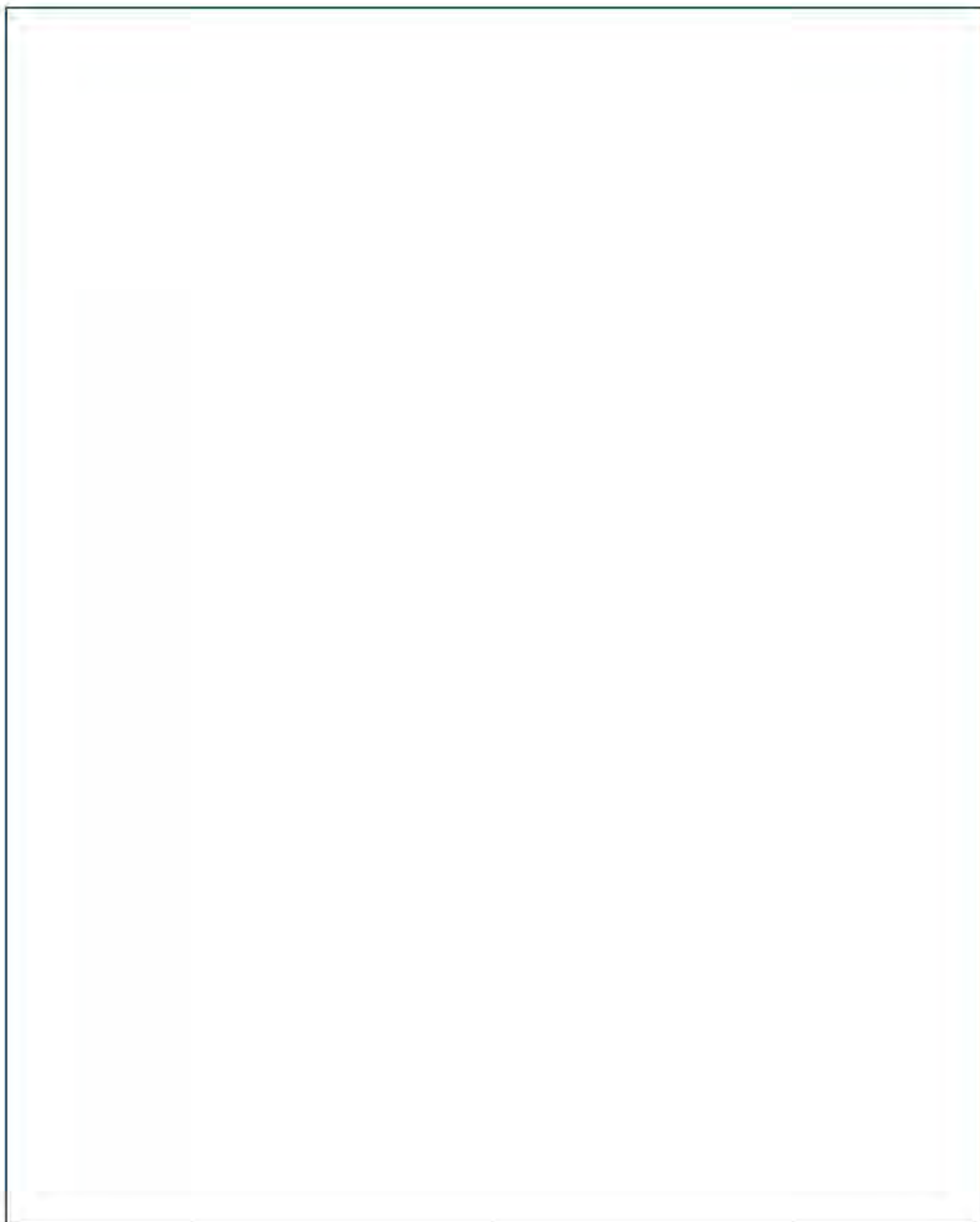
4. **Child contact order:** Number of repeat applications made.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the ‘live in safety and stability’ outcome:





OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE EXPERIENCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL WELL-BEING

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'economic and environmental well-being' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Families experiencing poverty:** By helping families living in poverty, children and young people affected can experience a range of better outcomes.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

2. **Children and young people in need of education, employment or training:** Children and young people should have opportunities to develop appropriate skills so they can become economically active, find a gainful employment and avoid poverty.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

3. **Rural young people:** Children and young people living in rural areas often face additional challenges in the area of economic well-being. There may be fewer employment opportunities and they may have to travel further to access education, training or employment.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE EXPERIENCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL WELL-BEING

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'experience economic and environmental well-being' outcome are outline below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Child Poverty:** Percentage of children living in absolute poverty before housing costs.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

2. **Number of young people not in education, employment or training:** Number of 16-24 year olds not in education, employment or training.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the 'experience economic and environmental well-being' outcome:

OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'positive contribution to society' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

- Youth Work (youth organisations and groups):** Youth work (through youth organisations and groups) seeks to enable every young person to achieve their full potential, and to particularly support young people who may have experienced challenges in their early life. It is essential that the Strategy can be flexible and accommodate vulnerable young people in the 18-25 age bracket (aligning with the Priorities for Youth).

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



2. **“Seldom heard voices” of young people:** Participation should be for all children and young people and mechanisms should be put in place to facilitate and actively seek out the voice of young people who are seldom heard.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree*
☐ *Agree*
☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree*
☐ *Disagree*
☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE MAKE A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'positive contribution to society' outcome are outline below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Participation:** Frequency of participation in voluntary and community work.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



2. **Self-efficacy:** Measure the confidence and capability of young people through self-efficacy.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the 'make a positive contribution to society' outcome:





OUTCOME: LIVE IN A SOCIETY WHICH RESPECT THEIR RIGHTS

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'live in a society which respects their rights' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Children acting as carers:** Children acting as carers are at risk of missing out on their childhood.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☐ Strongly Agree
 ☒ Agree
 ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree
 ☐ Disagree
 ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

2. **Children and young people who suffer from racism:** Children and young people can find themselves subject to direct or indirect discrimination or racism. It is important that these children and young people are aware of their rights and what support they are entitled to – they require extra protection to prevent negative experiences resulting in negative outcomes.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

3. **Children and young people who are Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB):** Lesbian, gay or bisexual young people feel that their rights and awareness or their issues are largely ignored in their education, communities and wider society.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



4. **Children and young people who identify as Transgender:** Services need to be flexible in dealing with children and young people who identify as transgender and ensure they do not face discrimination, of any sort, based on their identity.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

5. **Children and young people who speak a different language:** Where possible, services should be provided in a range of languages to cater for all children and young people.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

6. **Children and young people who seek to practice their faith:** Children and young people who seek to live out their faith in daily life are at risk of not having their fundamental rights respected. This also applies to those children and young people who have no faith and who class themselves as atheist or humanist.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



OUTCOME: LIVE IN A SOCIETY WHICH RESPECT THEIR RIGHTS

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'live in a society which respects their rights' outcome are outline below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Understanding of the UNCRC:** Percentage of young people who have heard of the UNCRC and percentage of adults who have heard of the UNCRC.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

2. **Respect for views:** Percentage of young people who feel they have a chance to give their views about the issues that affect them.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

3. **Negative stereotyping:** Percentage of young people who feel the media represents young people fairly.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the 'live in a society which respects their rights' outcome:

OUTCOME: LIVE IN A SOCIETY IN WHICH EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD RELATIONS ARE PROMOTED

Based on evidence, where is the greatest effort needed?

Within the 'live in a society in which equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted' outcome, the areas below have been identified as requiring the greatest effort. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each.

1. **Children and young people most likely to experience inequality (S75):** Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 lists groups of people that require equality of opportunity. These groups include children and young people. Children and young people with different religious beliefs, political opinions, racial group, sexual orientation, gender, disability etc should all be treated fairly and equally. In addition, children and young people should not feel they are treated unfairly due to their age and negative perceptions of young people should be tackled.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☐ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:



2. **Children and young people living in interface areas:** Children and young people who experience the legacy of the conflict more keenly and who live in communities with more entrenched attitudes, need greater support to realise the outcome of improved attitudes.

Please tell us to what extent you agree that this area is one where the greatest effort is required?

☒ *Strongly Agree* ☐ *Agree* ☐ *Neither Agree nor Disagree* ☐ *Disagree* ☐ *Strongly Disagree*

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed area:

OUTCOME: LIVE IN A SOCIETY IN WHICH EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND GOOD RELATIONS ARE PROMOTED

How do we know if we are achieving the outcome? (Proposed Indicators)

Based on the issues identified and the data currently available, the proposed headline indicators identified for the 'live in a society which equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted' outcome are outline below. Please tell us to what extent you agree with each indicator:

1. **Attitudes towards others:** Percentage who are favourable towards Catholics, Protestants and Minority Ethnic Groups.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:



2. **Engagement between young people of different community backgrounds:** Percentage of young people who regularly socialise or play sport with people from a different religious community.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

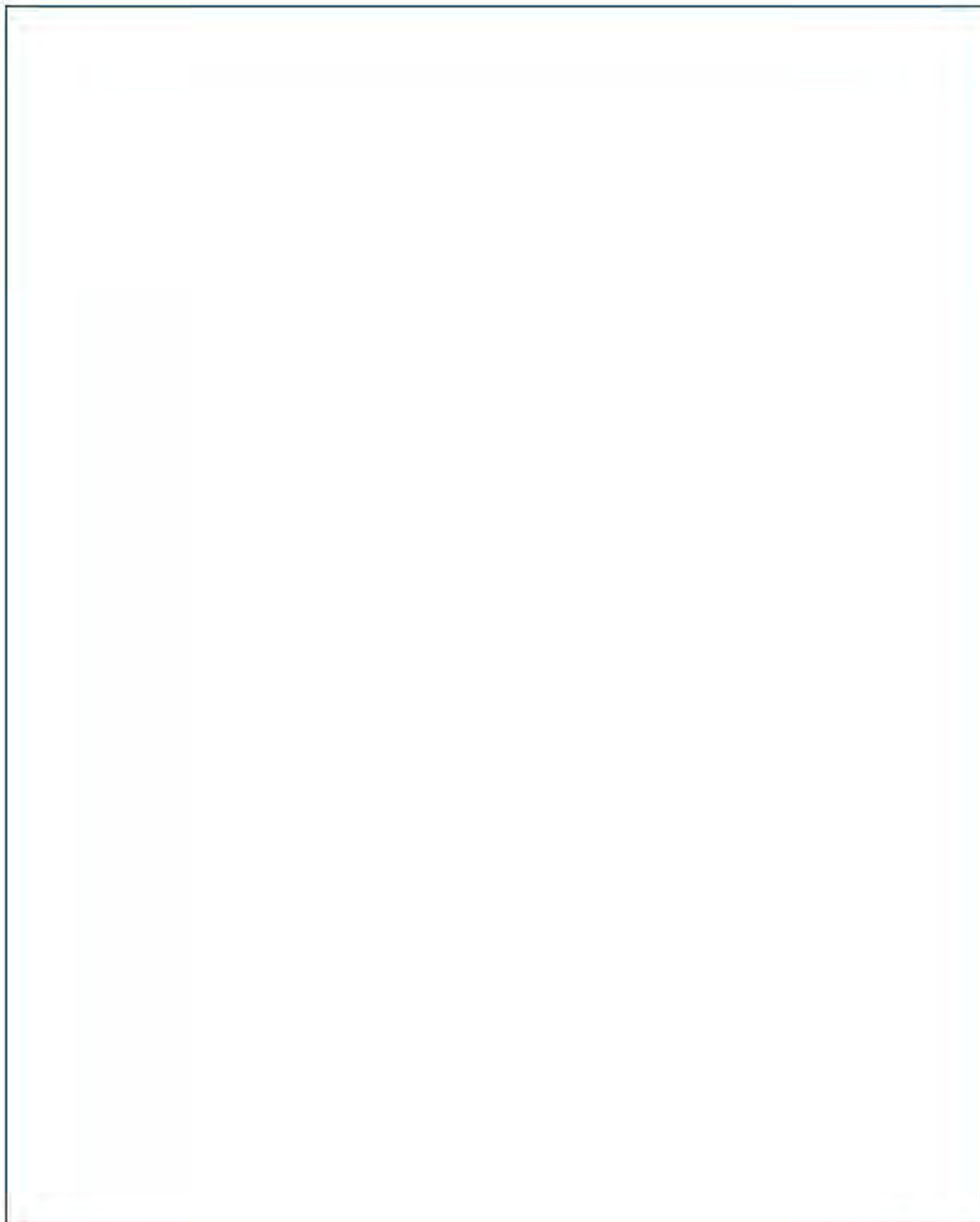
3. **Shared spaces:** Percentage of young people who think that leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their area are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics.

Please tell us to what extent you agree with this headline indicator?

☐ Strongly Agree ☐ Agree ☒ Neither Agree nor Disagree ☐ Disagree ☐ Strongly Disagree

Please provide any comment you may have relating to the above proposed indicator:

Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the ‘live in a society in which equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted’ outcome:



Additional Comments

Please provide any other comments you have in relation to the Children and Young People's Strategy:

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council welcomes and supports a Children and Young People's Strategy for Northern Ireland and positively notes the current timing of the strategy within the context of the recent publication of the UN Committee's on the Rights of the Child and the statutory obligations on Children Services providers by the establishment of the Children's Services Co operation Act N Ireland 2015 and the implementation of Community Planning through Local Government, as presenting an unprecedented opportunity to join up the delivery of a policy and legislation relating to Children and Young People in N Ireland in a way that has immense potential to impact on the lives of Children and Young people in N Ireland and the realisation of their rights.

Newry Mourne and Down District Council would urge that due consideration is given to the resource that is community planning within each local government locality and the regional local government community planning network as an important overarching strategic link and the recognized local vehicle for the delivery of the programme for Government.

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council supports the eight outcomes identified in the strategy and is pleased to see synergy between these outcomes and the five high level outcomes within the draft Newry Mourne and Down Community Plan which are,

- All people in Newry, Mourne and Down get a good start in life and fulfill their lifelong potential
- All people in Newry, Mourne and Down enjoy good health and wellbeing
- All people in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from prosperous communities
- All people in Newry, Mourne and Down benefit from a clean quality and sustainable environment
- All people in Newry, Mourne and Down lie in respectful safe and vibrant communities

We are confident that these outcomes link directly to the programme for Government and take into account the focus of all eight outcomes outlined in the Children and Young People's Strategy. Newry, Mourne and Down District Council strongly agrees with the proposed areas of where the greatest effort is required based on current evidence. However Newry, Mourne and Down Council was unable to agree or disagree with the proposed indicators; these suggested areas would serve more purpose as measures and we would question the validity of some of the information as the best tool to let us know how well we are meeting the aspirational outcomes needed to meet the aim of the Children and Young People's Strategy , ' To work together to improve the well-being of all children and young people in Northern Ireland - delivering positive long lasting outcomes.'

Newry Mourne and Down District Council is aware that poverty and disadvantage blights children's chances and lessens their opportunities to fulfil their potential, factors of this include,

- high levels of worklessness
- economic inactivity
- the nature of jobs available
- pay levels
- number of homes with multiple dependents and only one wage earner
- lack of affordable childcare
- poor educational attainment and inter related impacts on health and development
- mental health
- disability
- parenting issues

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council is resolute that it is not enough to measure the level of child poverty, the need is to identify and address the underlying causes, Newry, Mourne and Down District Council supports Community Planning as the vehicle to collate the focus of multiple agencies in a

IF YOU ARE RESPONDING AS AN INDIVIDUAL

1. Your Details:

Name

Address

City/Town

Postcode

Email Address

Phone Number

2. Are you.....?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

3. What is your age?

- ☐ 0-15
- ☐ 16-19
- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25-34
- ☐ 35-49
- ☐ 50-64
- ☐ 65+

4. Are you.....?

- ☐ Single, that is never married
- ☐ Married and living with husband/wife
- ☐ Living as married with a partner
- ☐ Married and separated from husband/wife
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Civil Partner in a legally recognised Civil Partnership and living with civil partner
- ☐ In Civil Partnership - separated
- ☐ In Civil Partnership - legally dissolved
- ☐ In Civil Partnership - partner since died
- ☐ Other (*please specify*)

5. Are you.....?

- ☐ Heterosexual
 - ☐ Bisexual
 - ☐ Gay
 - ☐ Lesbian
 - ☐ Other *(please specify)*
-

6. What is your country of birth?

- ☐ Northern Ireland
 - ☐ England
 - ☐ Wales
 - ☐ Scotland
 - ☐ Republic of Ireland
 - ☐ Elsewhere *(please write the name of the country)*
-

7. What is your ethnicity?

- ☐ White
 - ☐ Chinese
 - ☐ Irish Traveller
 - ☐ Indian
 - ☐ Pakistani
 - ☐ Bangladeshi
 - ☐ Black Caribbean
 - ☐ Black African
 - ☐ Black Other
 - ☐ Other *(please specify)*
-

8. What is your religion?

- ☐ No religion
 - ☐ Catholic
 - ☐ Presbyterian
 - ☐ Church of Ireland
 - ☐ Methodist
 - ☐ Baptist
 - ☐ Free Presbyterian
 - ☐ Brethren
 - ☐ Protestant - not specified
 - ☐ Christian - not specified
 - ☐ Buddhist
 - ☐ Hindu
 - ☐ Jewish
 - ☐ Muslim
 - ☐ Sikh
 - ☐ Any other religion *(please specify)*
-

9. Do you have any dependants in your care

(Please select all that apply)

- ☐ Child/Children
 - ☐ Elderly Relative
 - ☐ Sick or Infirm Relative
 - ☐ Disabled Relative
 - ☐ None
 - ☐ Other *(please specify)*
-

10. **The Equality Act (2010)** defines disability as a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' (more than 12 months) negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activities. Under this definition, do you consider yourself to have a disability?

☐ Yes

☐ No

EQUALITY IMPACT

Any strategy is likely to have impacts beyond the specific areas and issues it may be targeting. We would welcome views on how delivering a Children and Young People’s Strategy may affect other groups in society.

Please describe any effect you think the delivery of a Children and Young People’s Strategy may have on the nine groups contained within Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act.

	Strongly Positive	Mainly Positive No Effect	Mainly Negative	Strongly Negative
Religious beliefs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Racial groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sexual orientation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Persons with a disability and persons without	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Persons with dependants and persons without	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide further detail as to why you feel the Strategy will have negative/positive effects.

Confidentiality and Access to Information Legislation

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with access to information legislation: these are chiefly the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA), the Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, under the FOIA, there is a statutory Code of Practice (section 45) with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this, it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information, we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department of Education.

For further information about confidentiality of responses please contact the Information Commissioner's Office on 028 9026 9380 or email ni@ico.gsi.gov.uk (or see their [website](#)).

Please tick the box below if you wish your response to be treated as anonymous.

☐ *I want my response to be treated as anonymous*

Thank You

That completes the survey - thank you for your valuable input into this consultation.

Item:**Report to:** Strategy, Policy & Resources Committee**Subject:** Consultation on the Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) Regional Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy and Procedures for Northern Ireland**Date:** 16 February 2017**Reporting Officer:** Dorinnia Carville, Director Corporate Services**Contact Officer:** Catrina Miskelly, Assistant Director Corporate Services (Human Resources)**Decisions Required**

Members are asked to note the contents of the report, and approve the submission of responses to the consultation as drafted in the attached response questionnaires.

1.0 Purpose & Background

- 1.1 The Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) is consulting on Regional Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy and Procedures for Northern Ireland.

2.0 Key Issues

- 2.1 1. The SBNI has included three elements as part of its consultation process:

The Policy and Procedures which are grouped under five Sections:

- Section 1 Core Procedures
- Section 2 Safeguarding Practice Guidance
- Section 3 Individuals who pose a Risk to Children/Young People
- Section 4 Roles and Responsibilities of the SBNI
- Section 5 Protocols

2. The Equality and Human Rights Screening

3. The Rural Impact Assessment Screening

- 2.2 There are also two questionnaires requested for completion:

1. Comments on the content of the Regional Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy and Procedures
2. Equality Implications, Human Rights Screening and Rural Impact Assessment Screening

- 2.3 Details regarding the consultation can be located at:

<http://www.safeguardingni.org/policies-and-procedure-committee>

3.0 Recommendations

- 3.1 It is recommended that the questionnaires included with this report are approved for submission to SBNI.

4.0 Resource Implications

- 4.1 This Council has already approved a part-time 'Safeguarding Coordinator' in the structures. Following having trawled for this role unsuccessfully across local government, the post was advertised on a full-time basis, to be shared between Newry, Mourne and Down District Council and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Council; initially on a trial basis for a period of up to 12 months.

5.0 Equality and good relations implications

None

6.0 Appendices

- Feedback Questionnaire on Regional Policy and Procedures and Equality Screening

QUESTIONNAIRES

Responses can be sent by email or letter and should be sent to:

Email: Michael.O'Hare@hscni.net

Written: The Beeches, HSC Leadership Centre,
12 Hampton Manor Drive,
Belfast, BT7 3EN

Telephone: 02890690418

Responses must be received no later than **6th March 2017**

I am responding: as an individual ☐
 on behalf of an organisation ☒

Name: Catrina Miskelly

Job Title: Assistant Director Corporate Services

Organisation: Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Address: Oifig Dhún Pádraig

Downpatrick Office

Downshire Civic Centre

Downshire Estate, Ardglass Road

Downpatrick BT30 6GQ

0300 013 223

Tel: catrina.miskelly@nmandd.org

Email:

EQUALITY, HUMAN RIGHTS AND RURAL IMPLICATIONS

The Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) has considered the equality, human rights and rural issues associated with the Regional Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy and Procedures. The screening documentation is also included as part of this consultation. These documents can be made available in alternative formats if requested.

Equality screening template on SBNI Regional Policy and Procedures

EQUALITY SCREENING SECTION

a) Do you have any comments on the issues identified in the screening template under 2.2 (the equality profile of those affected by the policy) and 2.3 (the needs of different equality groupings in relation to the policy)? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments for section 2.2, please specify below:

Detailed statistics have been used throughout the document to address the potential issues.

If you have comments or amendments for section 2.3, please specify below:

Detailed information in relation to the needs of children/young people with a disability must be made available to all those who will or may come in contact with children/young people who have or may have one or more disability to help them assess if there may be a disability, as well as receiving training to be competent in identifying or dealing with an identified disability.

Detailed information in relation to the needs of children/young people or their parents/carers that have a language barrier/communication barrier must be made available to all those who may come in contact with children/young people and their parents/carers to ensure information or support is available in a language or format that is suitable in a timely manner to ensure issues are identified and dealt with without delay.

Agree that detailed information on parent's disabilities and mental health issues must be collected and made available.

Arrangements to collect data on religious belief in relation to all associated family members to be included in revised UNOCINI form.

UNOCINI form requires to be revised to include same sex partnerships/civil partnerships or civil marriages.

It is essential that all relevant information is made available for all professional judgements to be taken and also in the planning of all meetings.

Alternative arrangements should be considered in the planning of all meetings and

visits to prevent delay in dealing with potential issues. Anticipating needs is vital to prevent delays or opportunities to be missed.

b) Can you identify any further equality issues? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

c) Do you think that the actions we are taking to address the equality issues (see 2.5) will be sufficient? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Yes – the need for the revision of the UNOCINI form is essential to capture relevant information, but outside the remit of the SBNI.

It is essential to have arrangements in place to have translators and signers available at short notice to prevent any delay in service provision.

Information available in easy read or alternative languages or other appropriate formats should be available and not requested for production only when the need arises. Specific information will be appropriate to be requested at short notice.

d) Do you have any suggestions for further actions to address the equality issues? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

It is essential that each individuals (children/young people/carers/parents/family) Section 75 identity and any specific needs are considered throughout the process.

Relevant information must be available in alternative formats and languages and made available to users as soon as a need is identified.

e) Do you agree with the screening decision (see 3)? YES/NO

If not please explain and provide relevant supporting evidence.

f) Do you have any suggestions to further promote equality of opportunity for any of the nine equality groups? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

It is essential that positive action measures are taken to have a range of formats and languages available with information including easy read, audio, signed dvd etc.

Where interpreter/translators are required and made available there should be an introduction period for users to become acquainted before the interview/case conference commences

Human Rights screening template on SBNI Regional Policy and Procedures

HUMAN RIGHTS SCREENING SECTION

a) Do you have any comments on the issues identified in the human rights screening template under section 5? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Regulatory Impact and Rural Proofing Screening Assessments on Regional Policy and Procedures

RURAL IMPACT SCREENING SECTION

a) Do you have any comments or suggestions on the screening template? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

The use of e platforms should reduce costs of producing information and ensure timey distribution of training and other information. Evidence of learning and receipt of information must be confirmed.

e) Do you agree with the screening decision? **YES/NO**

If not please explain and provide relevant supporting evidence.

Feedback Questionnaire on Regional Policy and Procedures

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SECTION 1: CORE PROCEDURES

Are you content with the policy and procedure **Communicating effectively with Children/Young People Who Have Specific Communication Needs** where abuse and or neglect is a presenting concern? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Guidance to Ensure The Voice of The Child/Young Person is Heard?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

N/A to responsibility of Local Councils

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Responding to Abuse and Neglect?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content the policy and procedure on **Referrals?** **YES/NO**

If you have any further comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Assessment?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

However, the UNOCINI form requires to be revised to ensure all relevant data, including Section 75 categories are collated in relation to the individual and those directly involved, where relevant.

It should also be noted that Councils contribute relevant information into the UNOCINI and do not complete them as they have limited information.

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Child Protection Enquiries](#) YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

N/A to Council responsibility

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Child Protection Case Conferences](#)? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

N/A to Council responsibility

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [The Child Protection Register](#)? YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Medical Assessment of Alleged or Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect](#)?

YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Local Councils have limited responsibility

SECTION 2: SAFEGUARDING PRACTICE GUIDANCE

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Abuse Linked to Faith or Belief](#)? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Bullying](#)? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Children Living Away from Home](#)? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Children Affected by Gang Activity or Serious Youth Violence](#)? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on [Children from Abroad](#)? **YES/NO**

If comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Trafficked Children?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Children/Young People Missing from Home and Care?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Children of Parents Who Misuse Substances?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Children/Young People of Parents with Learning Difficulties?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Children/Young People of Parents with Mental Health Problems?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Children/Young People who have a Disability?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Domestic Violence and/or Sexual Violence and Abuse?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **E-Safety: Children Exposed to Abuse through the Digital Media?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Fabricated or Induced Illness?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Female Genital Mutilation?** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Forced Marriage?** YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Honour-Based Violence?** YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Neglect?** YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Safeguarding Children and Young People against Radicalisation, Paramilitarism and Violent Extremism?** YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Self-Harm and Suicidal Behaviour?** YES/NO

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Children who Display Harmful Sexual Behaviour or Developmentally Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour**? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

SECTION 3: Individuals who Pose a Risk to Children/Young People

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Management and Use of Information Concerning Known and Suspected Offenders Against Children/Young People**? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

SECTION 4: ROLES AND REPOSNSIBILITIES OF THE SBNI

Are you content with the policy and procedure on **Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland (SBNI) - Role and Function** **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Comprehensive and provides clarity

Are you content with policy and procedure on **Agency Roles and Responsibilities**? **YES/NO**

If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

The SBNI should be less bureaucratic and focus more on outcomes than outputs and ensure these meet the needs of practitioners and service users.
Comments on the Health and Social Care Board require to be reviewed as this body is under consideration to be abolished.

SECTION 5: PROTOCOLS

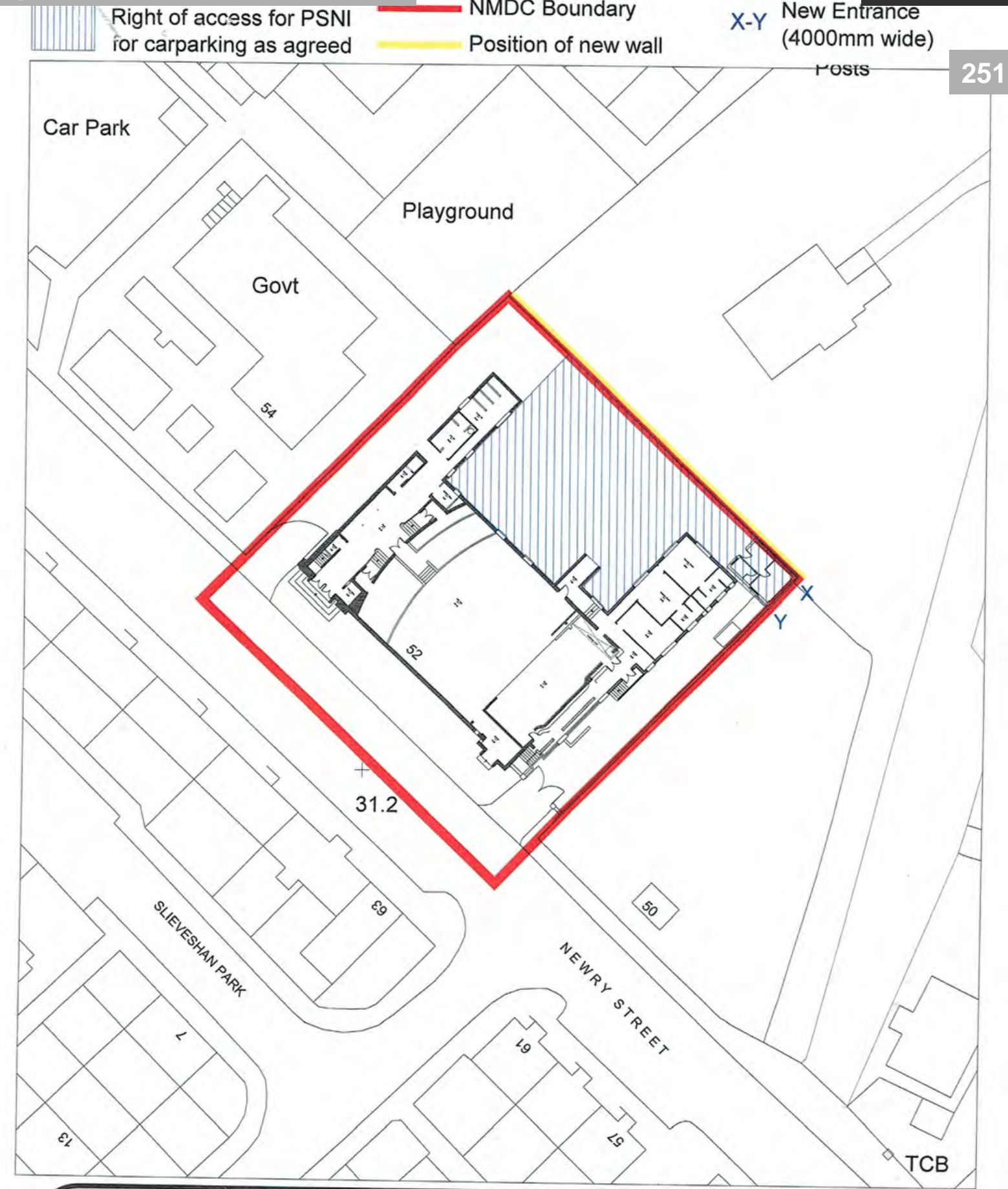
Are you content with **The Pre-mobile Babies Protocol**? **YES/NO**


If you have comments or amendments please specify below:

Not applicable to Council responsibility

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee Meeting
Date of Meeting:	16 February 2017
Subject:	Kilkeel Town Hall/Former Cinema
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Eddy Curtis, Director of SPP
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Briege Magill, Administration Manager

Decisions required:	
To consider recommendations outlined in 3.1 and agree a way forward.	
1.0	Purpose and Background:
1.1	<p>The subject premises, consisting of a yard and Grade B2 listed building, shown outlined in red on the map attached at Appendix 1 previously served as Kilkeel's Town Hall and, until 2007, were leased to a cinema operator.</p> <p>The premises were not in use from 2007 until 2013, when the Northern Ireland Policing Board, on behalf of the PSNI, entered into a Lease of the premises from Council. The Lease expired on 30 April 2016, however, the PSNI has continued to occupy the premises and adhere to the conditions of the Lease.</p>
2.0	Key issues:
2.1	<p>The Policing Board has confirmed that they are no longer interested in extending the lease of the former cinema/Town Hall, in Kilkeel.</p> <p>PSNI to reinstate/ decommission the works they did to meet the Council's requirements and will continue to pay the rental until all works are resolved.</p> <p>A PSNI representative met with a NMDDC representative on site to agree extent of works required. The agreed works are outlined in the attached report.</p>
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	To approve the works outlined in the report attached to allow the premises to be returned to the Council.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
6.1	Appendix 1: Map of Premises
6.2	Appendix 2: Report on remedial works



 NEWRY AND MOURNE DISTRICT COUNCIL	Building: Kilkeel Town Hall	Council ref no.: CP11	Drawing Title: ROW Map	
	Drawing no. NM123-B-1-01	Scale: 1:500	Drawn by: CÓM	Date: 27.09.11

KILKEEL SITE INSPECTION

16th January 2017

252



Cover from view fencing around the cinema perimeter to be left in place.

Light fittings and cable tray with the cabling to the light fittings to be left in place.

The mains supply to this lighting to be locally disconnected within the cinema boundary to enable the Council to reconnect the power from their own supply if thought necessary.



CCTV camera fittings and brackets to be removed.



Access route to enquiry office to have the weeds treated.

Enquiry office to be removed from site.

KILKEEL SITE INSPECTION

16th January 2017

253



Lightning conductor earthing inspection points to be cleared and left visible.



Cover from view entrance walls to public side of enquiry office to be removed and roadway/ground level to be made good.



Camera and associated wiring to same area to be removed.



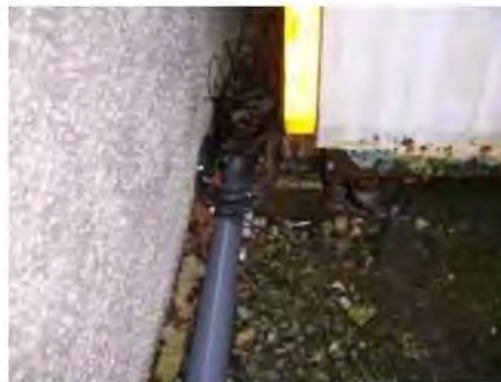
Access gates in the cinema perimeter fencing to be left in place.

KILKEEL SITE INSPECTION

16th January 2017

254

Pad Locks will need to be replaced for the councils use.



Services to enquiry office to be removed and openings through the perimeter wall to be made good.



Redundant temporary lighting pole (which is not cabled) to be removed from site.



Bit Mac road surface to the public entrance side of the enquiry office will need to be made safe when the enquiry office is removed. When the enquiry office is removed it will expose a step of approximately 300 – 400mm.

KILKEEL SITE INSPECTION

16th January 2017

255



Cinema access road will require the pot holes to be made good.



The Cover from view supporting structure to the single story section of the cinema will need inspected to ensure it is not fixed to the roof through the roof covering membrane or if it is the weatherproofing of this detail will need to be left in a good condition. No access to this roof was available at the time of the site visit.



The access road way opening in the boundary wall between the cinema and the station will need to be reinstated to match the existing construction which appears to be concrete block work. Security Branch recommendations are still to be received.

KILKEEL SITE INSPECTION

16th January 2017

256



When the wall is closed off again the turning circle within the station will give longer vehicles a problem if entering the site. If this is thought to be an issue by the local end user then the oil storage tank and generator could be relocated.



The enquiry office will require to be stripped out before removal.

SUMMARY OF WORK ITEMS:

1. Cover from view fencing around the cinema perimeter to be left in place.
2. Light fittings and cable tray with the cabling to the light fittings to be left in place.
3. The mains supply to this lighting to be locally disconnected within the cinema boundary to enable the Council to reconnect the power from their own supply if thought necessary.
4. CCTV camera fittings and brackets to be removed.
5. Access route to enquiry office to have the weeds treated.
6. Enquiry office to be removed from site.
7. Lightning conductor earthing inspection points to be cleared and left visible.
8. Cover from view entrance walls to public side of enquiry office to be removed and roadway/ground level to be made good.

KILKEEL SITE INSPECTION

16th January 2017

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9. Camera and associated wiring to same area to be removed.
10. Access gates in the cinema perimeter fencing to be left in place.
11. Pad Locks will need to be replaced for the councils use.
12. Services to enquiry office to be removed and openings through the perimeter wall to be made good.
13. Redundant temporary lighting pole (which is not cabled) to be removed from site.
14. Bit Mac road surface to the public entrance side of the enquiry office will need to be made safe when the enquiry office is removed. When the enquiry office is removed it will expose a step of approximately 300 – 400mm.
15. Cinema access road will require the pot holes to be made good.
16. The Cover from view supporting structure to the single story section of the cinema will need inspected to ensure it is not fixed to the roof through the roof covering membrane or if it is the weatherproofing of this detail will need to be left in a good condition. No access to this roof was available at the time of the site visit.
17. The access road way opening in the boundary wall between the cinema and the station will need to be reinstated to match the existing construction which appears to be concrete block work. Security Branch recommendations are still to be received.

Report to: Strategic Planning and Resources Committee – February 2017

Subject: *Lease of Offices - McGrath House, Newry*

Date: 27 January 2017

Reporting Officer: *Alison Robb, Assistant Director of Corporate Services (Administration)*

Contact Officer: *Briege Magill, Administration Officer*

Decisions Required

Members are asked to note the contents of the report, and agree to the proposed 5 year lease of:-

– Office 5 in McGrath House, Newry to Newry Chamber of Commerce at community rental to be provided by the Council's Valuer.

– Office 9 in McGrath House, Newry to Newry Business Improvement District at community rental to be provided by the Council's Valuer.

1.0 Purpose & Background

1.1 Council's five year lease with Newry Chamber of Commerce expired on 29 January 2017.

Recommendation – Council enter into 5 year lease agreements for offices in McGrath House, Newry, with Newry Business Improvement District and also Newry Chamber of Commerce, at community rental as valued by Land and Property Services – with all utilities including rates, insurances, lighting, water, heating, caretaking/cleaning being charged separately on a quarterly basis.

2.0 Key Issues

2.1 Legal agreements to be drawn up

3.0 Resource Implications

Cost of preparing leases
Rental income for the Council

Report to: *Strategy, Policy and Resources*

Subject: Deed of Release of Covenant and Charge – Ti Chulainn Limited

Date: 16 February 2017

Reporting Officer: Eddy Curtis, Director of Strategic Planning and Performance

Contact Officer: Patrick Green, Head of Compliance

Decisions Required

Members are asked to note the contents of the report, and consider and agree to:

Council entering into a Deed of Release of a Deed of Charge between Ti Chulainn Limited and Legacy Newry and Mourne District Council registered on 15 December 1998 and Supplementary Contribution Agreement dated 24 August 1999.

1.0 Purpose & Background

Ti Chulainn Limited received £50,000 from Legacy Newry and Mourne District Council by way of a Contribution Agreement dated 1 December 1997 and a Supplementary Contribution Agreement dated 24 August 1999. The funding was towards the development of recreational facilities, and Legacy Council's contributions were regulated by a Deed of Charge registered on 15 December 1998.

The Deed of Charge included a condition that upon the expiration of fifteen years from the date of last payment of the grant by Council the covenants and conditions shall cease to have effect.

As the period of fifteen years has now passed since date of last payment of grant, the Club's Solicitor has furnished Council with a draft Deed of Release of Covenant and Charge.

Council's SPP department has confirmed the obligations of Ti Chulainn under the Deed and Supplementary Agreement have been discharged and that it would be in order to enter into the Deed of Release.

2.0 Key Issues

N/A – SPP department has confirmed the grant monies were used for the purpose provided for in the agreement and that the conditions of the Deed and Charge and Supplementary Agreement have been adhered to for the duration of the Deed.

3.0 Possible Future Issues for Consideration

N/A

4.0 Resource Implications

Staff resources.

Professional Fees (Legal): to be reimbursed by Ti Chulainn Limited

5.0 Appendices

N/A