

**Ballykelly Village Plan**

June 2018



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**1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION**

**Why Have a Village Action Plan?**

Village Action Plans are being developed as part of the Northern Ireland Rural Development Programme Village Renewal measure operated by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs. This measure aims to ensure an integrated approach to assist villages and their surrounding areas to realise the potential of their economic, social, cultural and environmental resources.

This plan, for Ballykelly, was commissioned by Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council with funding from the Council and DAERA.

**About the Plan**

This plan has evolved by consulting with local groups and residents to ensure that everyone could have a say and that actions put forward were those considered important to the majority and have the ability to implement. The plan highlights actions that can be taken forward by people within the community; it can be used to influence statutory bodies and service providers and can be used as evidence of the need for various projects when applying for funding. The plan is designed to act as a framework for action in Ballykelly; it provides groups with a vision and direction for moving forward and shows collective will in developing the village for the benefits of locals and visitors alike.

**The Process**

The plan was developed over a number of months and involved local residents and groups in Ballykelly putting forward their views about how they would like to see their area develop over the next five years. Key to this process was reviewing existing plans and information in addition to consultation findings to identify those issues and actions which are relevant, achievable and can contribute to the Village Renewal process.

**Village Planning Framework**

***Phase 1- Review and Analysis***

* To carry out a detailed socio-economic analysis of the area to include population, age structure, health, education and economic activity.
* To consider the wider context, plans and policies that impact on the village, including Community Planning.
* To review any existing village plan and identify progress updates.

***Phase 2- Research and key ideas***

* To consult with key members of the community to make connections and understand how the village works.
* To carry out consultation meetings with local groups and organisations to enhance the new Village Plan and to ensure ideas are gathered.
* To analysis these ideas and separate them into groups and priorities.

***Phase 3- Village Design and Development***

* To highlight key ideas and look at ways to implement these putting in place a robust and realistic integrated village action plan identifying what needs to be done, why it is an issue, how it will be tackled, who will be involved and when it should happen
* Validate Plan with those involved.

**2. THE BIG PICTURE**



*Credit: Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan*

**Community Plan**

“*The purpose of community planning is to develop a long term vision and plan for the Causeway Coast and Glens area and all its citizens based on thorough analysis of needs, priorities and opportunities in order to address them*[[1]](#footnote-1)”. The Community Planning model establishes a clear focus on partnership and collaboration, working with local communities being a primary goal.

Acting as an integrated framework for development and delivery the Community Plan is a key strategic document for communities and villages across the Borough; as such each Village Plan will seek to contribute to the long term strategic outcomes set out in the Community Plan, namely:-

* A thriving economy
* A healthy safe community
* A sustainable accessible environment

**A Thriving Economy**

The Community Plan acknowledges the need for improved local employment opportunities, accessible skills training and learning, regeneration, modern infrastructure and the potential for innovation, including the use of the Borough’s unique natural assets. The village plan seeks to contribute to economic development in rural areas by identifying opportunities for growth and sustainability, including the social economy.

**A Healthy Safe Community**

This outcome area recognises that the Borough is predominantly rural and that this, along with projected ageing population growth, presents particular challenges in relation to both access to services and the threat of rural isolation, particularly amongst for older rural dwellers. In addition to being concerned with the physical fabric and infrastructure of each village, the plans will also seek to address these challenges, recognising that overcoming them is integral to building cohesive and sustainable rural communities.

**A Sustainable Accessible Environment**

The Community Plan recognises the need to strive for balance in protecting and sustaining the Borough’s unique environment whilst also meeting community, tourism and commercial needs. This includes the need to provide fit for purpose infrastructure and access to services, including ease of access to outdoor spaces and the coastline for the benefit resident communities and visitors. Village plans reflect this at the local level, identifying actions which protect and respect the character of our rural communities while also supporting their growth and sustainability.

**Northern Area Plan 2016**

The Northern Area Plan 2016 is the development plan for the four legacy Council Areas of Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle and operates as the local development plan for the Council area until the Council adopts its own Local Development Plan. Ballykelly is designated as a Town for the Plan purposes and considered to have good health and educational facilities; however, its retail sector is considered limited relative to its population and the Plan notes a shortfall of recreation land in the village relative to its size.

**Local Development Plan**

Local Development Plans form the basis of land use planning and decisions on planning applications within the Borough. They set out what the Council area will look like and how land should be used and developed. At the time of producing Village Plans (2017), Council’s Development Plan Team were in the initial stages of producing the Borough’s Local Development Plan 2030. A series of topic-based Discussion Papers had been drawn up to inform the process. Of relevance to Ballykelly’s Village Plan were the following points:-

Environment

Ballykelly is one of twenty settlements identified as an Area of Archaeological Potential in the Borough, while the following are identified as Local Landscape Policy Areas:-

* Walworth Bawn
* Ballykelly Glen (also a Site of Local Conservation Importance as is Ballykelly Moraine)
* Ballykelly Road

Community Facilities

The village is host to a Post Office and a local Primary school (200+ unfilled spaces).

Landscape Character

The Local Development Plan notes that an application has been made by Northern Ireland Water for a waste water wetland at Ballykelly.

Transportation

As a result of INTERREG IVA funding, The Inch and Foyle project saw the installation of a new footbridge in 2015 across the Burnfoot River near Ballykelly, linking Ballykelly Bank and Ballymacran Bank to create a 5.2 mile linear, off road trail for walkers and cyclists, known as the Lough Foyle Trail.

The paper further notes potential exisits to provide a greenway loop between Ballykelly and Limavady. In addition, the Plan recognises that Ballykelly Bypass has been identified for the Northern Corridor in the Regional Strategic Transport Network Transport Plan 2015 as well as proposals for a proposed cycle route. With regards to the bypass proposal, there are currently no immediate plans for its construction due to lack of funding.

**What the Regional Picture Says About…**

**Ballykelly**

~ Located on a key transport route, with good road links

~ Scope exists for recreational tourism including walking and cycling

1. **THE LOCAL PICTURE**

Location, Context and History

Ballykelly lies on the outskirts (2.5 miles) of Limavady and just under 6 miles from the City of Derry Airport. Its origins are as a Plantation settlement and development of the nearby Second World War airfield greatly enhanced the town’s size and significance. Ballykelly has undergone significant growth, particularly since the 1990s, with a series of private residential developments along Clooney Road. As noted in the Local Development Plan, there are good health and educational facilities available, but the retail sector is limited relative to population size.

Ballykelly Forest comprises four and a half hectares and was the first state forest to be acquired in Northern Ireland. It has a good network of forest tracks and paths and there are significant blocks of mature forest which allow users to get off the beaten track. Mainly made up of conifer plantation, around the edges there remains a strip of old natural woodland which can accommodate walkers and runners.

RAF Ballykelly opened in June 1941 during the Second World War as an RAF airfield with the main runway extended in 1943. The airfield was closed at the end of the Second World War, re-opening in 1947 as the home of the RAF Joint Anti-Submarine School.

The last of the Shackleton aircraft left RAF Ballykelly in March 1971, the airfield closed and the 720 acre site was handed over to the British Army in June 1971 who vacated the site in 2008 with it being handed over to the Northern Ireland Executive in 2011 as one of a number of former barracks and locations which were "gifted" to the Northern Ireland Executive by the Ministry of Defence. The base was a major employer in the area until its closure, contributing significantly to the rural economy and beyond.

Shackleton Barracks was sold by the Northern Ireland Executive. In terms of future plans for the site, the MJM Group which specialises in the fit-out of cruise ships and yachts purchased part of the site while there are also proposals for DAERA (formerly DARD) HQ to be relocated to the site. Shackleton Barracks represents a key strategic site in the village and offers much scope for provision of community and recreational facilities. The Area Plan notes a shortfall of recreation land in the village relative to its size, zoning open space for playfield facilities south of Clooney Road.

The village is currently host to a pre-fabricated portacabin which has reached its lifespan and is in need of replacement. A key issue identified by the community has been the need for fit for purpose community centre provision; the current building has served the village community for 15 years and is heavily used. A number of groups are catered for through community centre provision, including activities for children, youth and older people.

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| **Ballykelly Assets**   * Shackleton Barracks site * Located on a main arterial route * Access to airport * Gateway to Causeway Coastal route * Ballykelly Forest |

**Socio- Economic Analysis**

The previous Ballykelly Village Plan (2011), used statistics from the 2001 Census and the NI Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010. Figures from the 2011 Census became available from June 2013, and this report uses them along with mid-2016 NISRA Mid-term Population Estimates. The NIMDM 2010 has not been updated as yet, so figures from it remain unchanged. (Please note: Figures in italics are those from the previous Village Plan, to allow for comparison).

* The resident population of Ballykelly recorded at the 2011 Census was 1,753 people *(1,836 persons (2001))* and 1,792 at 30 June 2016 population estimates
* The population decreased slightly by -4.52% between the 2001 and 2011 Census
* 19% (2011) *(27.8% 2001)* of the resident population are under 16 years of age in comparison to the NI average of 20.8% (2016) *(23.6% (2001))*
* 15.12% (2011) *(11.3% 2001)* of the resident population are over 65 years of age in comparison to the NI average of 16% (2016) *(13.25% (2001))*
* 49.80% of the usual resident population belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion *(59.6% (2001))* with 47.52% (2011) *(39% (2001))* belong to or were brought up in the Protestant and other Christian Community background
* Percentage of local people with low or no qualifications has fallen slightly in 10 years from 47.7% in 2001 to 45.17% in 2011, but is still higher than the NI average of 23.65% *(58.9% (2001))*
* 62.63% (2011) of adults between 16 – 74 years are economically active. This is lower than the NI average of 66.22% (2011)
* 22.36% (2011) *(20% (2001))* of the population have a limiting long-term illness, health problems or disability
* Ballykelly falls within the top 40-45% of most deprived areas in NI *(No change – NIMDM 2010 Index)*
* Employment ranks within the top 25-30% whilst Access to Services ranks at 39% *(No change – NIMDM 2010 Index)*

**Building on Foundations**

A key focus of the Youth and Community Association in recent years has been exploring potential for a new community facility, preferably on the former Shackleton Barracks site. In the interim, the group has developed and delivered a range of activities from its existing premises. Further expansion of services is currently hampered due to space restrictions.

Securing a new community facility is integral to future provision and service delivery - the community has outgrown the current facility which has in turn outlived its purpose. Provision of a new facility provides an ideal opportunity to engage in capacity building, ensuring that volunteers have access to skills and knowledge to assist them manage a new facility and an expanded activity programme, potentially bringing in new volunteers in the process.

Ballykelly Forest offers significant potential for contributing to village renewal through utilising and maximising natural resources available to the local community. The local playgroup - Orchard Community Playgroup – is currently developing a Forest School for its users and this could act as a catalyst for further outdoor recreation activities.

**4.0 WHAT PEOPLE SAID**

The plan was informed through consultation with local community based organisations, in addition to a review of the Scoping Study (2013) consultation conducted in relation to provision of community facilities in Ballykelly. By reviewing Scoping Study findings and consulting with Ballykelly Community and Youth Association, Orchard Community Playgroup, Men’s Shed and a local Councillor, the Action Plan is representative of the views of the Ballykelly community.

Review of Scoping Study

The Village Planning team were advised by Ballykelly Community and Youth Association that this report represented much of the current issues and priorities for the village. Developed through a robust consultation process in 2013, involving a wide range of stakeholders, the main findings of this study are summarised as follows:

* 80% agreed there was a need for a shared community facility in Ballykelly
* Over a third (35%) felt the Old Shackleton Army Barracks was the preferred site for such a facility
* A range of recreational and social activities were identified for inclusion in a new facility; existing space and condition limitations restrict much of these activities at present

In terms of activities to be delivered at the centre, gym provision was identified by 29% with over one quarter of respondents (26.7%) citing the need for a youth club. Sports and recreation featured highly in feedback, in addition to training courses and reflects the need in Ballykelly for a purpose built facility which can accommodate both social and recreational activities to meet community needs.

In terms of rating the village, over one third of respondents (38%) rated community facilities as average and one quarter considered facilities as ‘below average’. Social activities were viewed as ‘average’ by 32% and ‘below average’ by 27%.

One third of respondents considered sporting facilities as ‘below average’ and 31.2% viewed them as ‘poor’. 30% viewed levels of business activity within Ballykelly as ‘average’ while over one quarter (26%) rating it as ‘poor’.

**Summary Findings**

In terms of the issues and priorities which the Ballykelly village community identified through the consultation process outlined above, these are summarised as follows:-

**Community Services**

The village is serviced by a local playgroup which provides high quality early years education five days per week, accommodating 52 children during term time and 40 – 60 during summer scheme. A current focus is on developing a Forest School with a need for support in accessing materials and equipment.

A key issue identified was clearly the need for new community centre provision; the current facility is outdated and visually poor which means that it does not encourage village participation or promote the character of the village. In addition to being dated, the current building presents limitations in terms of size. It was felt that community activities and programmes could be enhanced; without a fit for purpose community facility scope to fully address this need is limited.

It was felt that need exists for a community/sports hub to bring together activities in a central location. Currently the Cricket Club is also exploring options for new grounds and changing facilities. In addition to accommodating sporting interests, it was felt that local historical groups could benefit from a hub facility, including providing a permanent base for the Shackleton Aviation Museum.

There is a strong desire to see a new purpose built facility on the site at Shackleton Barracks with both Village Plan consultees and over one third of scoping study respondents expressing this desire; at the time of writing it was unclear how this would move forward. The Community and Youth Association has been very active in pursuing this goal, recognising the benefit to the whole Ballykelly community.

**Utlising Our Assets**

As a Plantation village, Ballykelly has a strong heritage with many listed buildings; it was felt that these are not promoted to their full potential at the moment and that scope exists to better highlight these assets. This could include signage and interpretation panels at key sites, recording and promoting local heritage.

**Next Steps**

On completion of consultations, a draft Action Plan was drawn up and circulated to groups. This afforded the opportunity to review the proposed actions and confirm priority needs and issues. A final Village Plan and Action Plan was then produced and is produced in the following section.

**5.0 VISION AND PLAN FOR BALLYKELLY**

This Section puts forward the action plan proposals for Ballykelly. An over-arching vision for the area is set out followed by proposals for action under each of the themes informed by the consultation process.

**Vision**

The following vision has been established for Ballykelly:-

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| *To provide village facilities and services for the benefit of the local community which can sustain Ballykelly socially and economically, creating a welcoming and vibrant village experience* |

**SWOT Analysis**

Following analysis of community consultation feedback, the following SWOT analysis was developed for Ballykelly:

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| **St Strengths** | **W Weaknesses** |
| * Community spirit and activity * Heritage and history – Plantation village * Strong need identified for new community facility | * Current community centre is dated and in poor condition, presenting limitations * Lack of recreational facilities/activities |
| **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| * Development of Shackleton Army Barracks * Strategic location on main arterial route | * Traffic congestion in the village; bypass proposals on hold due to lack of funds * Shackleton site is developed in a manner which may not address identified community need |

A series of priority themes and actions have been developed, informed by both the consultation and the Scoping Study conducted by Ballykelly Community and Youth Association. These actions seek to build on the previous (2011) plan as well as needs identified through recent consultations in addition to considering the wider policy and strategic environment, including the Community Plan for Causeway Coast and Glens, building on the previous plan where possible. The Action Plans have been agreed as follows:-

**Theme: Enhance Community Facilities and Services**

**Rationale:** Current community centre facility is dated and presents restrictions in terms of its age and condition as well as size and layout; much effort has been invested in securing a new site as part of the regeneration of the former Shackleton Army Barracks

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| **Project**  **Action** | **Why is it an Issue?** | **How Will it be Tackled?** | **Priority and**  **Timeframe** | **Indicative Cost £** | **Potential Funding Sources** | **Potential partners (inc. lead)** | **Linkages to Community Planning Outcomes** |
| Community Centre | Provision of centre and associated services; current centre is outdated and in need of replacement | 1. Securing and sustaining at site at Shackleton Barracks 2. Identification of tenants for centre | High; ongoing | £200,000 | Fundraising  Council  RDP Basic Services | Landowner  Local groups  Council | Outcomes 1; 2; 3; 5  Health & wellbeing; Children & young people; Access to services; Positive relationships |
| Playgroup Forest School | To provide children with a safe and accessible outdoor recreational area and natural play environment | The group is currently working to implement a Forest School, including sourcing equipment and supplies | High; ongoing | £20,000 | Awards for All | Playgroup | Outcomes 1; 2; 3; 5  Health & wellbeing; Children & young people; Access to services; Positive relationships |
| Capacity building | Ensure groups have the capacity and energy to take new projects forward | Training and support for groups and volunteers | Medium; ongoing | - | - | Council Community Networks | Outcomes 1; 2; 5  Health & wellbeing; Children & young people; Positive relationships |

**Theme: Promote and Enhance Village Assets**

**Rationale:** Current community centre facility is dated and presents restrictions in terms of its age and condition as well as size and layout; much effort has been invested in securing a new site as part of the regeneration of the former Shackleton Army Barracks

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| **Project**  **Action** | **Why is it an Issue?** | **How Will it be Tackled?** | **Priority and**  **Timeframe** | **Indicative Cost £** | **Potential Funding Sources** | **Potential partners (inc. lead)** | **Linkages to Community Planning Outcomes** |
| Visual Appearance | The fabric of the village could benefit from some investment | **Planting scheme and entrance signage** | High; Year 1 | **£20,000** | **RDP Village Renewal** | Council  Local groups | Outcome 8  Environment |
| Local heritage | Make better use of the village’s heritage in recognition of its Plantation history | **Interpretation panels** to promote awareness of heritage and listed buildings in the village | High; Year 1 | **£10,000** | **RDP Village Renewal** | Council  Local groups | Outcome 6 & 8  Landscape; Environment |
| Natural resources | Use the village’s natural resources to benefit the local community and visitors | Explore scope for walking routes including Ballykelly Forest and promotion of historical sites | Medium; Year 2/3 | £10,000 | Forest Service  Council | Council  Forest Service  Local groups | Outcome 6 & 8  Landscape; Environment |

**Prioritisation:**

In order to proceed with implementation, potential Village Renewal actions have been prioritised as follows:-

1. Interpretation panels
2. Planting scheme

**Community Planning Outcomes**

In order ensure fit with the local policy environment and integrated development and delivery, Village Renewal actions have been aligned with the Community Planning outcomes for Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area as much as possible. The full list of Community Planning outcomes is as follows:-

**Outcome 1:**

All people of the Causeway Coast and Glens benefit from improved physical health and mental wellbeing

**Outcome 2:**

Our children and young people will have the very best start in life

**Outcome 3:**

All people of the Causeway Coast and Glens can live independently as far as possible and access support services when they need it

**Outcome 4:**

The Causeway Coast and Glens area feels safe

**Outcome 5**:

The Causeway Coast and Glens area promotes and supports positive relationships

**Outcome 6:** The Causeway Coast and Glens area is widely recognised and celebrated for its unique natural built landscapes

**Outcome 7:** The Causeway Coast and Glens area has physical structures and facilities that further growth, access and connections

**Outcome 8:** The Causeway Coast and Glens has a sustainably managed natural and built

Environment

**Outcome 9:** The Causeway Coast and Glens area provides opportunities for all to contribute to and engage in a more prosperous and fair economy

**Outcome 10:** The Causeway Coast and Glens area attracts and grows more profitable businesses

**Outcome 11:** The Causeway Coast and Glens area drives entrepreneurship and fosters innovation

**Outcome 12:** All people of the Causeway Coast and Glens will be knowledgeable and skilled

**Other Considerations**

In the course of consultation other issues were identified which are realistically beyond the scope of the Village Plan but still worthy of note, recognising that they have been identified by the community. In the case of Ballykelly, these are as follows:-

* The former KFC building is a site for vandalism
* Traffic congestion in the village is a problem
* Shackleton Army Barracks regeneration - now in private ownership, the site could accommodate a range of community services, including Museum and permanent base for the Community Centre. The Community and Youth Association remain hopeful in securing a facility on the site.

**6.0 WHAT HAPPENS NEXT**

It is recommended that a Village Forum be established to provide a co-ordination role to ensure the actions within this Plan are progressed. Individual project actions will be taken forward by relevant led organisations, individuals or collectives as identified in the Action Plan.

The Village Forum may establish sub-committees to take forward the actions arising from this Plan. The promoting groups should be represented by people across a broad spectrum of the local community in Ballykelly and should involve public, private and community interests. Only the people in the area can make the Action Plan become reality.

It is recognised that there is currently a focus on securing a site for community facilities at the former Shackleton Barracks grounds. While this is understandably an important issue for the village and future provision of community activities, it should not prevent or delay implementation of actions identified in the Village Plan. Where possible, groups should continue to move forward in the framework provided by the Plan.

It is recognised that Council and RDP will not have sufficient funds to carry out all the activities in this plan and other sources of funding will be required. As groups research and investigate the best way forward in each project area, the full financial implications will become known and applications for funding and fund-raising activities will take place. The full Village Plan provides details of potential opportunities to grasp.

The Village Forum will monitor progress and report to Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council on a quarterly basis.

Appendix 1 - Detailed Socio-Economic Profile

**Population estimates**

The estimated population of Ballykelly Ward at 30 June 2016 was **1,792**, of which **873 (48.7%)** were male and **919 (51.3%)** were female.

This was made up of:

* **325** children aged 0-15 years
* **529** people aged 16-39 years
* **608** people aged 40-64 years
* **330** people aged 65 years and older

Between 2006 and 2016 the population of Ballykelly Ward decreased by **57** people or **3.1%.**

**Usually resident population**

On Census Day 27 March 2011, the usually resident population of Ballykelly Ward was **1,753** accounting for **0.10%** of the NI total.

**Households**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, there were **1,751** people **(99.89%)** of the usually resident population) living in **647** households, giving an average household size of **2.71**.

**Demography**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Ballykelly Ward:

* **19.00%** were aged under 16 years and **15.12%** were aged 65 years and over
* **50.03%** of the usually resident population were male and **49.97%** were female
* **39** years was the average (median) age of the population

**Ethnicity, identity, language and religion**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Ballykelly Ward, considering the resident population:

* **99.26%** were from the white (including Irish traveller) ethnic group
* **49.80%** belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and **47.52%** belong to or were brought up in a ‘Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)’ religion
* **53.74%** indicated that they had a British national identity, **19.62%** had an Irish national identity and **30.75%** had a Northern Irish national identity

\**Respondents could indicate more than one national identity*

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Ballykelly Ward, considering the population aged 3 years old and over:

* **7.34%** had some knowledge of Irish
* **8.93%** had some knowledge of Ulster Scots
* **0.77%** did not have English as their first language

**Health**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Ballykelly Ward:

* **22.36%** of people had a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities
* **77.98%** of people stated their general health was either good or very good
* **10.44%** of people stated that they provided unpaid care to family, friends, neighbours or others

**Housing and accommodation**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in the **Western** Health and Social Care Trust:

* **64.95%** of households were owner occupied and **31.82%** were rented
* **33.05%** of households were owned outright
* **10.03%** of households were comprised of a single person aged 65+ years
* **10.29%** were lone parent households with dependent children
* **23.26%** of households did not have access to a car or van

**Qualifications**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, considering the population aged 16 years old and over:

* **20.79%** had a degree or higher qualification
* **45.17%** had no or low (Level 1\*) qualifications

*\*level 1 is 1-4 O Levels/GCE/GCSE (any grades) or equivalent*

**Labour market**

On Census Day 27th March 2011, considering the population aged 16 to 74 years old:

* **62.63%** were economically active, **37.37%** were economically inactive
* **53.06%** were in paid employment
* **6.36%** were unemployed, of these **47.92%** were long-term unemployed\*.

*\*Long-term unemployed are those who stated that they have not worked since 2009 or earlier*

**Deprivation**

The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 provides information on seven types of deprivation and overall measure of multiple deprivation for small areas. NISRA has recently been commissioned to initiate work to update this Measure with a view to publish results mid-2017. See the NISRA website for further information on Deprivation.

Wards are ordered from most deprived to least deprived on each type of deprivation and then assigned a rank. The most deprived is ranked 1, and as there are 582 wards, the least deprived ward has a rank of 582. The deprivation rankings for Ballykelly Ward are given in the table below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Rank  **Ballykelly** |
| Multiple Deprivation Measure | 249 |
| Income Deprivation | 238 |
| Employment Deprivation | 166 |
| Health Deprivation and Disability Deprivation | 358 |
| Education Skills and Training Disability | 245 |
| Proximity to Services Deprivation | 227 |
| Crime and Disorder | 127 |
| Living Environment | 466 |

1. A Better Future Together – A Community Plan for Causeway Coast and Glens 2017 - 2030 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)