APPENDIX 1

DISCUSSION PAPER 1: POPULATION AND GROWTH

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Each Map Series consists of a Council Overview Map and maps of the four main towns:

a. Limavady
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Map Series:

1. Population Under 16 Years
2. Population Over 65 Years
3. Households with Dependant Children
4. Population with Limiting Long Term Illness
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Key baseline information is required for the preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP). This includes Population, Housing, Economy and Environment. This information is used to inform the Council's Growth Strategy for incorporation in its Development Plan. Plan production is subject to scrutiny under the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) regulations which examine the likely effects the LDP will have on sustainability issues identified for the area.

1.2 This is the first of four papers aimed at:

- providing baseline information which will inform planning policy making at the strategic and local level;
- building the capacity of Members to make informed planning decisions, particularly within the plan making context; and
- linking with important ongoing work in relation to the development of a Community Plan and other strategic work being undertaken by the Council.

1.3 Some of the data gathered in plan preparation may also be relevant to Community Planning (and other Council strategies). As Members will be aware, paragraph 4.8 of the Consultation Draft of 'A Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland' states:

A Council must take account of its current Community Plan in preparing its plan strategy and local policies plan.

1.4 The information presented in the paper is factual in nature and presented in tabular form, with a short commentary highlighting potential areas, where relevant, for further exploration in the LDP context. The majority of the tabular information has been taken from the NISRA 2011 Census as presented in the Key Statistics Summary Report September 2014, and the source tables are identified under each table.

1.5 This paper sets out key population baseline data relevant to the production of a LDP. It is intended to generate debate on how planning can best meet the needs of a growing community and the different groups within it. Any future decision making will need to be made within the context of a Sustainability Appraisal under the provision of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Act 2011. Subsequent papers will address issues associated with housing, employment and town centres, and the built and natural environment, to inform the production of a Growth Strategy and bespoke policies (where relevant) for the Council area.

1.6 The three key outputs of this paper are:

- to compare the area's population with that of Northern Ireland overall to identify if there are particular issues in relation to the Council's population that require further consideration of bespoke policies to ensure equality for the various groups within our community;
- to initiate a screening exercise of the people within our community (Section 75 Groups – See Appendix 2 for details) who are likely to be affected by a LDP; and
- to inform the Council's Local Development Plan Strategy.

1.7 This paper begins the process of identifying issues and needs facing different groups within our area over and above the general population, so that these can be

considered at every stage of the plan making process. The paper also examines the extent to which segregation occurs and the pattern of multiple deprivation.

1.8 It is important to stress that, in compiling the report, the best information available to the Council has been used. This has been derived, primarily, from the 2011 Census. Members may note small variations in the census data between tables, based on the census table from which the information is obtained. However, it is considered these variations are minor and, therefore, do not affect conclusions drawn in each case.

Geographical Context

1.9 The Causeway Coast and Glens (CC&G) Borough Council area extends to 1969 square kilometres, which is approximately 14% of Northern Ireland's total land area.

2.0 Overview

2.1 The paper presents a large amount of statistically based information. To help provide an overview of this information, the following comments may be made:

2.2 The population of CC&G Borough Council area, according to the 2011 Census, correlates broadly to the pattern displayed at the Northern Ireland level in terms of:

- its age structure;
- its average household size and the distribution of population within each household size; and
- its gender balance.

2.3 The percentage level of population growth from 1991 to 2011 has been higher in the Council area compared to the NI figure.

2.4 There are some minor differences between the Council area and NI overall:

- There are slightly less single and married people in CC&G compared to the Northern Ireland situation;
- Residents in CC& G appear to live slightly longer than in NI overall;

2.5 There are also variations within the Council area itself:

- The percentage of households with dependant children is highest in the Limavady and Ballymoney areas. The percentage of 3 to 4 person households is also greater in these areas, as is the average household size;
- Limavady has the lowest percentage of population over 65 years;
- Coleraine and Moyle have the highest percentage of single person households;
- Ballymoney and Coleraine have slightly higher percentages of female population whilst Limavady and Moyle have higher percentages of male population;
- Moyle has the highest percentage of those with limiting long term illness and people providing unpaid care;
- Ballymoney has witnessed the greatest percentage increase in resident population, while Coleraine has experienced a slight decline;

- Ballymoney has the highest percentage of economically active population whilst Limavady has the lowest. Coleraine and Ballymoney have the lowest unemployed percentage;
- Coleraine and Moyle have the highest percentage of retired residents;
- Moyle has the highest percentage population employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing, with it and Coleraine having the greatest percentages employed in hotel and catering. Ballymoney has the highest percentages in manufacturing and construction (including mining and quarrying), while Limavady has the highest percentage employed in construction (including mining and quarrying). The percentage of jobs in the service sector is below that of NI overall;
- Of all the legacy areas, only Coleraine has a lower percentage of those with no qualifications than the NI overall situation; conversely it has the highest percentage of population with degree or higher qualifications than in NI overall; and
- There is a greater percentage of the population living in the rural area compared to urban areas in Ballymoney, Limavady and Moyle Districts, whereas Coleraine District has a much stronger urban focus.

2.6 Moving forward, the population and household projections for the Council area indicate:

- Population growth in the Council area will be much less than that of NI;
- Household size will decrease, with a greater proportion of smaller households and households without children.

3.0 Population Profile

3.1 Population change has implications for the provision of housing, employment opportunities and public services including health, education and infrastructure. Therefore, it is important to know the components of population change and the characteristics of the population when planning for future growth. Forward Planning is also about meeting the needs of everyone – both for majorities and minorities within the community.

3.2 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires a public authority, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between:

- persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation;
- men and women generally;
- persons with a disability and persons without; and
- persons with dependants and persons without.

3.3 In addition, without prejudice to the above obligations, public authorities are required to have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or race. This would include aspects such as sharing space and accessing opportunities.

3.4 The principle of promoting equality of opportunity and good relations between people should be a key objective behind the Plan and will be an important theme of the Sustainability Assessment. In land use planning terms, this means ensuring everyone benefits from quality housing, employment, and access to public services and recreation facilities. These themes will be considered in future papers.

3.5 The following sections provide more in depth information largely derived from the 2011 Census.

a. Usually Resident Population

3.6 The usually resident population of the Council area at the 2011 Census was 140,877, which broadly represents approximately 8% of the total Northern Ireland population, and has been the pattern over the last 20 years. The Census information is based on the four former Council areas. The population comprises the following totals:

Table 1: Resident Population 1991-2011 and Changes Over This Period

Year	NI	CC & G	Ballymoney	Coleraine	Limavady	Moyle
1991*	1,569,971	118,919	24,080 (20%)	51,060 (43%)	29,144 (24%)	14,635 (12%)
2001**	1,685,267	131,564	26,894 (20%)	56,315 (43%)	32,422 (25%)	15,933 (12%)
2011***	1,810,863	140,877	31,224 (22%)	59,067 (42%)	33,536 (24%)	17,050 (12%)
% change 1991-2001	*7.34*	*10.63*	*11.69*	*10.29*	*11.25*	*8.87*
% change 2001-2011	*7.45*	*7.08*	*16.10*	*4.89*	*3.44*	*7.01*
% change 1991-2011	*15.34*	*18.46*	*29.67*	*15.68*	*15.07*	*16.50*

*Sources: *1991 census information from NI Census 2001 Preliminary Report. **2001 NINIS Table KS01. *** NISRA Census 2011 Table KS101NI*

3.7 The Council area has sustained a higher percentage of change over the 20 year period from 1991-2011 compared to NI overall. This increase has been driven by Ballymoney District which has sustained a much higher level of population change over this period than both Northern Ireland and the Council area overall. Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle all experienced higher percentage growth in the 1991-2001 period compared to the later 2001-2011 period, with a marked difference in the Coleraine and Limavady areas. However, in terms of the percentage proportion of population in each Council area, this has remained broadly consistent, with Ballymoney having a small increase in its percentage, and Coleraine a small decrease.

3.8 Table 1 also illustrates that Ballymoney's population, as a percentage of the overall Council area, increased, whilst the residents in the other three districts remained static or reduced. In numeric terms, also, Ballymoney's population increase was largest. Factors that have contributed to this increase may include improved transport communications and the increase in commuter traffic from the town primarily to Belfast, and lower house prices compared to Coleraine. Members may be aware of other factors that have contributed to this.

b. Age Structure

3.9 Table 2 provides information relating to the age structure of the Council area compared to NI overall. The age structure may be broken into three broad categories – children under 16 years, the working population (16-64 years), and those retired (65+ years), although it is recognised that the age of retirement is more fluid now than historically. Broadly speaking, those of working age account for approximately 65% of the population, and the young and old for 35%.

Table 2: Age Structure at 2001 and 2011

	0-15 years	16-64 years	65+ years	Total
N Ireland 2011	379,323 (21.0%)	1,167,820 (64.5%)	263,720 (14.5%)	1,810,863
CC & G				
2001	31,013 (23.6%)	83,473 (63.4%)	17,078 (13.0%)	131,564
2011	28,756 (20.4%)	90,424 (64.2%)	21,697 (15.4%)	140,877

Source: NISRA Census 2001: Table P2- Resident Population; NISRA Census 2011 Table KS102NI

3.10 The present age structure broadly reflects that in NI overall. However, within the Council area, there has been a decline in the young population, and a growth in the elderly population between 2001 and 2011. The following table provides a breakdown on the distribution, by percentage, of the various ages.

Table 3: Age Structure as a Percentage

	0-15 years	16-64 years	65+ years	Total
Ballymoney	21	63	16	31,224
Coleraine	19	64	17	59,067
Limavady	22	65	13	33,536
Moyle	20	63	17	17,050

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS102NI

3.11 The above table indicates that Limavady has a slightly younger population percentage than the other former Council areas and a lower percentage of Over 65 years.

3.12 The Northern Ireland trend is a growth in the proportion of people over 65 years of age. This is expected to reach 20% of the total population by 2027 (NISRA 2012-based population projections). It would seem reasonable to assume that the Council area overall will follow this trend, although the above table suggests there may be geographical differences to this.

3.13 Examination of the maps prepared for the Super Output Areas (SOAs) provide a useful visual aid in relation to the distribution of the population by age. Map 1 illustrates that there is a high concentration of Under 16s in some southern parts of the Council area, in the rural area, and a pocket in Greysteel 2. In terms of the four main towns, Map 1a – Limavady Town demonstrates a concentration in the south east of the town in Enagh 2 and Aghanloo; Map 1b – Coleraine Town demonstrates under 16s are concentrated in the north east in Ballysally 1 and 2 and in the south east in Knocklynn 1. These areas, in part, relate to more recent housing developments. In Ballymoney and Ballycastle, the extent of concentration is less.

3.14 Map 2 provides an overview of the situation relating to Over 65s. This sector of the population is concentrated in parts of the rural coastal areas along the North Coast and Rathlin Island. There are also concentrations in the main towns. Limavady Town (Map 2a) demonstrates the concentration is in the north of the town in Roeside and Rathbrady. In Coleraine (Map 2b), the concentration is in the town centre in Central and to the immediate south in Mount Sandel. Ballymoney's over 65 population is located in the north west of the town in Glebe and Route (Map 3c), whilst Ballycastle's (Map 3d) lies to the east in Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk.

c. Household Composition

3.15 The Local Development Plan has a role in providing a range of house types to meet the needs of different household sizes and to provide policy to facilitate those wishing to expand their houses to meet changing needs, providing it does not harm other interests of acknowledged importance.

3.16 Since 1951, the average household size in Northern Ireland has declined steadily, from 4.01 in 1951 to 2.65 in 2001 (DNAP Technical Supplement 1, Table 4B, extracted from the NI Censuses of 1951 and 2001), and 2.54 in 2011 (NISRA Census 2011). Similarly, the average household size in the Council area has declined over this time period (4.11 in 1951, 2.71 in 2001, and 2.58 in 2011), although it has been above that for Northern Ireland overall. The Council's number of households is broadly similar, in percentage terms, to its percentage of the Northern Ireland population.

3.17 The number of single person households in the Council area is slightly lower than in Northern Ireland, as is the percentage of single and two person households combined (CC&G: 57.4%, NI:58.1%). Given that parts of the area are considered to be popular for retirees, this lower figure of single and two person households may be considered not to reflect that perception. There is a higher percentage of five and five + households in the Council area (11.0%) compared to Northern Ireland overall (10.4%), which may be influenced by the presence of the University of Ulster at Coleraine. The decline in average household size, and the decreasing percentage of children and increasing percentage of elderly population will impact upon community infrastructure needs, school provision and health and leisure facilities, and impact on shaping future housing needs in terms of dwelling form and size.

Table 4: Household Size

	All Households	Average Household Size	Number of People in Household as Percentage %					
			1 Person	2 People	3 People	4 People	5 People	5+ People
NI	703,275 *(100%)*	2.54	27.9	30.2	16.8	14.7	7.0	3.4
CC & G	53,722 *(7.64%)*	2.58	26.5	30.9	16.8	14.9	7.4	3.6

Source: NISRA Census 2011 – Table 12 Household Composition

Table 5: Household Composition

	All Households	1 Person Household (%)	2 Person Household (%)	3 to 4 Person Household (%)	5 or more Person Household (%)	Average Household Size
NI	703,275	27.93	30.19	31.44	10.46	2.54
Causeway Coast and Glens	537,22	26.46	30.89	31.67	10.97	2.58
Ballymoney	11,508	23.82	29.99	33.52	12.68	2.70
Coleraine	23,508	28.56	32.55	29.83	9.07	2.46
Limavady	12,098	23.24	29.44	34.9	12.43	2.72
Moyle	6,608	29.51	29.05	29.05	12.18	2.56

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS403NI

3.18 This indicates that the Council area broadly compares with that of NI in terms of its household composition. However, further examination demonstrates that the levels of single and two person households in Coleraine are highest, which may be anticipated in the principal settlement in the area. The percentages of households with a higher percentage in 3 to 4 person households and 5 or more are higher in the other three former council areas which may reflect, in part, the increases in the population change, as demonstrated in Table 1: Resident Population 1991-2011, the levels of new house building in them and a more youthful population.

Table 6: Household Composition as a Percentage

	All Households	One Person %		One Family all aged 65 and over %
		Aged 65 and over	other	
Ballymoney	11,508	10.36	13.46	7.12
Coleraine	23,508	12.16	16.41	7.99
Limavady	12,098	8.98	14.26	5.73
Moyle	6,608	12.89	16.62	7.60

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS105NI

d. Households with Dependant Children

3.19 A 'dependant child' is defined as 0-15 or aged 16-18 who is a full- time student and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s) (Census 2011). The Council overall broadly correlates with Northern Ireland in terms of the percentage of households with dependant children, although the figures for Ballymoney and Limavady Districts are higher, whilst those for Moyle and Coleraine are lower.

Table 7: Households with Dependant Children 2011

Households	% with Dependant Children 2011
N Ireland	33.85
CC&G	33.37
Ballymoney	34.98
Coleraine	30.87
Limavady	37.75
Moyle	31.4

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS105NI

3.20 Map 3: Households with Dependent Children demonstrates that the areas with the lowest percentage are located along part of the North Coast from Castlerock to Portrush and to the east in Dunluce, and in Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk beyond Ballycastle. The greatest concentration of children outside of the main towns occurs in Upper Glenshane, Dunloy and Ballyhoe and Corkey. Aghanloo 1 in Limavady (Map 6a) and Knocklynn 1 in Coleraine (Map 6b) have the highest concentrations, which reflects the recent large scale family housing developments in these areas. Roeside and Rathbrady in Limavady, and Central and Mount Sandel in Coleraine have the lowest concentrations in those towns, as do Glebe and Route in Ballymoney and Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk in Ballycastle.

e. Marital Status

3.21 The marital status of the population may influence the composition of households and, therefore, the demand for housing. Between 2001 and 2011, those married has remained constant in Northern Ireland at 51%, however, those married in the Council area has dropped by 3% (from 52.7 in 2001 to 49.7 in 2011). The level of divorced in the Council area has mirrored the increase in Northern Ireland over this timeframe (from 4.1 in 2001 to 5.4-5.5 in 2011). The percentage of widowed population in both Northern Ireland and the Council area has dropped by approximately 1%. As a group, the Single component of the Council's population represents over 1/3 and, if combined with widowed, this increases to over 40%. Official statistics mask the

number of couples (unmarried) who co-habit, so some care needs to be taken in interpreting this data.

3.22 A key statistic in relation to marital status is those that are not married, be they single, divorced or widowed. This is because it is reasonable to assume that many single wage earners will not have the same purchase power of a double income household. Single people may also have different social needs to those who are married. Young, single people may be a key consideration in the economy of town centres, as they can provide a significant part of the market for the evening economy, for example in pubs, clubs and restaurants. However, single people may also experience social exclusion, particularly the elderly, disabled and single parents.

Table 8: Marital Status in 2011

	All People ≥ 16	Single (never married) %	Married * %	Divorced %	Widowed** %
NI	1,431,540 *(100%)*	36.14	51.63	5.45	6.78
Causeway Coast and Glens	112,121 *(7.83%)*	34.77	53.09	5.54	6.60
Ballymoney	24,608	32.68	55.72	5.23	6.39
Coleraine	47,617	34.78	52.09	6.13	7.00
Limavady	26,793	36.64	52.06	4.99	5.78
Moyle	13,603	34.96	52.77	5.11	7.15

Source: NISRA Census 2011- Marital and Civil Partnership Status: KS103NI

*2011 Married – This includes people who were remarried; those who are separated but still legally married; and those in a same-sex civil partnership.
** 2011 Widowed includes surviving partner from a same-sex civil partnership.

f. Gender and Life Expectancy

3.23 The usually resident population is broadly split in half between females and males. Whilst the split in the Council area overall correlates with NI, there is a slightly greater presence of females in Coleraine compared to the Council area, whilst there are slightly more males in Limavady and Moyle, which is contrary to the pattern for Northern Ireland overall.

Table 9: Gender Balance

Sex	N.Ireland (%)	Causeway Coast and Glens (%)	Ballymoney (%)	Coleraine (%)	Limavady (%)	Moyle (%)
Male	49	49.46	49.46	48.66	50.47	50.21
Female	51	50.54	50.54	51.34	49.53	49.79

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS101NI

3.24 In terms of the relationship of the population's gender and planning, issues such as the location of new development and the ease of access between different activities in a locality are relevant. As an example, the proximity of employment opportunities, schools, shops, recreation and community services and facilities to each other will assist in encouraging more linked trips and alternative modes of transport to the private car. Generally speaking, the majority of these activities are undertaken by women, particularly where other family members, be they children or the elderly, are involved.

Life Expectancy by Gender

3.25 In Northern Ireland, life expectancy has increased generally since 1998 for both sexes. The life expectancy of those in the Council area is slightly higher than in Northern Ireland, with the differences between the two sexes again broadly similar to that for Northern Ireland. In the UK, life expectancy at birth is expected to increase by around five years between 2012 and 2037 (Office of National Statistics, 2013) for both men and women and it would be reasonable to assume that life expectancy will similarly increase in the Council area. An increase in life expectancy has an obvious impact on the demand for services and facilities, including health care and specialist housing sectors.

Table 10: Life Expectancy by Gender

	1998-2010	
	Males	**Females**
NI 1998-2000	74.49	79.57
NI 2008-2010	77.07	81.52
CC & G 2008-2010	77.8	82.23
Ballymoney	78.30	82.20
Coleraine	77.60	82.30
Limavady	76.60	83.20
Moyle	78.70	81.20

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS101NI

g. Health and Disability

3.26 A person is described as having a limiting long term health problem if they have a health problem or disability that limits their daily activities and which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. This includes problems that are due to old age (Census, 2011). Overall, in Northern Ireland and in the Council area, around 1 in 5 people suffer from some form of Limiting Long Term Illness. This includes problems that are due to old age (Census 2011). In 2012/13, 7% of children in Northern Ireland were disabled compared to 17% of adults of working age and 46% of adults over state pension age (DSD Family Resources Survey, September 2014, page 94). These all represent an increase compared to the 2011/12 DSD survey figures where 6% of children, 14% of adults of working age and 44% of adults over state pension age were disabled. The figure for Limiting Long Term Illness in the Council area is less than that in Northern Ireland at 2011 but it has increased to a greater degree in the Council area since 2001 when compared to Northern Ireland. Map Set 4 demonstrates a concentration of population with Limiting Long Term Illness in Magilligan, the West of Limavady town, Central in Coleraine and Route in Ballymoney. At the other end of the scale, there has been a significant improvement in those in Good General Health, with those in the Council area enjoying slightly better Good General Health than in Northern Ireland overall, although the improvement is less in the Council area. Those Providing Unpaid Care account for over 10% of the population at 2011, with, again, a slightly lower percentage within the Council area compared to Northern Ireland. This information is helpful in assessing the distribution of services and facilities and the future needs of the less able bodies, particularly those on lower incomes.

3.27 Those in Good General Health compares favourably with NI, whilst people providing unpaid care has increased in both the NI and CC&G contexts.

Table 11: Health in 2001 and 2011 All Residents

Area	Limiting Long Term Illness		Very Good & Good General Health		People Providing Unpaid Care	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
N Ireland	20.4%	20.69%	70.0%	79.51%	11.0%	11.81%
CC&G	19.6%	20.17%	71%	80.02%	9.6%	10.73%
Ballymoney	19.6%	20.07%	70.9%	80.29%	9.4%	10.96%
Coleraine	18.3%	19.61%	71.5%	80.55%	9.6%	10.76%
Limavady	19.1%	20.74%	72.3%	79.22%	9.0%	10.09%
Moyle	21.2%	21.19%	69.4%	79.24%	10.3%	11.46%

Source: NISRA Census 2001 - Table KS08DC
Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS301NI

3.28 Again, the SOA data is helpful in identifying the distribution of population with Good or Very Good Health. Overall, Map 5 demonstrates the spread of good health over the Council area. The area of Killoquin Upper (Map 5) to the south of Rasharkin is notable for its Good and Very Good Health. There is some correlation between the distribution of the Under 16 population and Good and Very Good Health in Limavady and Coleraine.

3.29 Map 6 illustrates the distribution of those Providing Unpaid Care, with the largest concentrations located in the middle of the Council area from Dundooan to the north of Coleraine, Dunluce to Agivey, and to the east in Armoy and Moss-side and Moyarget, and Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk. Within the towns, Limavady has a concentration in Enagh 1 in the south (Map 6a), Coleraine in Knocklynn 2 (Map 6b), Ballymoney in the Glebe to the north of the town (Map 6c) and Ballycastle in the aforementioned Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk area where it extends into the town (Map 6d).

h. Religion, Ethnicity and Political Opinion

3.30 The split in the religious composition of the two main religions is greater in the Council area compared to NI overall, with variations between each of the four former Council areas. Those of Other Religion/Philosophies and No Religion represent a

lower percentage than in NI overall, with the exception of Coleraine District, which may reflect the presence of the university.

Table 12: Religious Composition 2011

Religious Background	Roman Catholic (%)	Protestant/ Other Christian (%)	Other Religions /Philosophies (%)	No religion /None Stated (%)
N Ireland	45.14	48.36	0.92	5.59
CC&G	40.21	54.79	0.65	4.35
Ballymoney	31.8	63.05	0.61	4.54
Coleraine	28.02	65.28	0.92	5.78
Limavady	59.68	37.65	0.31	2.37
Moyle	59.56	37.01	0.46	2.97

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS212NI

3.31 SOA Map Set 7: Religion (Protestant and Catholic) demonstrates a concentration of the Protestant population in the central part of the Council area, with the Roman Catholic population concentrated largely to the west and east of the area. Map 7a: Limavady shows the town is generally reasonably balanced between the two religions. Map 7b: Coleraine and Map 7c: Ballymoney illustrate these towns are predominantly Protestant while Ballycastle (Map 7d) is predominantly Roman Catholic.

Table 13: Country of Birth 2011

	N Ireland (%)	Rest of UK (%)	RoI (%)	Other Europe (%)	Rest of World (%)
N Ireland	88.84	4.56	2.09	2.51	1.99
CC&G	91.02	4.99	1.42	1.45	1.06
Ballymoney	92.92	4.15	0.86	1.39	0.69
Coleraine	88.67	5.52	1.66	2.31	1.84
Limavady	91.86	4.52	1.63	0.94	1.06
Moyle	90.65	5.76	1.54	0.98	1.17

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS204NI
NB: Channel Islands & Isle of Man are excluded from the above figures

3.32 The vast majority of the Council's inhabitants were born in Northern Ireland, at a level greater than that for Northern Ireland overall. Conversely, fewer inhabitants originate from the Republic, Other European or the Rest of the World compared to NI overall. The higher Other European and Rest of the World in Coleraine compared to the rest of the Borough reflects the presence of the university and hospital in the area.

Table 14: Political Opinion 2011

First Preference Votes	Unionist Parties (%)	Nationalist Parties (%)	Other Parties/Independent (%)
N Ireland	43.2	41.1	15.7
CC&G	49.4	34.9	15.7
Ballymoney	66.6	30.4	3.0
Coleraine	58.3	19.4	22.3
Limavady	41.3	52.5	6.2
Moyle	31.4	37.5	31.1

Source: ARK Northern Ireland

http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/
http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lgballymoney.htm
http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lgcoleraine.htm
http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lglimavady.htm
http://www.ark.ac.uk/elections/lgmoyle.htm

3.33 The distribution of political opinion is clearly demonstrated in Table 14. The influence of other parties/independents is particularly strong in Coleraine and Moyle, whilst much less so in Ballymoney and Limavady.

i. Sexual Orientation

3.34 There are no specific figures available on how many people may be Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual or Trans-gender or Trans-sexual (LGBT) in the Council area. The NI Rainbow Project estimates between 6-10% of any given population could be considered as LGBT. People in the LGBT community often feel excluded or marginalised in society and they can also fall victim of discrimination and threat of physical violence from the less tolerant in society. Whilst the Plan is unlikely to bring forward specific proposals and policies for the LGBT community, it is anticipated that many of the measures in the Local Development Plan, aimed at providing a range of house types, creating employment, and accessible services as well as improving safety and security, would benefit these groups.

j. Economic Activity

Table 15: Economic Activity of the Population (16-74 year olds) in 2011

	Economically Active (Employee & Self Employed)	Unemployed (% of which long-term unemployed)	Retired
NI	57.61%	4.96% (44.98%)	12.94%
Causeway Coast and Glens	54.62%	5.59% (45.63%)	13.89%
Ballymoney	57.85%	5.32% (44.38%)	12.86%
Coleraine	54.44%	4.79% (46.51%)	15.09%
Limavady	51.83%	6.90% (46.35%)	11.98%
Moyle	54.90%	6.28% (45.3%)	15.35%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS601NI

3.35 The Council area has less economically active residents as a percentage compared to NI, with Ballymoney the only district above the NI average. The younger population of Limavady is reflected in its lower percentage of retired population, but its unemployment is higher than in NI overall.

Table 16: Employee Jobs by Industry

	All usual residents in employment (16-74yrs)	% Jobs in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	% Jobs in Manufacturing	% Jobs in Construction (incl. Mining and quarrying)	% Jobs in Hotel and Catering	% Jobs in Service Sector
NI	795,263	2.2%	9.69%	8.43%	5.37%	35.24%
Causeway Coast and Glens	58,936	3.66%	9.21%	10.6%	6.47%	33.22%
Ballymoney	13,426	4.32%	12.25%	12.25%	4.48%	31.49%
Coleraine	25,272	2.69%	8.59%	7.03%	8.05%	35.92%
Limavady	13,217	3.36%	8.47%	14.63%	5.49%	32.93%
Moyle	7,021	6.51%	6.99%	12.72%	6.47%	27.37%

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS605NI

Service sector: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence, compulsory social security.

3.36 The importance of agriculture, forestry and fishing in the local employment market is demonstrated with its percentage greater than NI overall, and particularly so in Moyle. The greater activity locally compared to NI also relates to construction including mining and quarrying with the percentages in Ballymoney, Limavady and Moyle much higher than that of NI. Jobs in the hotel and catering sector feature strongly, as may be expected, in Coleraine and Moyle. The zoning of land for economic activity in suitable locations to accommodate new development and assist in providing greater employment opportunity is an important consideration of the LDP.

3.37 Table 17 illustrates the improving situation in relation to the population with no qualifications since 2001, but the Council still has a higher percentage of population with no qualifications compared to NI overall, and a lower percentage with Level 4 qualifications. Map Set 8 demonstrates the geographical distribution of those with no or low qualifications. Magilligan, the West of Limavady town, Central and East Coleraine, Ballylough and Bushmills, and Newhill and Fairhill in Ballymoney are highlighted.

Table 17: Education Qualifications of Those Aged 16 Years and Over at 2011 (with 2001 Census Shown in Brackets)

	No qualifications %	Level 1 (0-4 O Levels) %	Level 4 (Degree or higher qualification %
NI	29.12 (41.64)	11.51(17.22)	23.65 (15.80)
Causeway Coast and Glens	31.36	11.57	21.33
Ballymoney	33.44 (48.74)	11.84 (18.01)	18.37 (10.10)
Coleraine	28.59 (39.85)	11.23 (16.40)	24.46 (17.31)
Limavady	34.48 (46.92)	11.71 (18.01)	18.08 (10.39)
Moyle	31.27 (44.52)	11.98 (17.18)	22.03 (13.31)

Source: NISRA Census 2011 Table KS501NI. Figures in () are from 2001 Census

k. Spatial Deprivation

3.38 An effective way to promote good community relations and equal opportunity is to tackle social deprivation and inequalities in the labour market and public health. The Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure (NIMDM) 2010 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Northern Ireland. The Multiple Deprivation Measure is a weighted combination of seven domains of deprivation:

	Weighting
• Income	25%
• Employment	25%
• Health deprivation and disability	15%
• Education skills and training	15%
• Proximity to services	10%
• Living environment	5%
• Crime and disorder	5%

3.39 It comprises 52 indicators and relates mostly to data from 2007-2009. Within the context of the average rankings for the 26 LGDs in Northern Ireland where ranks range from 1 (most deprived) to 26 (least deprived), Ballymoney, Coleraine, Limavady and Moyle are ranked 25, 10, 7, and 9 respectively.

3.40 The advantage of the spatially led approach is that it identifies disparities visually. Map 9 illustrates the Multiple Deprivation Measure across the Council area. This identifies that the areas of greatest deprivation are located within the towns of Coleraine and Limavady, and Maps 9a–Limavady Town and 9b–Coleraine Town

clearly demonstrate the geographical distribution of the most deprived areas. Other areas of deprivation are shown to include the coastal areas of Portrush, Altantic and Portstewart, and a large area stretching west from Ballycastle towards Ballymoney, and the south west of the Council area incorporating the area between Garvagh and Dungiven, and also the Greysteel 1 area.

I. Super Output Areas

3.41 Super Output Areas (SOAs) have been defined by NISRA to allow the reporting of small area census statistics on a more consistent comparison basis, aligned to ward boundaries. The notional target population of a SOA is 2000, although the range is 1300 and 2800. The relevant SOAs correlate with the extent of the Council's area. One of their primary purposes is to report deprivation measures. There are 890 SOAs in Northern Ireland, and these are ranked in terms of their multiple deprivation score, with 1 being the most deprived.

3.42 The Council has 72 SOAs out of 890 in total for Northern Ireland. Their rankings range from 40 to 862. Three SOAs are in the top 10% most deprived – these are Greystone in Limavady, Ballysally in Coleraine, and Coolessan in Limavady. Using the ranges adopted by NINIS, the table below presents an overview of the Council's ranking:

Table 18: Super Output Areas

NINIS Ranges	Multiple Deprivation Rankings	Numbers of CC & G SOAs
1-178.5	1- 20%	7
178.6-356.5	21-40%	21
356.6-535.0	41-60%	25
535.1-712.5	61-80%	12
712.6-890	81-100%	7

Source: NINIS: Multiple Deprivation Measure Domain Ranks

3.43 Map Set 9 illustrates the geographical distribution of the SOAs affected by multiple deprivation in each NISRA range. Appendix 1 provides this information in table form. The most deprived areas are concentrated in parts of Limavady and Coleraine towns, with deprivation also affecting significant parts of the South West of the Borough, around Dungiven and in the North East, Greysteel 1, and between Ballycastle and Ballymoney. There do not appear to any particularly obvious common factors in these affected areas, for example the area around Dungiven has a lower percentage of population providing unpaid care compared to the area between Ballycastle and

Ballymoney, whilst the area around Dungiven has a higher percentage of households with dependant children. However, both areas exhibit a population with no or low level qualifications. Outside of the main towns, the affected areas are predominantly rural, with small settlements located within them, other than Dungiven and Bushmills.

3.44 In terms of planning and the distribution of new development, the general thrust of regional planning policy is to concentrate development in urban areas. The role of Limavady and Coleraine as Main Hubs, and Ballycastle and Ballymoney as Local Hubs, in which development should be focussed should assist in providing equal opportunities for residents in more deprived areas to access employment, services and facilities. However, consideration should also be given to how land use planning may assist in addressing the accessibility to services, facilities and employment opportunities in these smaller settlements and rural areas, informed by the Community Plan.

m. Urban–Rural Split

3.45 NISRA has classified settlements as Urban or Rural, based on their population at 2001 based on statutory settlement development limits as defined in development plans (Statistical Classification of Delineation of Settlements, February 2005). Settlements with a population of 1000 or more are classified as Urban, while settlements of less than 1000 population and the open countryside are classified as Rural.

3.46 This may be considered a rather broad brush approach, however, Table 19 demonstrates that, other than Coleraine District, the Council area has in the order of two thirds of its population located in the defined rural areas compared to the urban areas. This pattern is reversed in Coleraine District, where 68% of its population live in the Triangle area of Coleraine, Portrush and Portstewart, with Coleraine town accommodating 43% of its District's population. This high percentage of population in Coleraine town reflects its role as the largest settlement in the Council area and the range of facilities and services available within it, and its role as a Main Hub within the RDS. The percentages for Ballymoney, Limavady and Moyle, in terms of the Rural Remainder indicate the strong presence of a rural population, with differing needs and requirements. These figures, however, mask the presence of smaller villages throughout the Council area which play an important role in meeting the day to day needs of their residents.

Table 19: Urban and Rural Split by Population

	Ballymoney District	Coleraine District	Limavady District	Moyle District
Total District at 2001 **131,564**	**26,894**	**56,315**	**32,422**	**15,933**
Large Towns		24,042 (Coleraine)		
Medium Towns			12,075 (Limavady)	
Small Town	9,009 (Ballymoney)	6 345 (Portrush) 7,803 (Portstewart)		5,073 (Ballycastle)
Total Towns ***64,347***	***9,009*** ***(34% of District's population is Urban)***	***38,190*** ***(68% of District's population is Urban)***	***12,075*** ***(37% of District's population is Urban)***	***5,073*** ***(32% of District's population is Urban0***
Urban-Rural Split				
Intermediate Settlement			2,988 (Dungiven)	
Villages	1,224 (Cloughmills) 1,044 (Dunloy)	1,326 (Castlerock) 1,278 (Garvagh) 1,509 (Kilrea)		1,314 (Bushmills) 1,242 (Cushendall)
Total Rural in Settlements ***11,925***	***2,268*** ***(8% of District's population is***	***4,113*** ***(7% of District's population is***	***2,988*** ***(9% of District's population is***	***2,556*** ***(16% of District's population is***

	in Rural Settlements)	***in Rural Settlements)***	***in Rural Settlements)***	***in Rural Settlements)***
Rural Remainder outside identified settlements ***55,292***	***15,617*** ***(58% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)***	***14,012*** ***(25% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)***	***17,359 (*** ***54% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)***	***8304*** ***(52% of District's population is located in the Rural Remainder)***

Source: NISRA: Report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements February 2005

3.47 NISRA prepared a Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements in March this year. This proposes some amendments to the original 2005 approach, including a revision upward of the definition between intermediate settlement and small town and a second dimension to the classification based on service provision and drive times. The next part of the exercise is for NISRA to develop a range of tables, for example classifying each small area as urban or rural, and produce settlement statistics from the 2011 Census. Up to date, comparable data for Table 19 is not, therefore, available presently for all of the settlement bands.

3.48 Further information from the NINIS relating to the number of dwellings in the Urban – Rural Composition at 2009 (from the years 2006-2009) collected in relation to the Northern Ireland House Condition Survey, and available only at the Council level, illustrates the following:

Table 20: NINIS Update re Urban- Rural Split of Dwellings at 2009

Causeway Coast and Glens	**Dwellings**	**Urban Dwellings (%)**	**Rural Dwellings (%)**
	60,110	29,890 (49.73%)	30,220 (50.27%)

Source: NINIS LGD2014 Urban Rural Composition (administrative geographies)

3.49 This information is relevant in the development of the Plan's Growth Strategy, with reference to the RDS and its policy guidance on the role and function of settlements.

4.0 Population Growth to 2037

n. Population Projections 2012-2037

4.1 Every two years NISRA publishes population projections and the most recent available at local government level are the 2012-based projections. The projections are not forecasts and their primary purpose is to provide an estimate of the future size and age structure of the population.

4.2 Population projections provided by NISRA take into account a number of factors including migration and natural increase. The 2012 projections for Northern Ireland indicate lower levels of growth than indicated previously, taking into account the 2011 Census results, the decline in inward migration due to the economic downturn so that natural growth is now the driver of projected population increase.

4.3 Key findings of the 2012 based projections were that the population of Northern Ireland was projected to increase to 1.918 million by 2022, from 1.824 million in 2012, with an average annual growth rate of 0.5%. Natural growth is the driver of the projected population increase and, whilst the population aged under 65 years is projected to increase by 1.5% from 2012 to 2022, the population aged 65 years and over will increase by 26%. Longer term projections over 15 years to 2027 indicate the number of people aged 65 and over will increase by 44%. Population projections become increasingly uncertain further in time and some caution should, therefore, be applied in the figures towards the end of the period.

Table 21: Population Projections 2012-2037

	Northern Ireland **% increase 2012-2037 = 9.9%** **% increase 2015-2030 = 6.6%**	**Causeway Coast and Glens** **% increase 2012-2017 = 1.9%** **% increase 2015-2030 =1.9%**
2012	1,823,634	141,434
2015	1,851,573	142,757
2017	1,871,209	143,513
2020	1,900,393	144,507
2022	1,918,485	145,012
2025	1,942,704	145,450
2027	1,956,726	145,581
2030	1,974,611	145,491
2032	1,984,590	145,245
2035	1,997,211	144,648
2037	2,004,549	144,128

Source: NISRA Population Projections 2012, SNPP12_LGD14_Tot-1237

4.4 The projections indicate that, for the Council area, there will be more births than deaths, although at a reducing rate up to 2032, when the situation will reverse, and level of net migration will be around 200 on average until 2037.

o. Household Projections

4.5 NISRA has also produced information relating to the household projections up to 2037.

Table 22: Household Projections for Council Area

	1 adult households	2 adults without children	Other households without children	One adult households with children	Other households with children	Total Households
2012	14,295 (27%)	15,234 (28%)	8,697 (16%)	2,980 (5%)	12,839 (24%)	54,045
2015	14,734	15,775	8,865	2,939	12,659	54,970
2017	15,000	16,018	8,806	2,943	12,681	55,448
2020	15,425	16,263	8,699	2,950	12,737	56,145
2022	15,748	16,644	8,538	2,946	12,730	53,606
2025	16,295	17,159	8,578	2,872	12,423	57,327
2027	16,549	17,497	8,621	2,817	12,191	57,675
2030	16,952	17,968	8,701	2,721	11,783	58,125
2032	17,212	18,218	8,756	2,657	11,507	58,350
2035	17,557	18,534	8,815	2,564	11,102	58,572
2037	17,744 (30%)	18,687 (31%)	8,822 (15%)	2,510 (4%)	10,863 (18%)	58626
Change 2012-2037	*3449*	*3453*	*125*	*-470*	*-1976*	*4581*

Source: NISRA Household Projections for Causeway Coast & Glens LGD 2014, 2102-2037

4.6 The projections indicate that there will be a growth in the number of adult households without children and a decrease in the numbers of households with children in absolute terms. The proportions of households without children overall will also increase from 71% to 75%. The most significant change will occur in Other Households with Children (for example 2 adults with children households) which sees this component of the household profile decrease both as a percentage of the total households and in numeric terms.

4.7 The table indicates there will be a growth in the number of households over this period that the Development Plan will have to accommodate. However, the changes in the composition of households may affect the types of housing provision that the Plan needs to consider in terms of, for example the size of units, the tenure and location of new dwellings.

p. Household Size

Table 23: Household Size

	1 person	2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5+ persons	Total households	Average Household Size
2012	14,295 (26%)	16,879 (31%)	9,001 (17%)	7,980 (15%)	5,890 (10%)	54,045	2.57
2015	14,734	17,399	9,006	7,982	5849	54,970	2.55
2017	15,000	17,642	8,956	7,988	5,862	55,448	2.55
2020	15,425	18,014	8,867	7,969	5,870	56,145	2.53
2022	15,748	18,265	8,797	7,933	5,863	56,606	2.52
2025	16,295	18,738	8,706	7,823	5,765	57,327	2.49
2027	16,549	19,044	8,637	7,747	5,698	57,675	2.48
2030	16,952	19,461	8,511	7,622	5,579	58,125	2.46
2032	17,212	19,676	8,417	7,543	5,502	58,350	2.44
2035	17,557	19,942	8,270	7,421	5,382	58,572	2.42
2037	17,774 (30%)	20,067 (34%)	8,163 (14%)	7,344 (12%)	5,308 (9%)	58,626	2.41
Change 2012-2037	*3449*	*3188*	*-838*	*-636*	*-582*	*4581*	*-0.16*

Source: NISRA Household Projections for Causeway Coast & Glens LGD 2014, 2102-2037

4.8 The above table provides an additional insight into household composition. It indicates that households of 2 people and less will comprise 64% of the total households by 2037 as compared to 57% at 2012. The previous table indicated that, at 2037, the 2 adult without children percentage was 31%. This suggests that there may be an increase in the number of single parent and one child families over the period.

4.9 A more detailed examination of housing, future growth and the provision of development land will be considered in a later paper.

5.0 Conclusion

5.1 The Census information provides a useful background resource to help understand some of the population dynamics in the Council area. The information demonstrates that areas in proximity to each other can display different characteristics. Part of the challenge of the new LDP will be to incorporate policies and proposals that recognise the changing population demographics of the Council and its future needs, making sure the LPD is in accordance with the Regional Development Strategy 2035 and is soundly based in evidential context.

Appendix 1 – Table 24: Multiple Deprivation in Causeway Coast and Glens Borough

Rank in Causeway Coast and Glens	Super Output Area	District	Multiple Deprivation Measure score	Rank of Multiple Deprivation Measure Score in NI (where 1 is most deprived)
1	Greystone_Limavady	Limavady	56.42	40
2	Ballysally_1	Coleraine	50.89	64
3	Coolessan	Limavady	50.80	65
4	Central_Coleraine	Coleraine	39.84	115
5	Cross Glebe	Coleraine	39.71	116
6	Enagh_2_Limavady	Limavady	39.10	121
7	Churchland	Coleraine	37.57	133
8	Dungiven	Limavady	31.96	189
9	Armoy_&_Moss-side and Moyarget	Moyle	31.08	198
10	Newhill	Ballymoney	30.55	205
11	Roeside	Limavady	30.55	206
12	Knocklayd	Moyle	30.24	210
13	Ballylough_&_Bushmills	Moyle	29.85	215
14	Glentaisie_&_Kinbane	Moyle	28.96	229
15	Royal Portrush	Coleraine	28.18	236
16	The Highlands	Limavady	27.65	242
17	Gresteel_1	Limavady	26.61	260
18	Portstewart	Coleraine	24.38	302
19	Feeny	Limavady	23.88	309
20	Route	Ballymoney	23.63	315
21	Benvardin	Ballymoney	23.53	319
22	Carnany	Ballymoney	23.17	327
23	Rathbrady	Limavady	22.60	332
24	Atlantic	Coleraine	22.54	334
25	Carnmoon_&_Dunseverick	Moyle	22.49	338
26	University	Coleraine	21.86	346
27	Garvagh	Coleraine	21.84	347
28	Upper Glenshane	Limavady	21.49	354
29	Ballykelly	Limavady	21.10	362
30	Ballysally_2	Coleraine	20.94	368
31	Fairhill	Ballymoney	20.71	373
32	Killoquin Lower	Ballymoney	20.43	381
33	Ballyhoe and Corkey	Ballymoney	19.83	387
34	Stranocum	Ballymoney	19.70	388
35	Glack	Limavady	19.05	400
36	Knockaholet	Ballymoney	18.65	404
37	Kilrea	Coleraine	18.54	409
38	Forest	Limavady	18.06	418
39	Bonamargy and Rathlin_&_Glenshesk	Moyle	17.92	422
40	Glenaan_&_Glendun	Moyle	17.88	425
41	Ringsend	Coleraine	17.62	435
42	Dundooan_1	Coleraine	17.54	437
43	Magilligan	Limavady	17.09	449
44	Killoquin Upper	Ballymoney	16.21	466

45	Dunloy	Ballymoney	15.58	483
46	Seacon	Ballymoney	15.36	496
47	Dervock	Ballymoney	15.34	497
48	Agivey	Coleraine	15.33	499
49	Aghanloo_2	Limavady	15.31	500
50	Macosquin	Coleraine	15.30	501
51	Dalriada	Moyle	14.82	516
52	The Vow	Ballymoney	14.23	533
53	Clogh Mills	Ballymoney	14.21	535
54	Castlerock_1	Coleraine	14.09	536
55	Aghanloo_1	Limavady	13.92	543
56	Glenariff	Moyle	13.43	558
57	Glebe	Ballymoney	13.19	562
58	Hopefield_1	Coleraine	12.76	580
59	The Cuts_2	Coleraine	12.03	598
60	Dunluce	Coleraine	11.58	616
61	Castlerock_2	Coleraine	10.87	634
62	Mount Sandel	Coleraine	10.49	642
63	Gresteel_2	Limavady	9.95	658
64	Knocklynn_1	Coleraine	8.49	699
65	Enagh_1_Limavady	Limavady	8.34	701
66	Hopefield_2	Coleraine	6.59	750
67	The Cuts_1	Coleraine	5.94	767
68	Dundooan_2	Coleraine	5.76	773
69	Waterside	Coleraine	5.54	783
70	Strand_1_Coleraine	Coleraine	3.99	841
71	Knocklynn_2	Coleraine	3.81	847
72	Strand_2_Coleraine	Coleraine	3.43	862

Source: NISRA: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2010

Appendix 2: Possible EQIA Initial Screening

From the analysis a local development plan can assist building inclusive and cohesive communities addressing everyone's needs by providing equality of opportunity, facilitating employment and wealth creation, providing accessible services, increasing transportation options and promoting shared space. Decisions must be made based on targeting deprivation and being aware of the consequences for Catholic and Protestant communities. The policy areas where a local development plan is likely to have an impact on Section 75 groups is summarised in Table 25 contained in this appendix. With Members' agreement this could serve as an initial screening for an Equality impact Assessment.

Appendix 2 – Table 25: A Preliminary Identification of Local Planning Policy Likely to Have An Impact on Community Relations and Social Equality

POLICY TYPE	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency	Comments – nature of policies and likely impact of policies on the S – 75 Groups
Settlement	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Designation and status of settlements and identification of development opportunities and limits may impact on groups of religious belief / political opinion due to the spatial distribution of such groups
Housing	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	√	√	Quantum and distribution of zoned housing lands could have a differential impact on religious / political groups. The amount whether it is urban / rural, accessible, social / private will also have differential impacts on the ethnic groups, elderly persons/ house-forming people, persons with disabilities and those with dependents.
Business and Industry	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	Quantum and distribution of employment land could result in differing access to employment for certain groups i.e. religion, race, gender and age
Open Space & Recreation	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	Quantum and distribution of open space and recreation facilities could result in differing levels of access for identified groups i.e. Religion / political. Also Disability, Gender, Dependency and Age.
Retailing and town centres	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	The hierarchy of commercial/town centres, development opportunities and control policies could result in differing levels of accessibility to retailing and leisure related services for identified groups. Town centres tend to be relatively neutral areas.
Community Uses	√	√	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	Spatial and physical accessibility to community uses may have an impact particularly on religious groupings / political opinion, age and disability.
Transportation	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	√	X	Differing levels of accessibility to all services depending on location/quality of infrastructure for identified groups.
Environment	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Location of protected areas for conservation, archaeology or landscape could have differential impacts, positive or negative, for different groupings.

Minerals	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	The location of areas protected for / constrained from minerals proposals could have differential impacts, for different religion / political groups.
Countryside	√	√	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	The location of policy areas and resultant protection / restrictions on development, could have differential impacts, positive or negative, for different groupings - religion / political. Also persons of house-forming age.
Services and Utilities	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Differing levels of accessibility to public services and utilities depending on location of facilities provided - religion / political.
Tourism	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Location of areas protected for and constraining tourism proposals could have differential impacts on different religious / political groups.
Design	X	X		√	X	X	√	√	√	Design both in terms of appearance and physical access affects everyone but has a particular impact on people with mobility difficulties such as the disabled, elderly and people with young children.
Totals	**12**	**12**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**6**	**4**	

Note: All policies may affect everyone in the community in some way. Potential impacts have been identified where they are particularly pertinent to the special needs of a particular group

Source: DoE Fermanagh and Omagh Position Paper One – Population and Growth May 2014

Map 1 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Population Under 16 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.46% - 16.29%
- 16.30% - 20.25%
- 20.26% - 23.64%
- 23.65% - 29.27%
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Derry and Strabane

Mid Ulster

Mid and East Antrim

Map 1a

Map 1b

Map 1c

Map 1d

Royal Portrush
Atlantic
Portstewart
Strand 2
Strand 1
Hopefield 2
Hopefield 1
Dundooan 2
Dunluce
Castlerock 2
Castlerock 1
Magilligan
Macosquin
Aghanloo 2
Aghanloo 1
Ballykelly
Gresteel 2
Gresteel 1
Glack
Forest
Ringsend
The Highlands
Dungiven
Upper Glenshane
Feeny
Garvagh
Agivey
Kilrea
Carnmoon and Dunseverick
Ballylough and Bushmills
Glentaisie and Kinbane
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget
Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk
Benvardin
Dervock
Stranocum
Glenaan and Glendun
Seacon
Knockaholet
Ballyhoe and Corkey
Glenariff
Killoquin Lower
Dunloy
Clogh Mills
The Vow
Killoquin Upper

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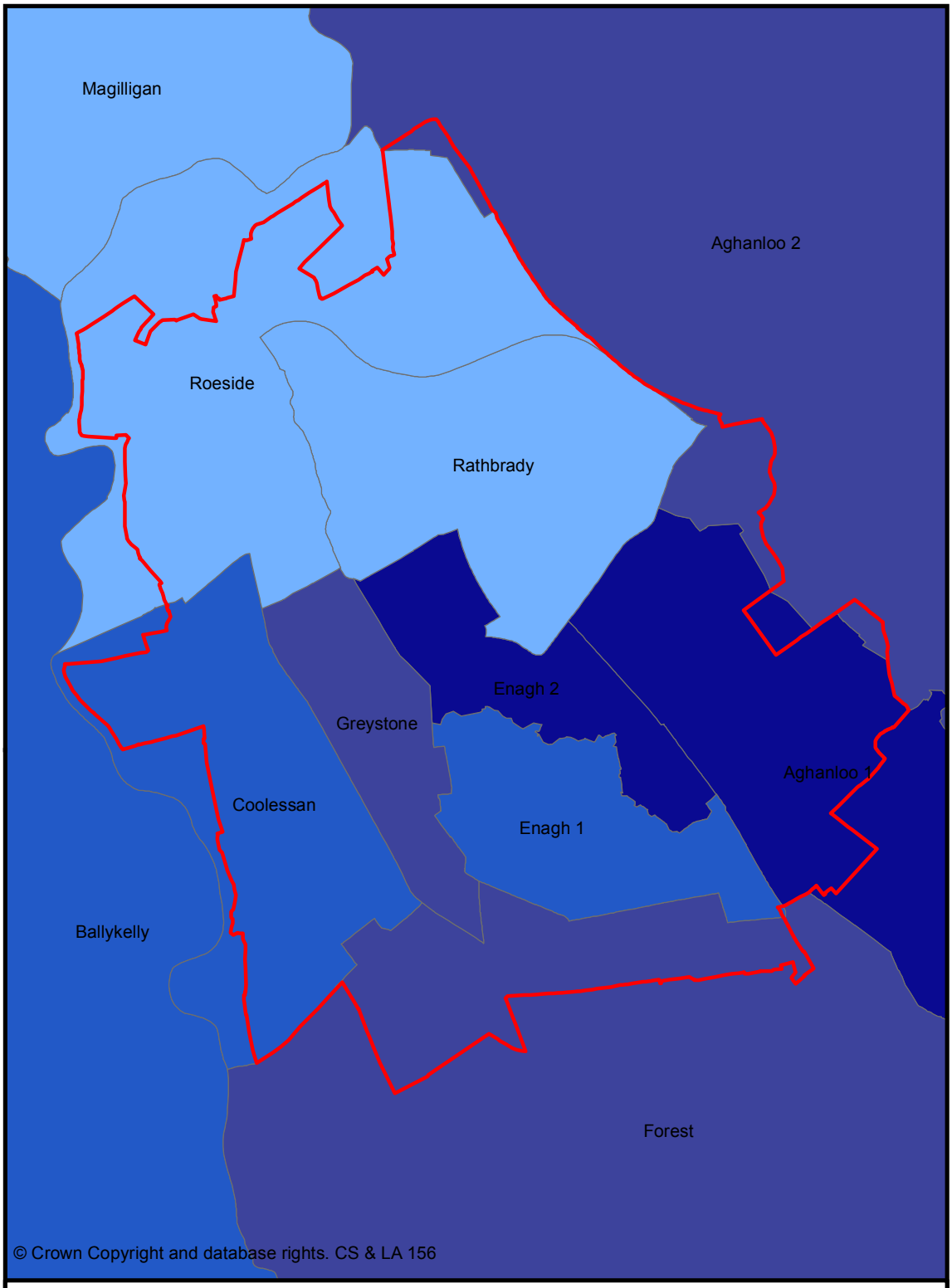
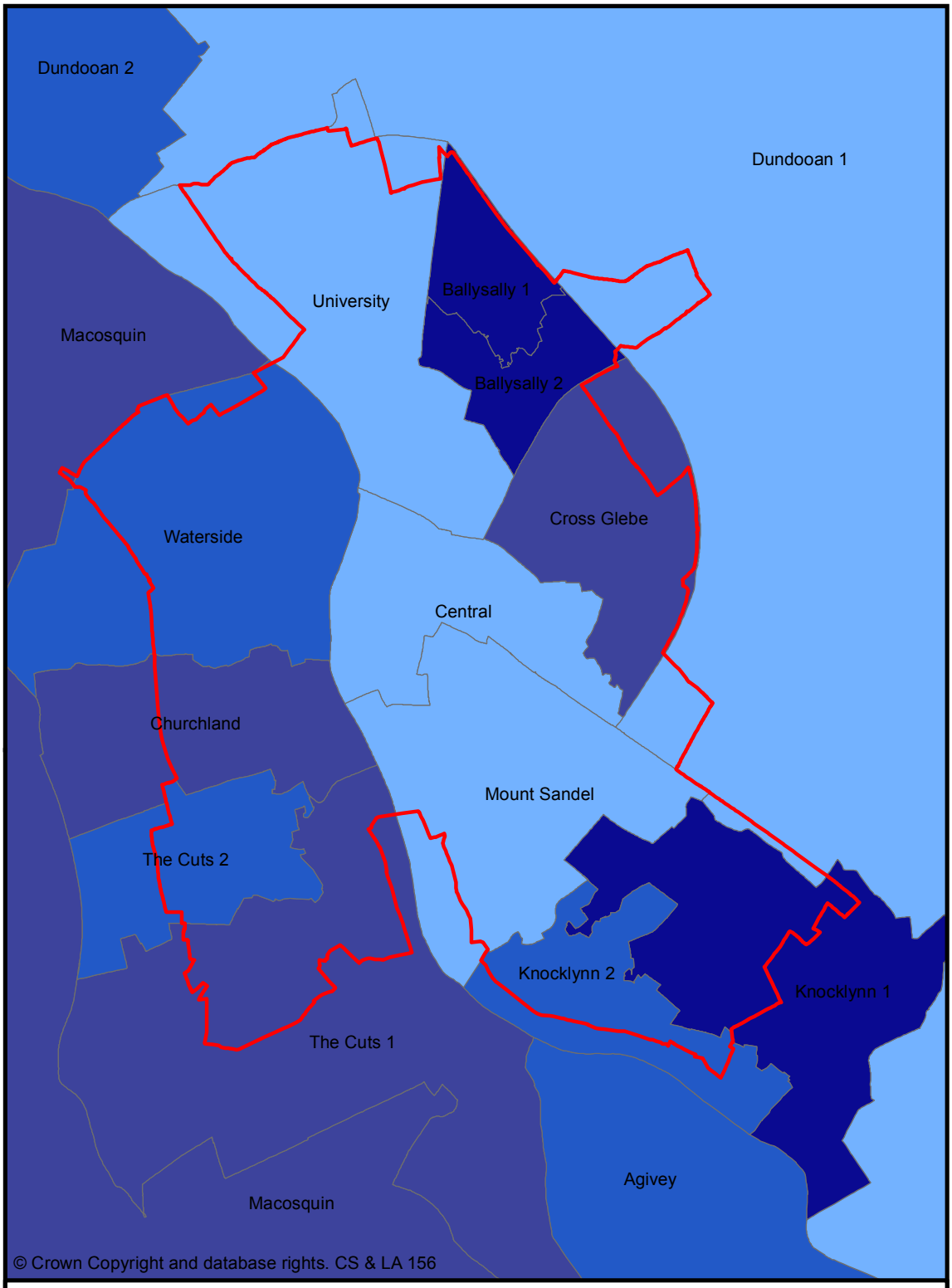


Map 1a - Limavady Town
Population Under 16 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.46% - 16.29%
- 16.30% - 20.25%
- 20.26% - 23.64%
- 23.65% - 29.27%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N

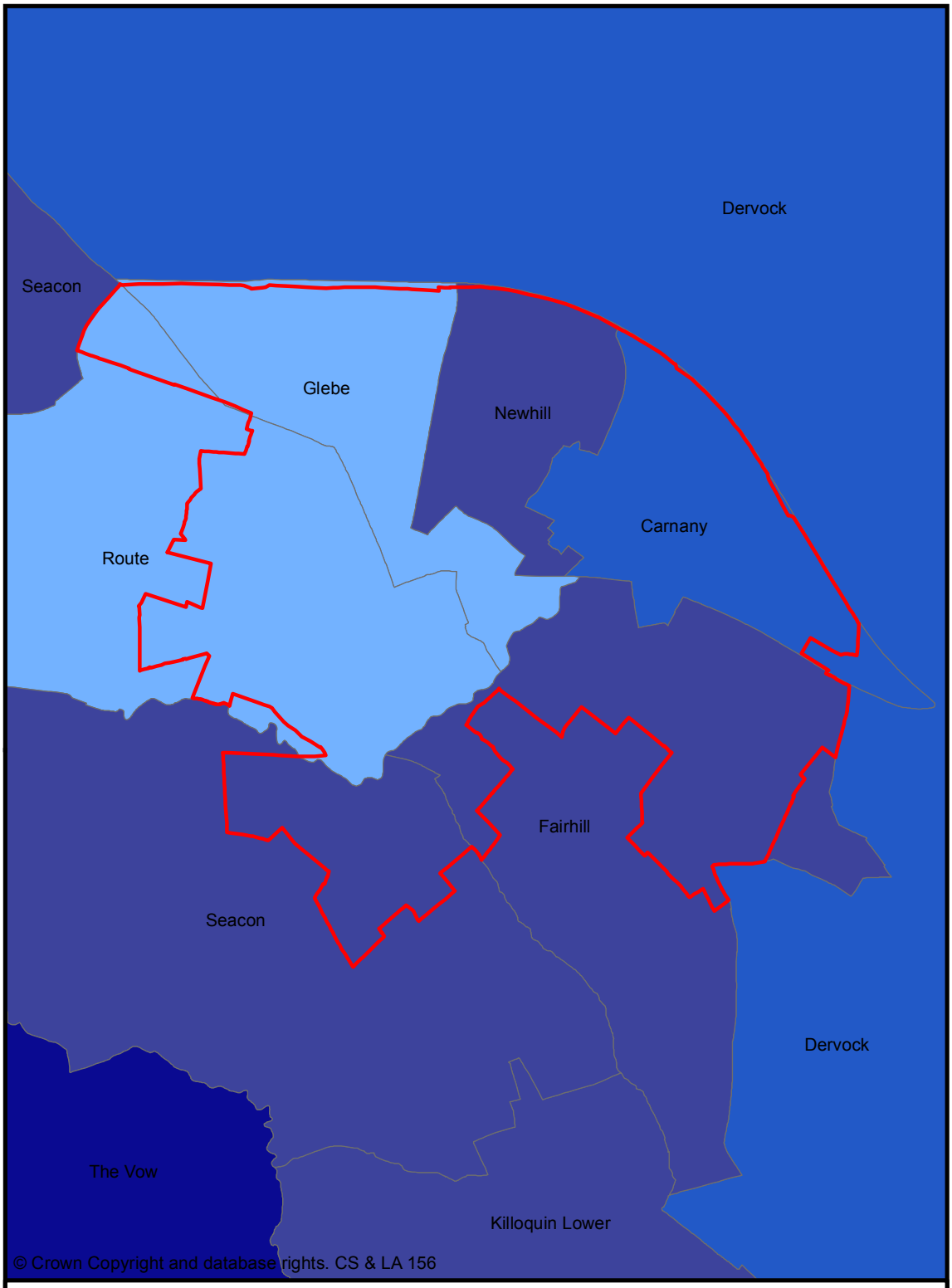


Map 1b - Coleraine Town
Population Under 16 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.46% - 16.29%
- 16.30% - 20.25%
- 20.26% - 23.64%
- 23.65% - 29.27%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

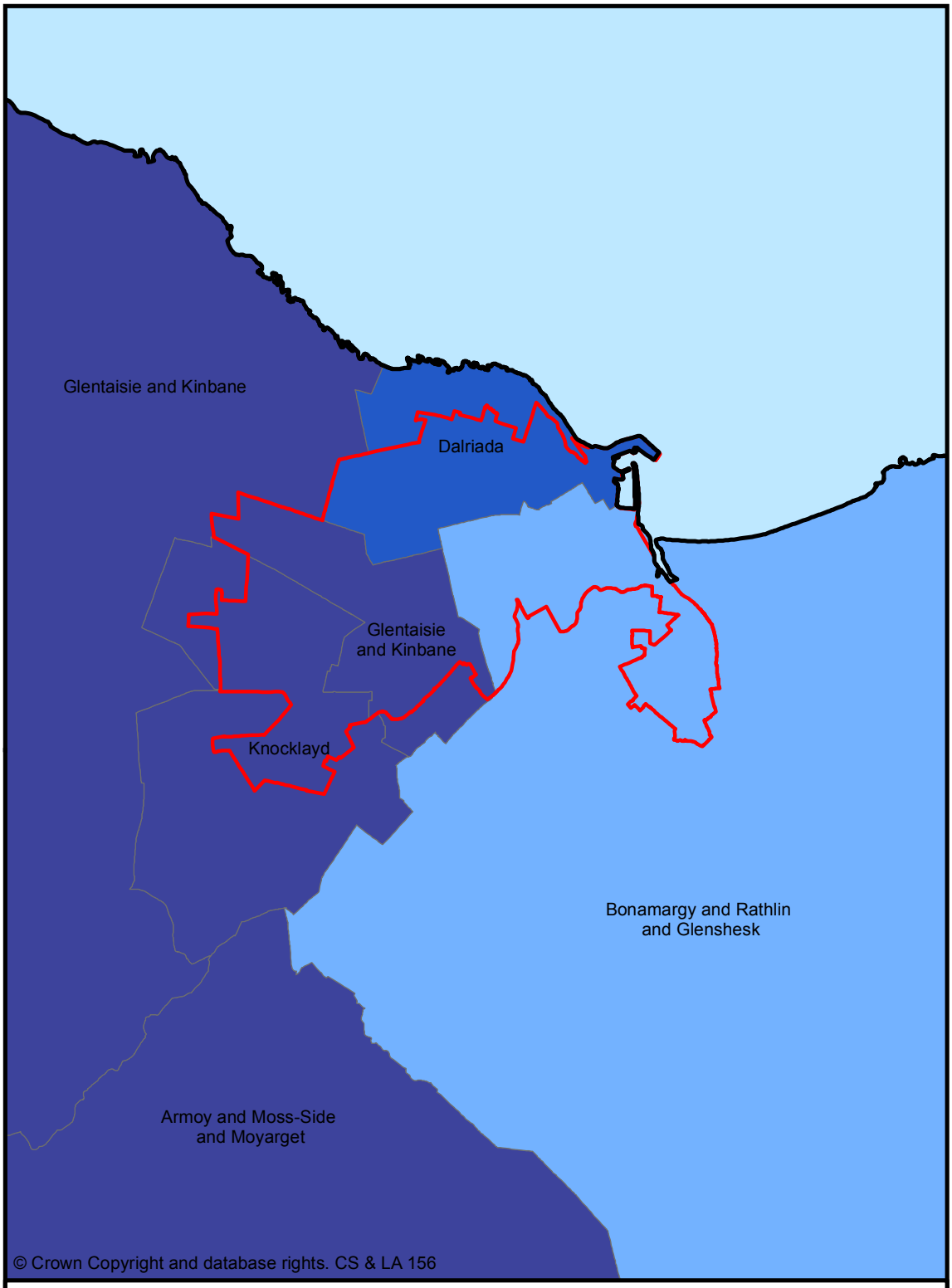


Map 1c - Ballymoney Town
Population Under 16 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.46% - 16.29%
- 16.30% - 20.25%
- 20.26% - 23.64%
- 23.65% - 29.27%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 1d - Ballycastle Town
Population Under 16 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.46% - 16.29%
- 16.30% - 20.25%
- 20.26% - 23.64%
- 23.65% - 29.27%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N

Map 2 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Population Over 65 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 2.82% - 9.56%
- 9.57% - 14.76%
- 14.77% - 19.68%
- 19.69% - 26.66%
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Royal Portrush
Atlantic
Portstewart
Strand 2
Strand 1
Castlerock 2
Castlerock 1
Magilligan
Macosquin
Aghanloo 2
Ballykelly
Gresteel 2
Gresteel 1
Aghanloo 1
Glack
Forest
The Highlands
Dungiven
Upper Glenshane
Feeny
Hopefield 2
Hopefield 1
Dundooan 2
Dunluce
Ballylough and Bushmills
Carnmoon and Dunseverick
Glentaisie and Kinbane
Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget
Benvardin
Dervock
Stranocum
Glenaan and Glendun
Seacon
Knockaholet
Ballyhoe and Corkey
Glenariff
Ringsend
Agivey
Dunloy
Killoquin Lower
The Vow
Clogh Mills
Garvagh
Kilrea
Killoquin Upper

Map 2a
Map 2b
Map 2c
Map 2d

Derry and Strabane
Mid Ulster
Mid and East Antrim

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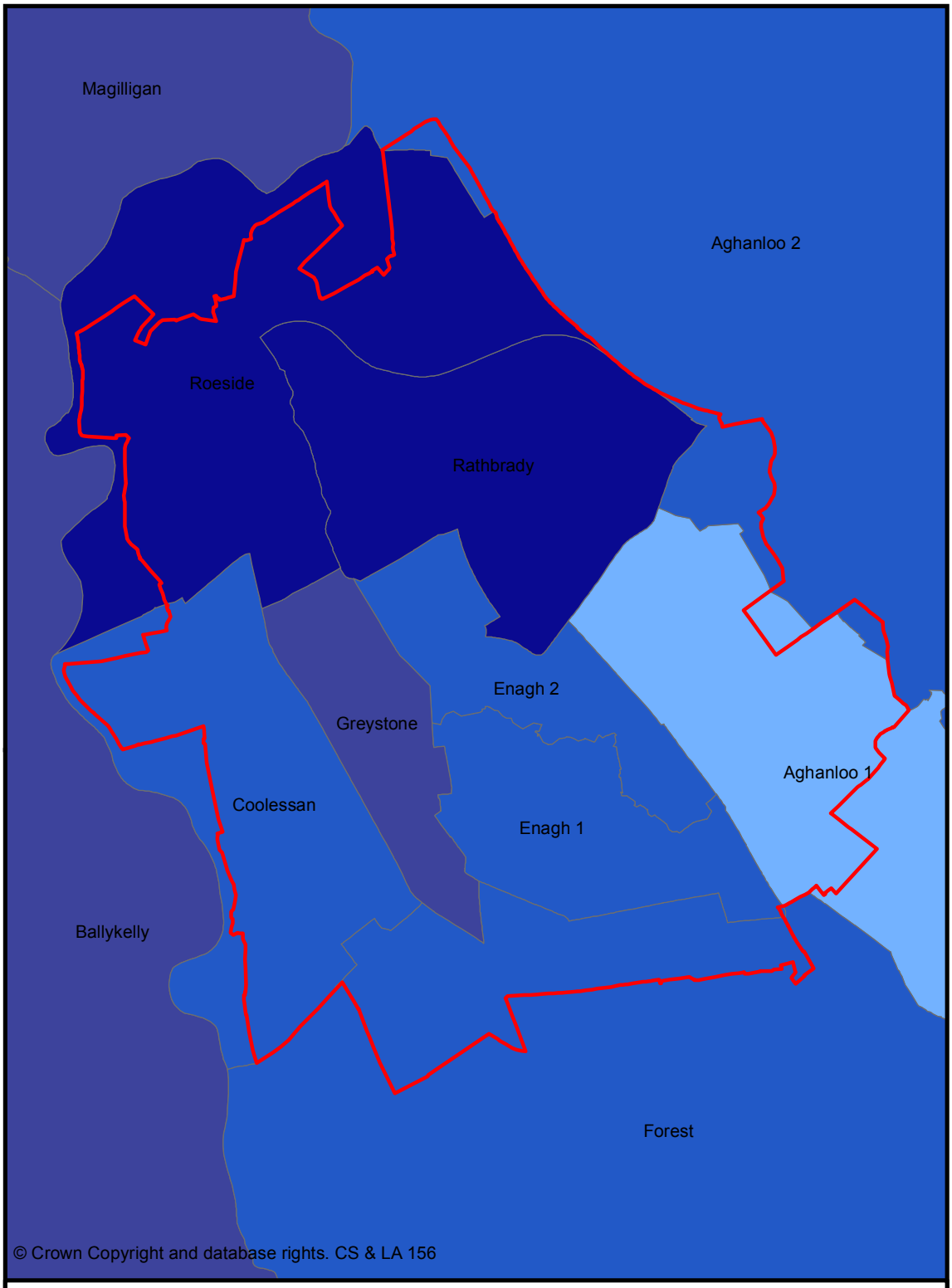
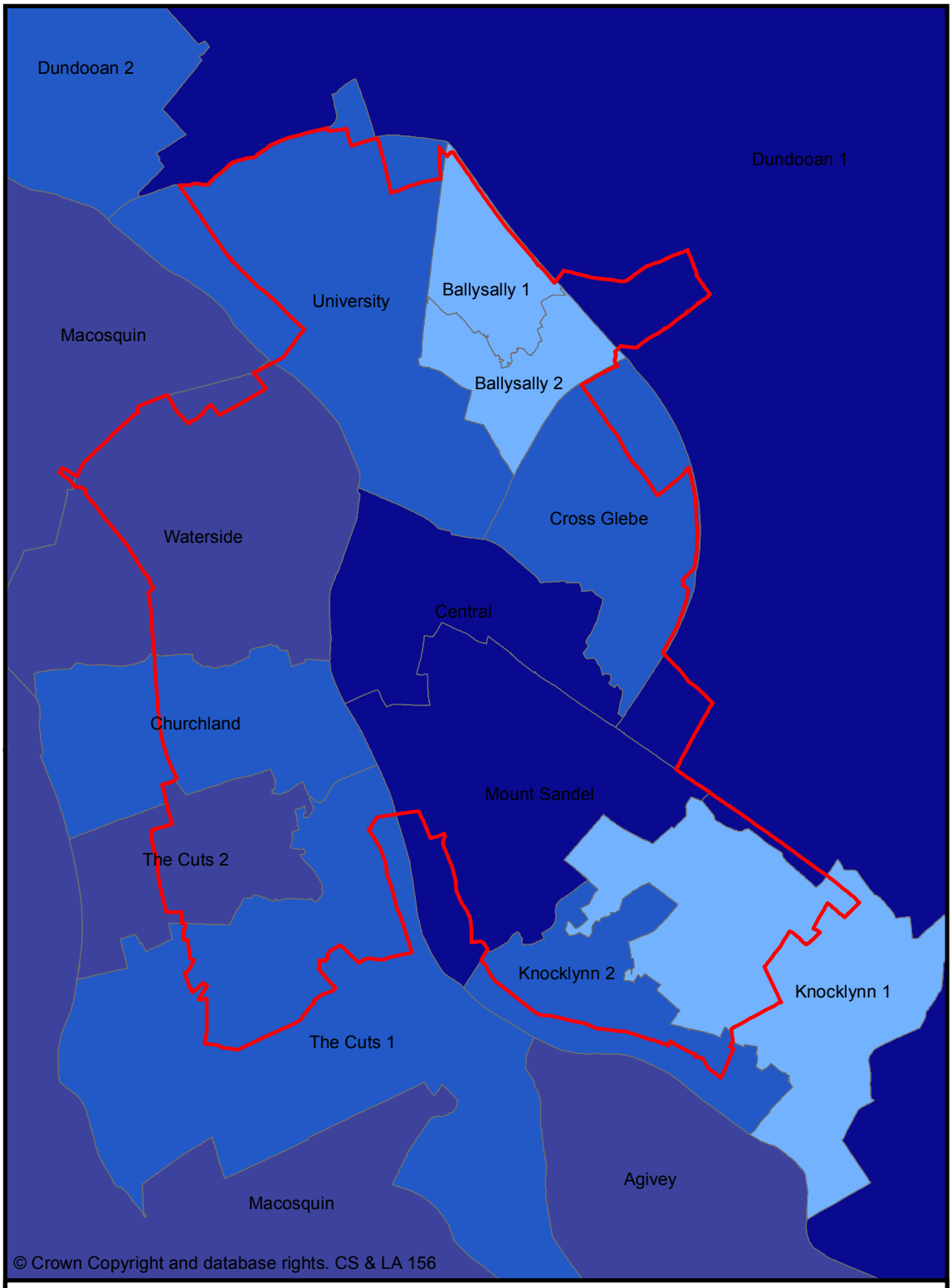


Map 2a - Limavady Town
Population Over 65 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 2.82% - 9.56%
- 9.57% - 14.76%
- 14.77% - 19.68%
- 19.69% - 26.66%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N

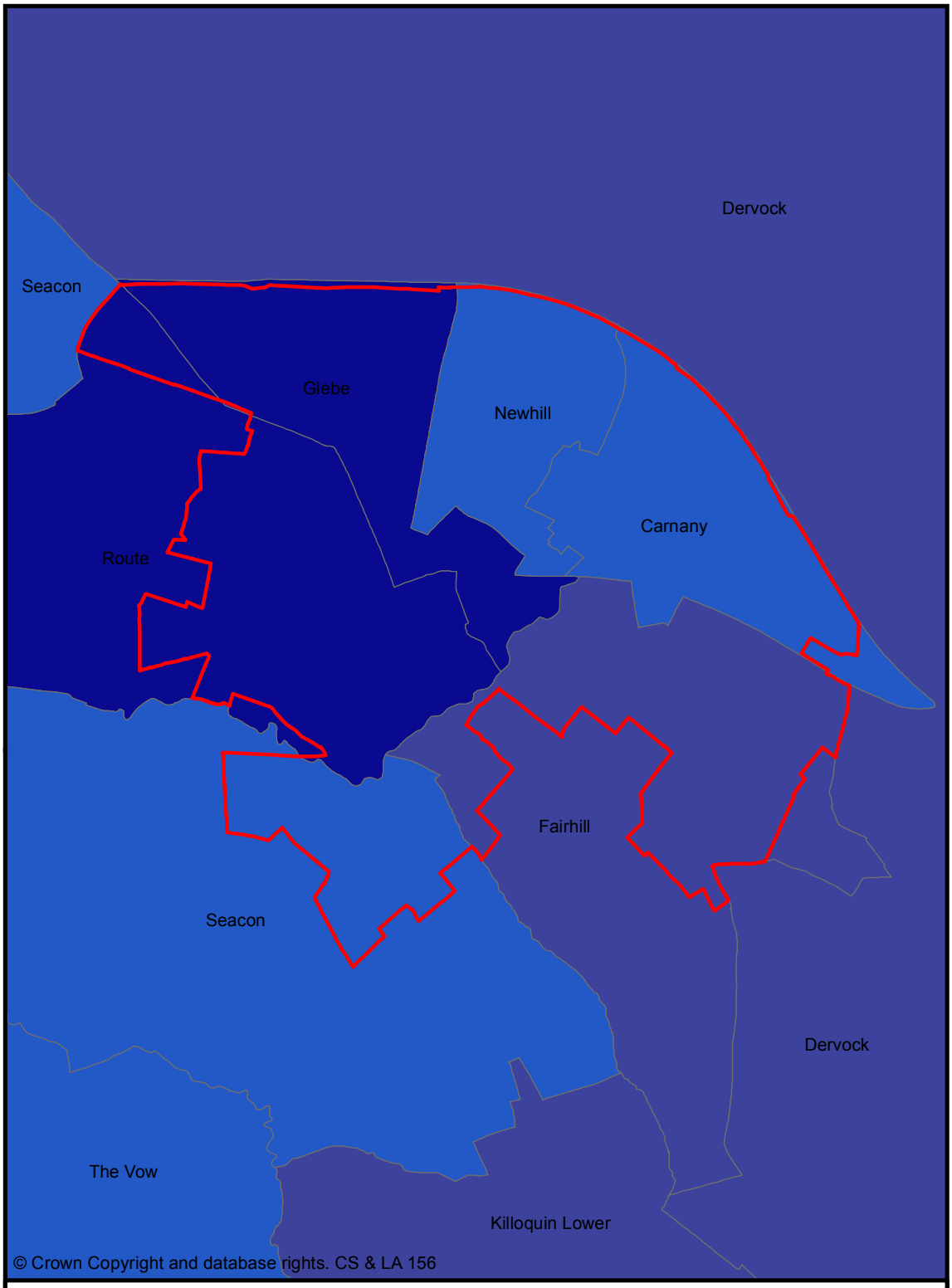


Map 2b - Coleraine Town
Population Over 65 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 2.82% - 9.56%
- 9.57% - 14.76%
- 14.77% - 19.68%
- 19.69% - 26.66%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

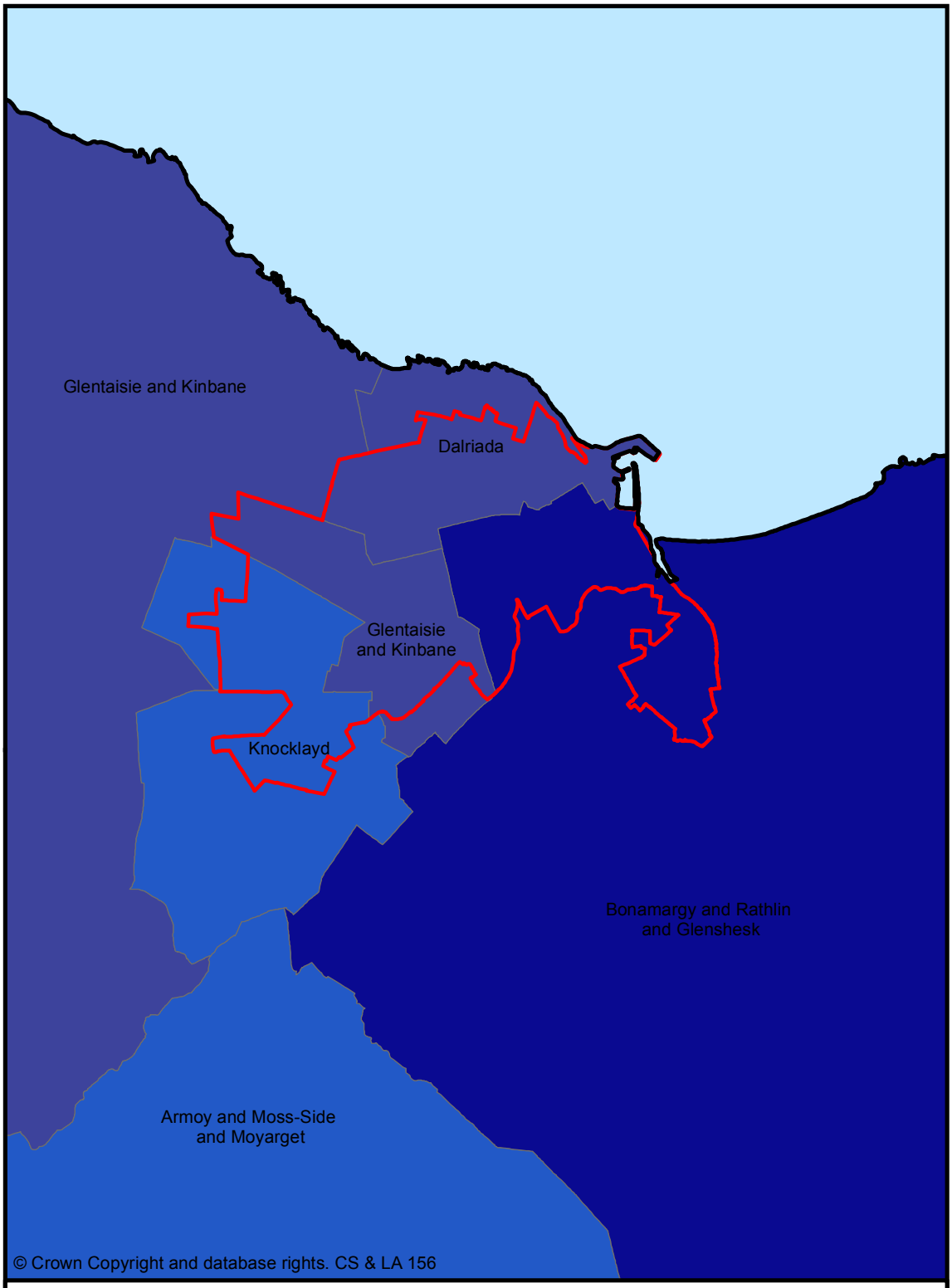


Map 2c - Ballymoney Town
Population Over 65 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 2.82% - 9.56%
- 9.57% - 14.76%
- 14.77% - 19.68%
- 19.69% - 26.66%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 2d - Ballycastle Town
Population Over 65 Years of Age (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 2.82% - 9.56%
- 9.57% - 14.76%
- 14.77% - 19.68%
- 19.69% - 26.66%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N

Map 3 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Households with Dependant Children (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.69% - 24.12%
- 24.13% - 35.22%
- 35.23% - 41.44%
- 41.45% - 54.51%
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Derry and Strabane

Mid Ulster

Mid and East Antrim

Map 3a

Map 3b

Map 3c

Map 3d

Royal Portrush

Atlantic

Portstewart

Hopefield 1

Hopefield 2

Dundooan 2

Strand 1

Castlerock 2

Castlerock 1

Magilligan

Macosquin

Aghanloo 2

Ballykelly

Gresteel 2

Aghanloo 1

Gresteel 1

Glack

Forest

Ringsend

The Highlands

Dungiven

Upper Glenshane

Feeny

Garvagh

Kilrea

Agivey

Dunluce

Ballylough and Bushmills

Carnmoon and Dunseverick

Glentaisie and Kinbane

Benvardin

Dervock

Seacon

The Vow

Killoquin Lower

Killoquin Upper

Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget

Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk

Stranocum

Glenaan and Glendun

Knockaholet

Ballyhoe and Corkey

Glenariff

Dunloy

Clogh Mills

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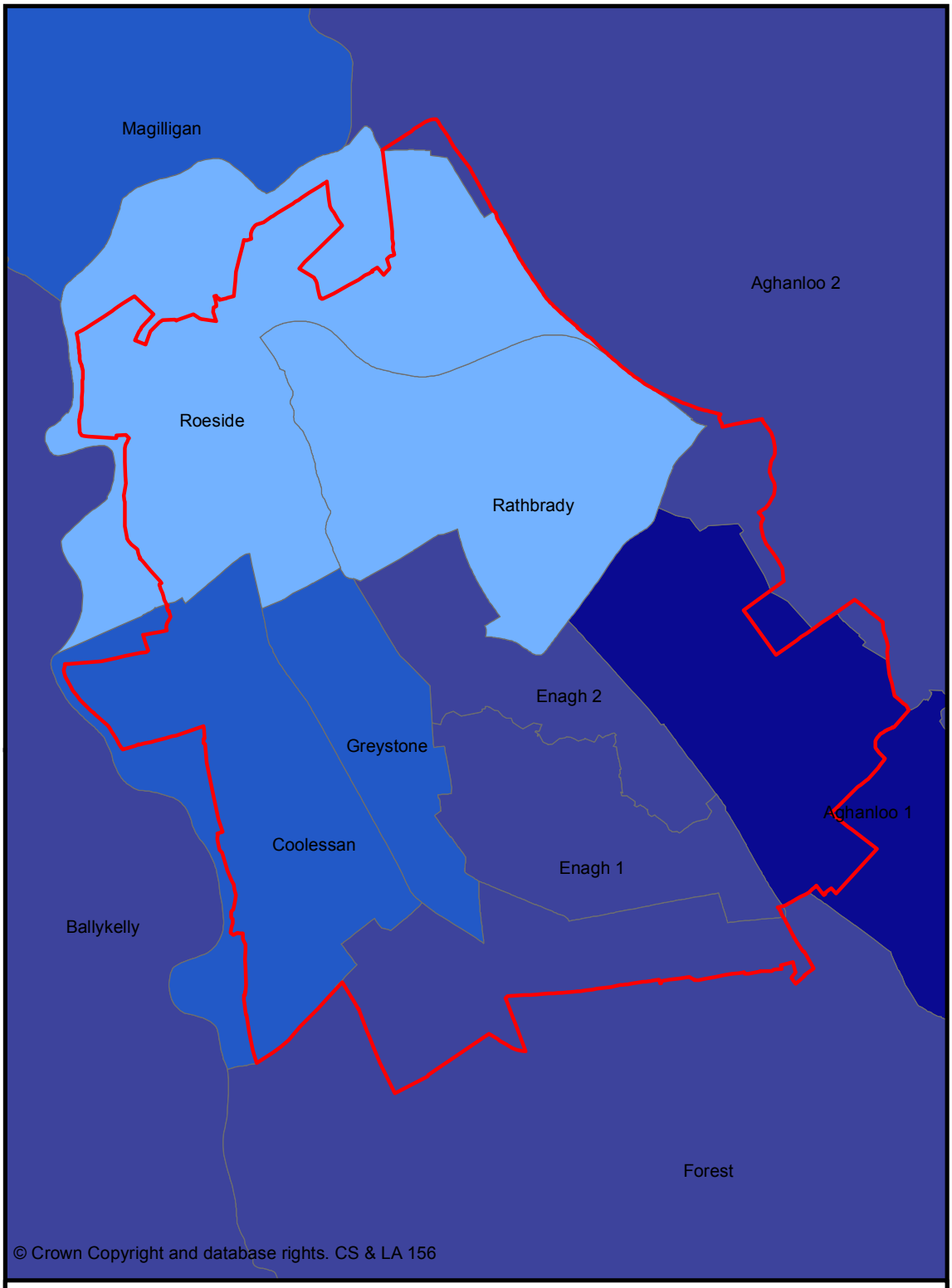
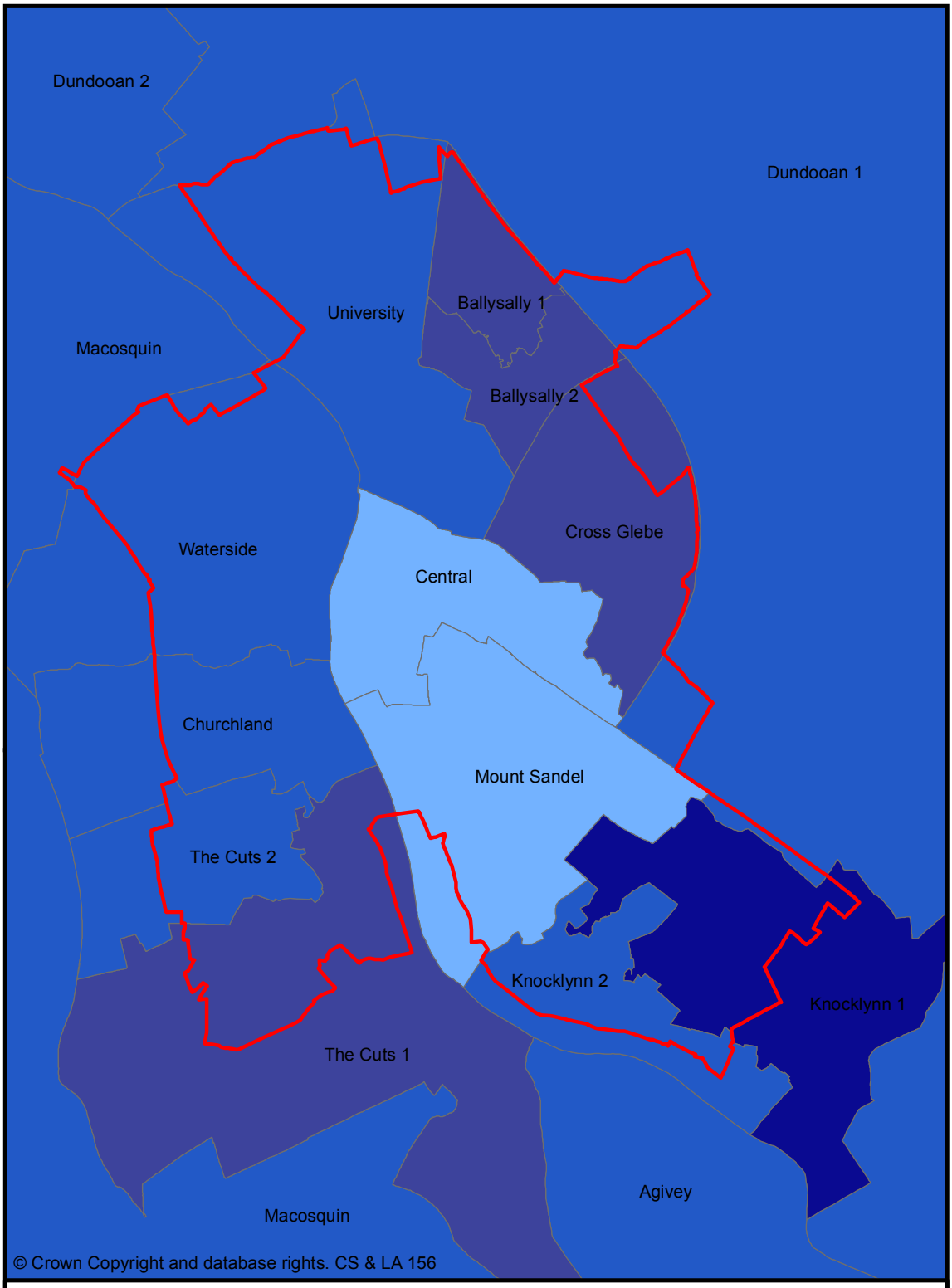


Map 3a - Limavady Town
Households with Dependant Children (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.69% - 24.12%
- 24.13% - 35.22%
- 35.23% - 41.44%
- 41.45% - 54.51%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



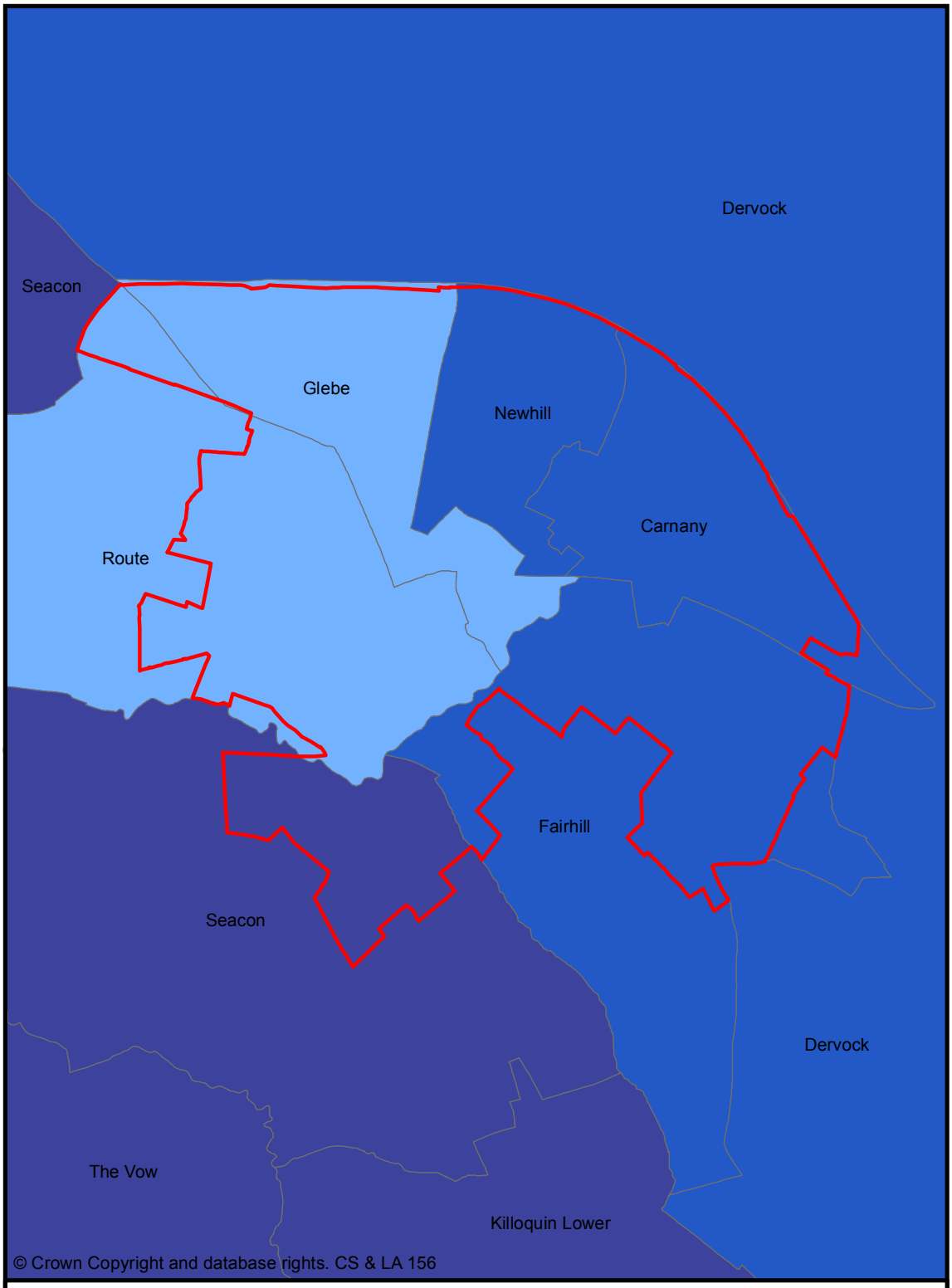
Map 3b - Coleraine Town
Households with Dependant Children (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.69% - 24.12%
- 24.13% - 35.22%
- 35.23% - 41.44%
- 41.45% - 54.51%

Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

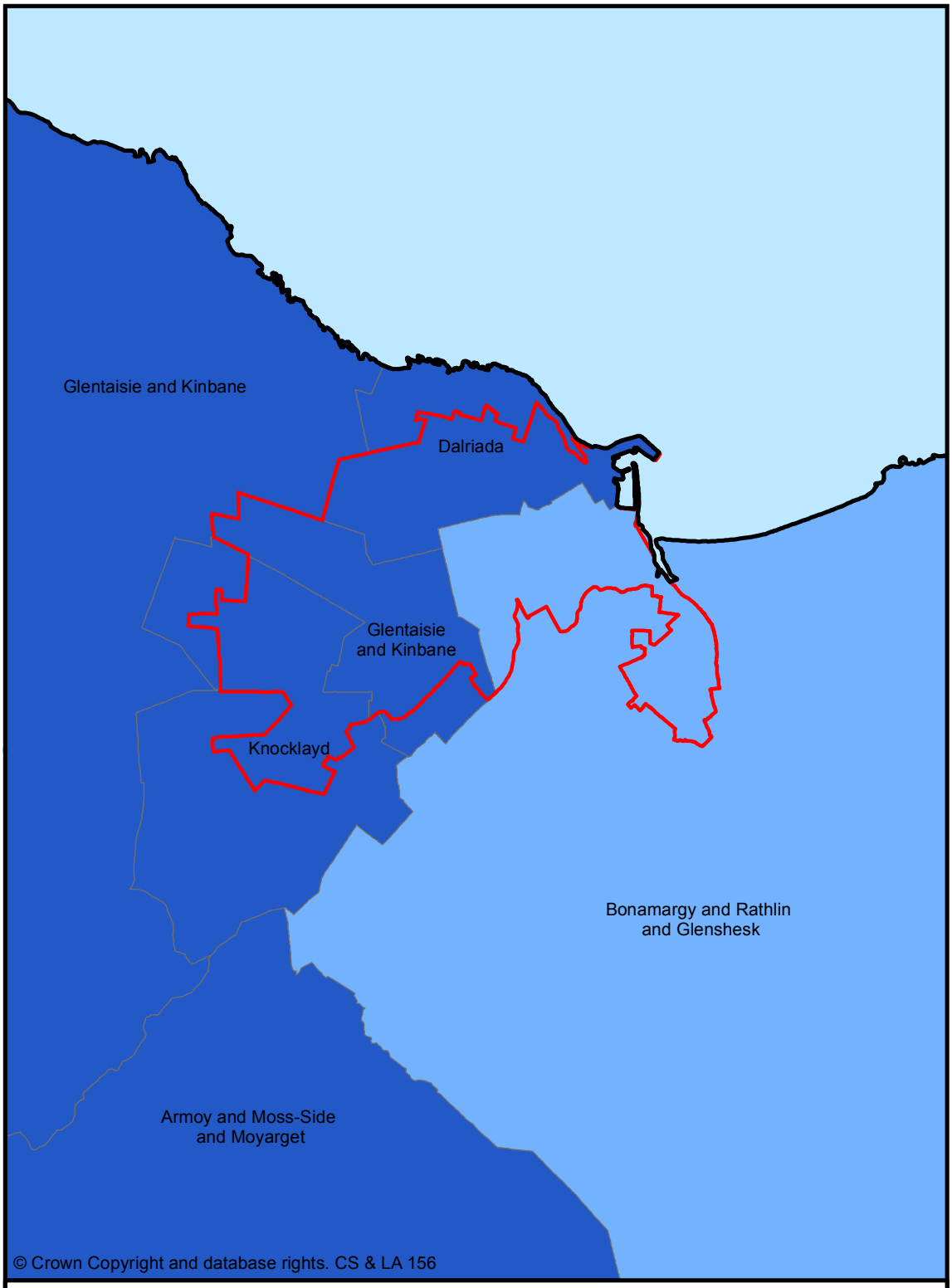


Map 3c - Ballymoney Town
Households with Dependant Children (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.69% - 24.12%
- 24.13% - 35.22%
- 35.23% - 41.44%
- 41.45% - 54.51%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 3d - Ballycastle Town
Households with Dependant Children (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.69% - 24.12%
- 24.13% - 35.22%
- 35.23% - 41.44%
- 41.45% - 54.51%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N

Map 4 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Population with Limiting Long Term Illness (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.56% - 15.89%
- 15.90% - 20.98%
- 20.99% - 26.08%
- 26.09% - 31.56%
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Royal Portrush
Atlantic
Portstewart
Hopefield 1
Hopefield 1
Dundooan 2
Strand 1
Castlerock 2
Castlerock 1
Magilligan
Macosquin
Aghanloo 2
Ballykelly
Gresteel 2
Gresteel 1
Glack
Aghanloo 1
Forest
The Highlands
Dungiven
Upper Glenshane
Feeny
Ringsend
Garvagh
Agivey
Kilrea
Dunluce
Ballylough and Bushmills
Carnmoon and Dunseverick
Benvardin
Seacon
Dervock
Killoquin Lower
The Vow
Killoquin Upper
Dunloy
Knockaholet
Stranocum
Glentaisie and Kinbane
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget
Ballyhoe and Corkey
Clogh Mills
Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk
Glenaan and Glendun
Glenariff

Map 4a
Map 4b
Map 4c
Map 4d

Derry and Strabane
Mid Ulster
Mid and East Antrim

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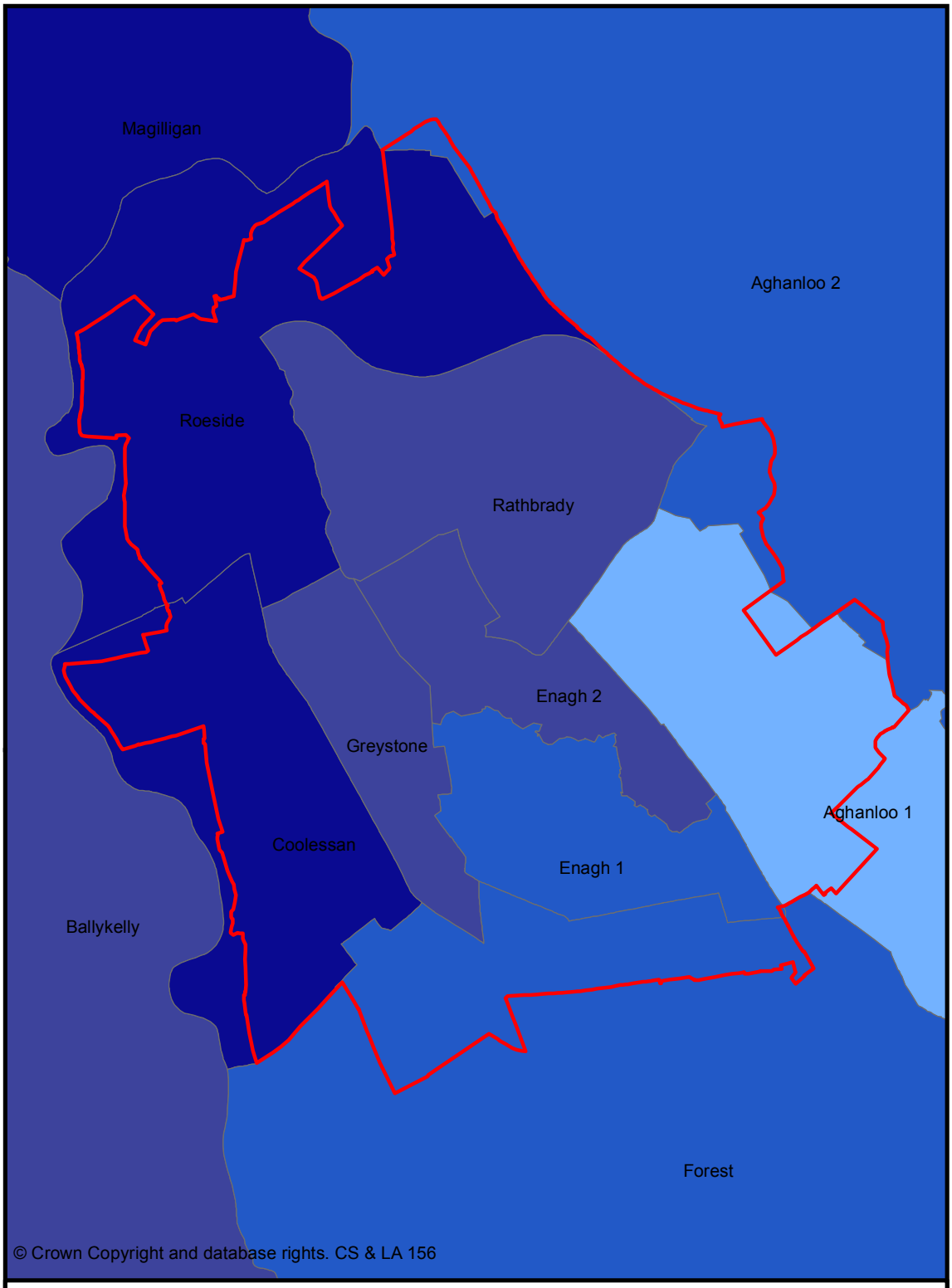
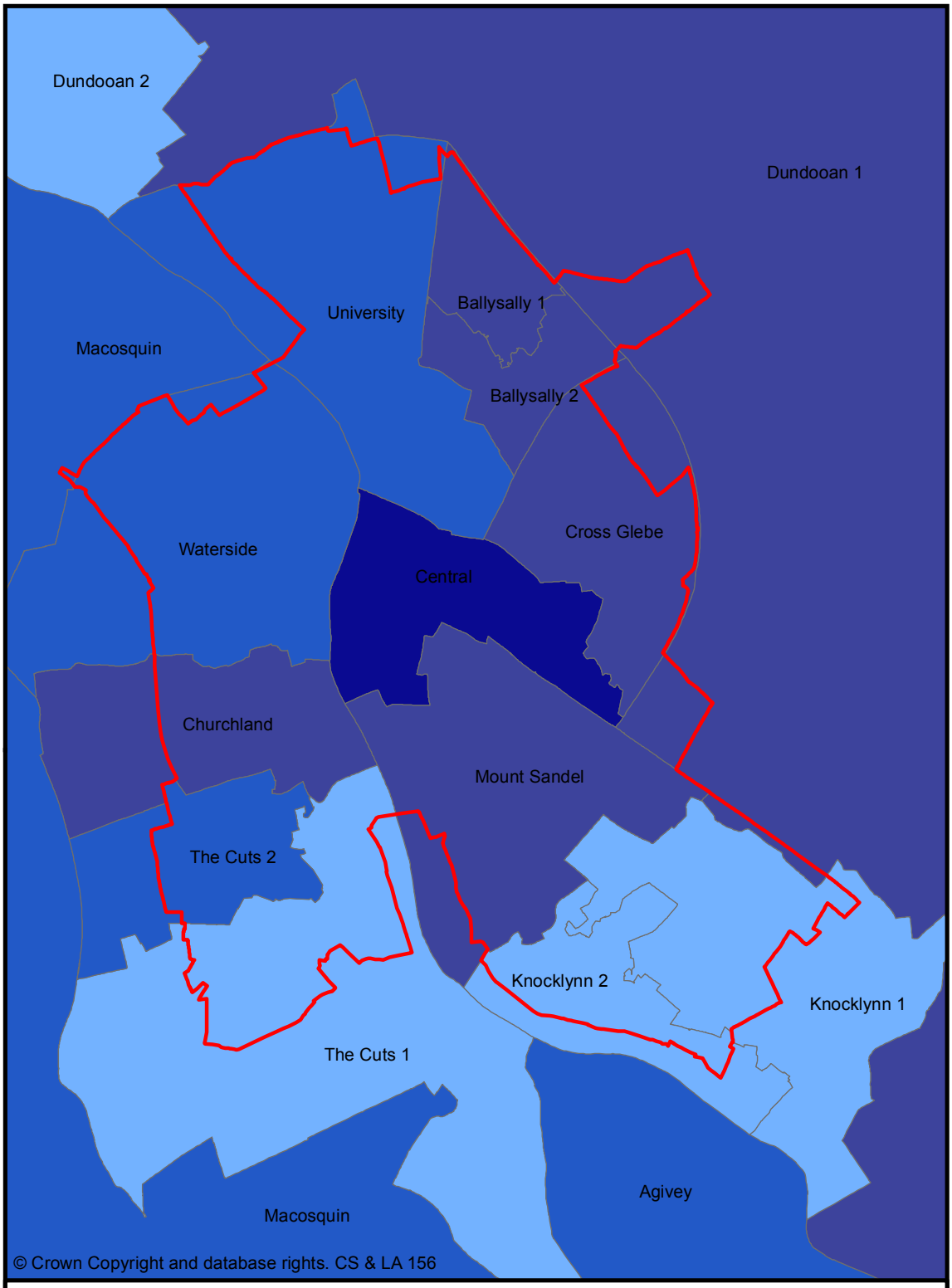


Map 4a - Limavady Town
Population with Limiting Long Term Illness (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.56% - 15.89%
- 15.90% - 20.98%
- 20.99% - 26.08%
- 26.09% - 31.56%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N

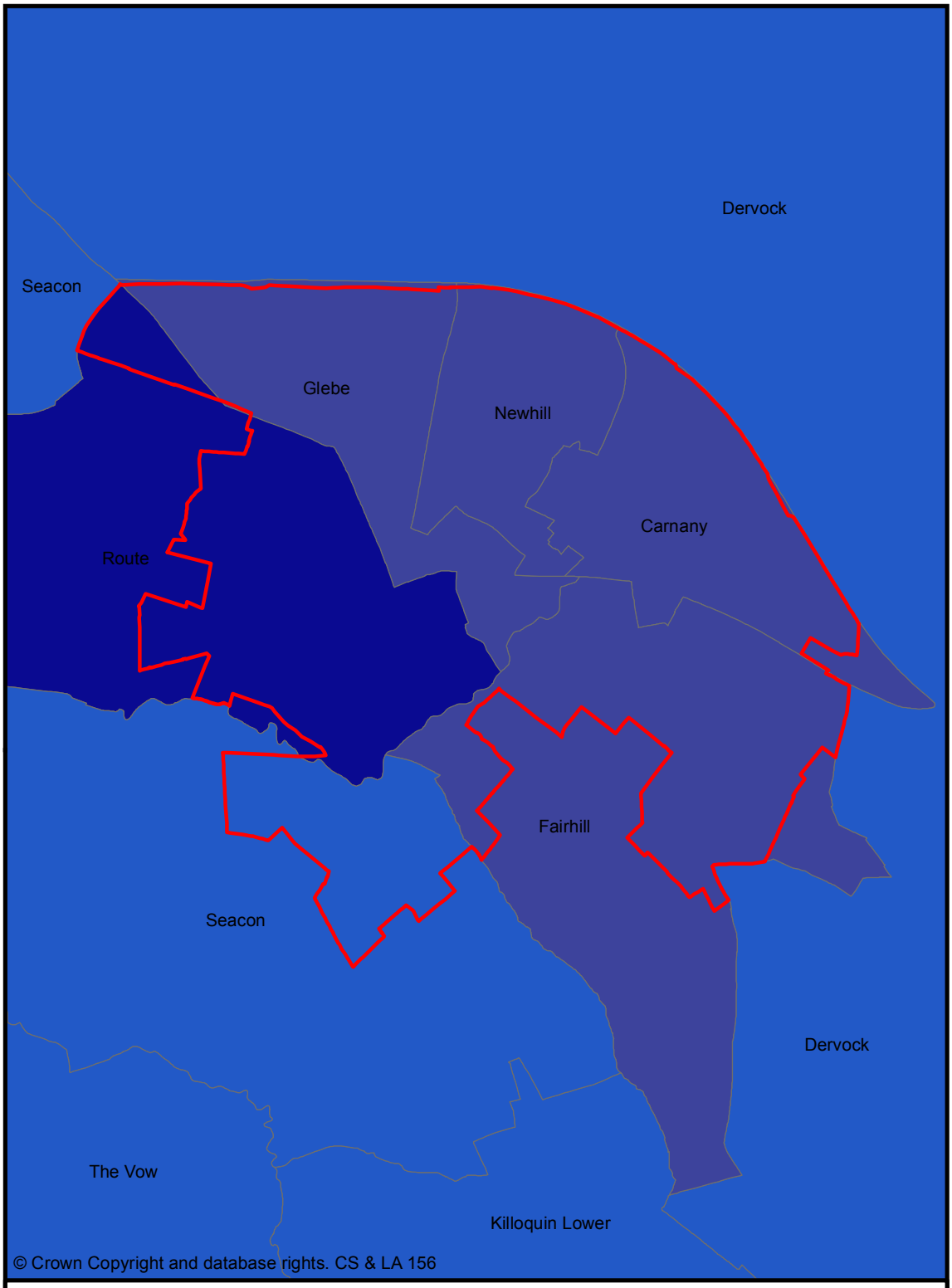


Map 4b - Coleraine Town
Population with Limiting Long term Illness (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.56% - 15.89%
- 15.90% - 20.98%
- 20.99% - 26.08%
- 26.09% - 31.56%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

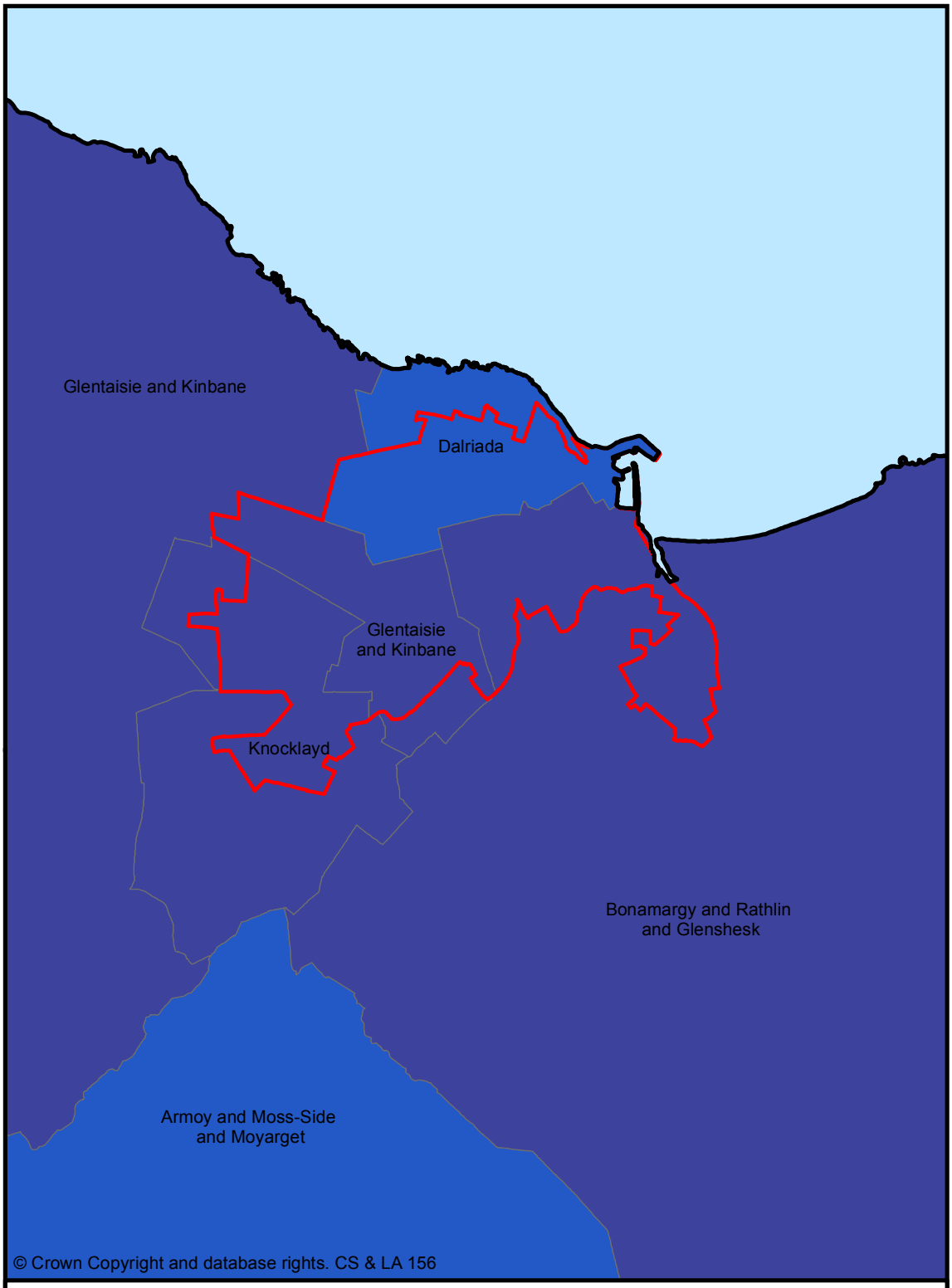


Map 4c - Ballymoney Town
Population with Limiting Long Term Illness (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.56% - 15.89%
- 15.90% - 20.98%
- 20.99% - 26.08%
- 26.09% - 31.56%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



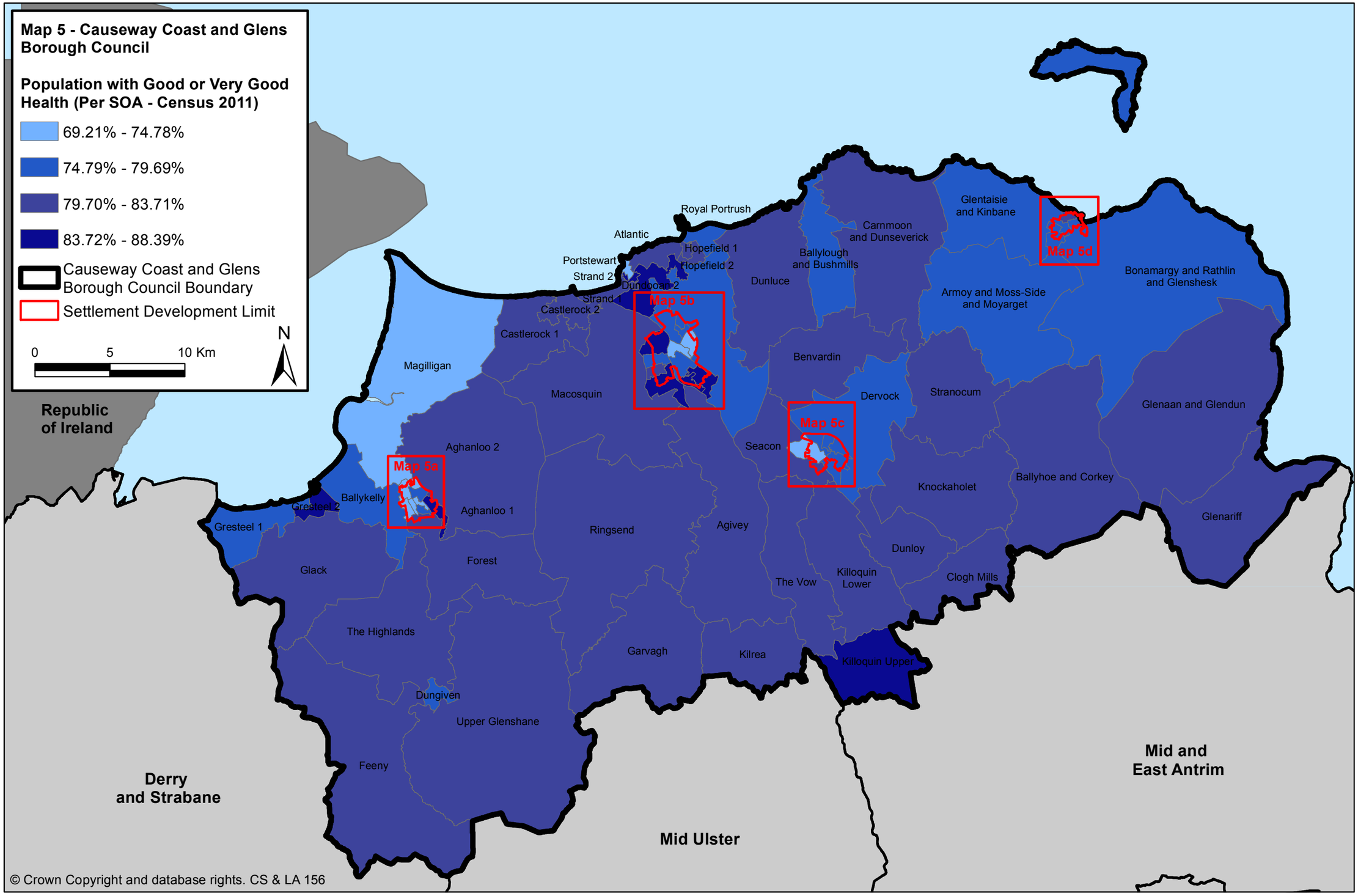
Map 4d - Ballycastle Town
Population with Limiting Long Term Illness (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 10.56% - 15.89%
- 15.90% - 20.98%
- 20.99% - 26.08%
- 26.09% - 31.56%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N


Map 5 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council
Population with Good or Very Good Health (Per SOA - Census 2011)
69.21% - 74.78%
74.79% - 79.69%
79.70% - 83.71%
83.72% - 88.39%
Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
Settlement Development Limit
0
5
10 Km
N
Republic of Ireland
Derry and Strabane
Mid Ulster
Mid and East Antrim
Map 5a
Map 5b
Map 5c
Map 5d
Royal Portrush
Atlantic
Portstewart
Strand 2
Strand 1
Dundooan 2
Hopefield 1
Hopefield 2
Castlerock 2
Castlerock 1
Magilligan
Macosquin
Aghanloo 2
Aghanloo 1
Gresteel 2
Ballykelly
Gresteel 1
Glack
Forest
The Highlands
Dungiven
Upper Glenshane
Feeny
Ringsend
Garvagh
Dunluce
Ballylough and Bushmills
Carnmoon and Dunseverick
Glentaisie and Kinbane
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget
Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk
Benvardin
Dervock
Stranocum
Glenaan and Glendun
Seacon
Agivey
Kilrea
Killoquin Upper
The Vow
Killoquin Lower
Knockaholet
Ballyhoe and Corkey
Glenariff
Dunloy
Clogh Mills
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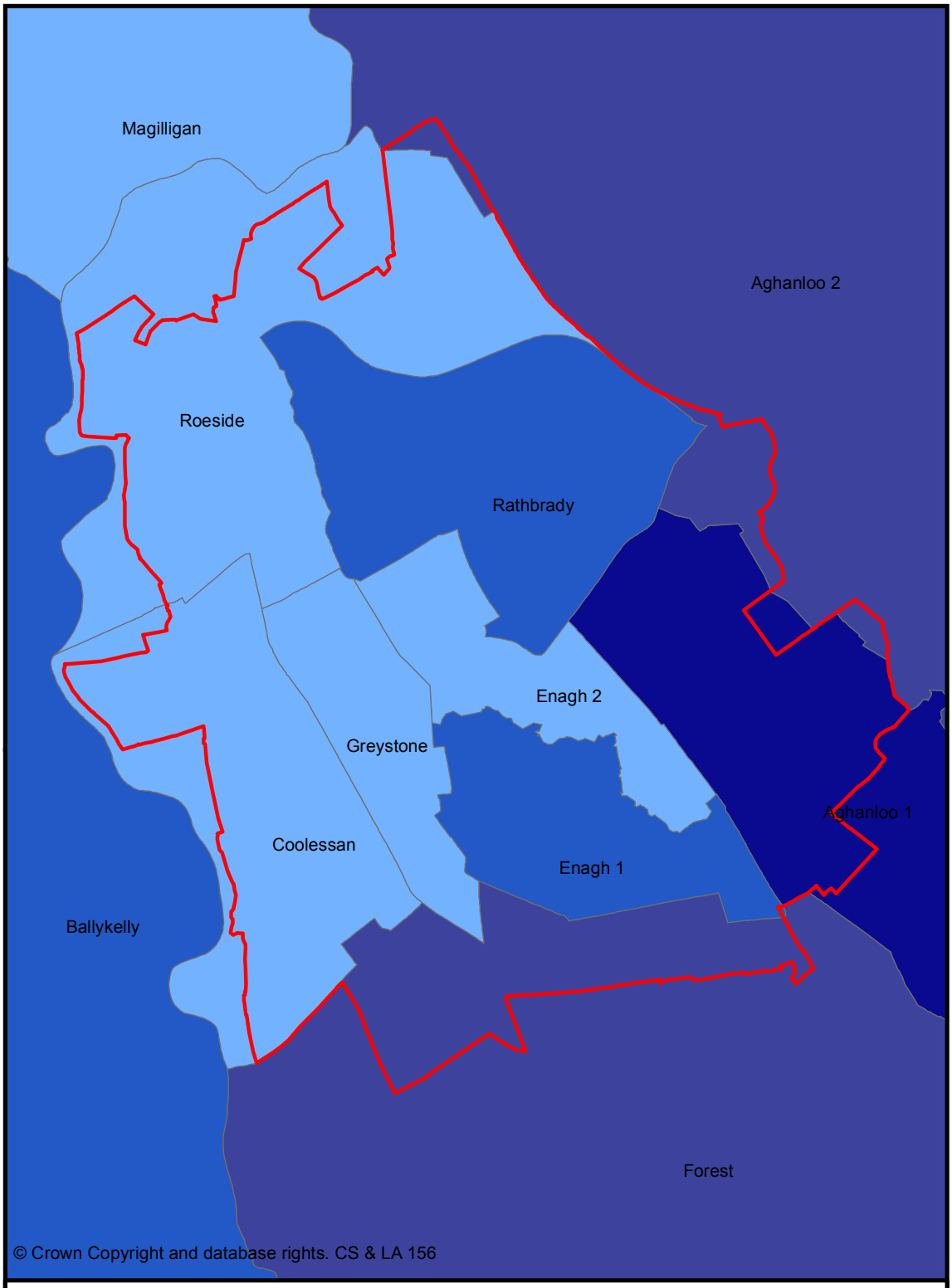
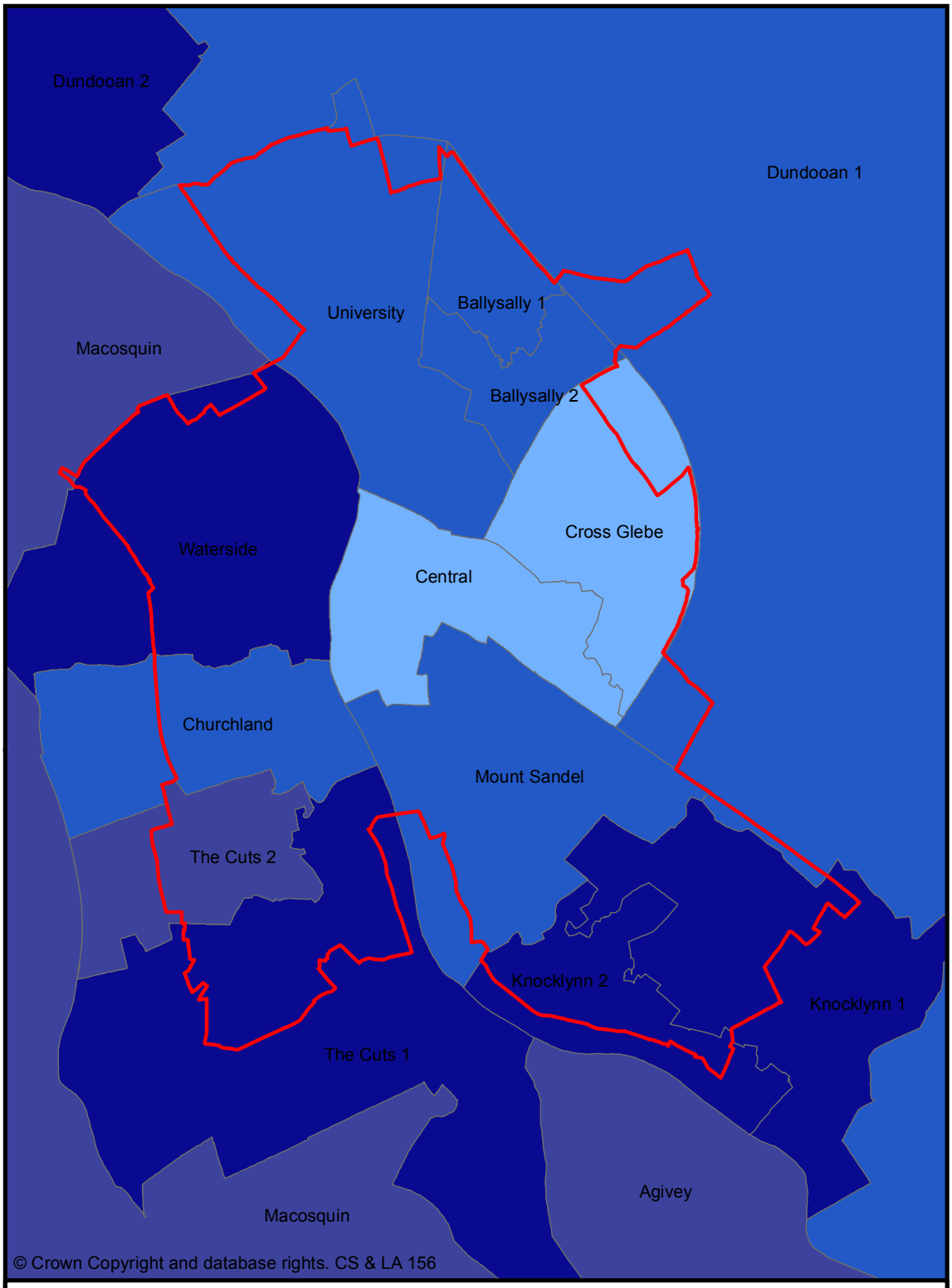


Map 5a - Limavady Town
Population with Good or Very Good Health (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 69.21% - 74.78%
- 74.79% - 79.69%
- 79.70% - 83.71%
- 83.72% - 88.39%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



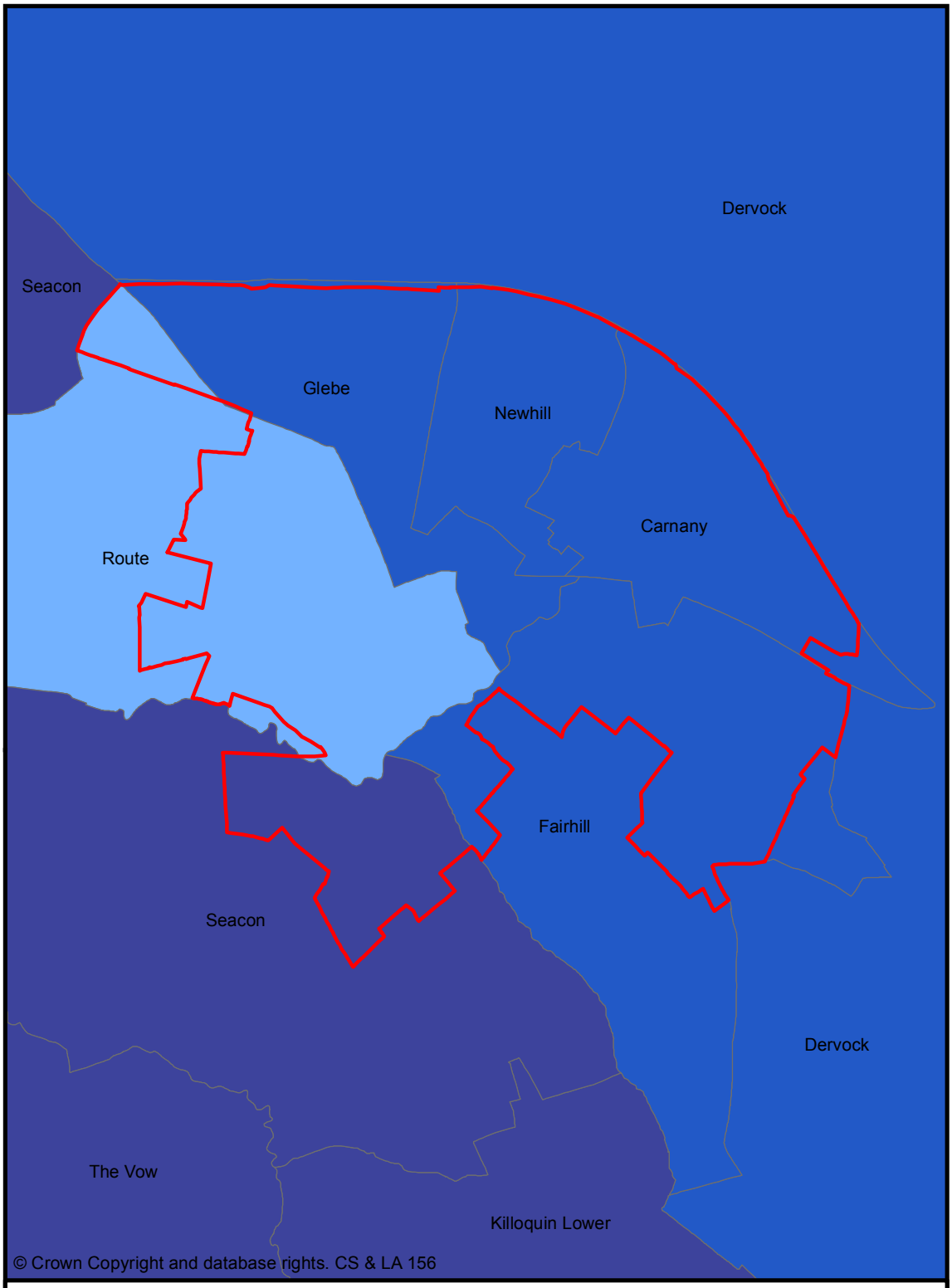
Map 5b - Coleraine Town
Population with Good or Very Good Health (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 69.21% - 74.78%
- 74.79% - 79.69%
- 79.70% - 83.71%
- 83.72% - 88.39%

Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

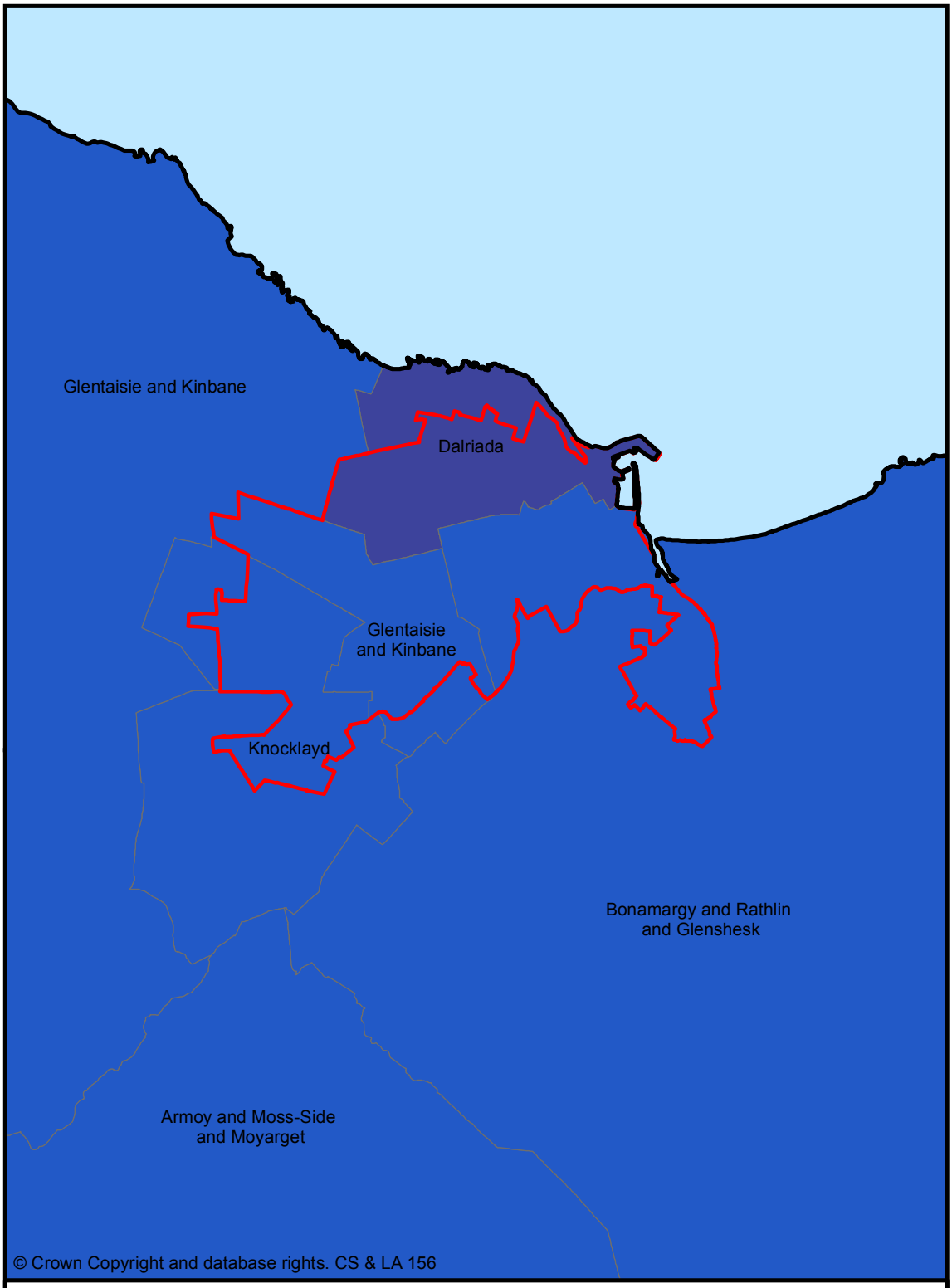


Map 5c - Ballymoney Town
Population with Good or Very Good Health (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 69.21% - 74.78%
- 74.79% - 79.69%
- 79.70% - 83.71%
- 83.72% - 88.39%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 5d - Ballycastle Town
Population with Good or Very Good Health (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 69.21% - 74.78%
- 74.79% - 79.69%
- 79.70% - 83.71%
- 83.72% - 88.39%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N

Map 6 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Population Providing Unpaid Care (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 7.67% - 9.66%
- 9.67% - 10.91%
- 10.92% - 12.09%
- 12.10% - 14.10%
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Derry and Strabane

Mid Ulster

Mid and East Antrim

Map 6a

Map 6b

Map 6c

Map 6d

Royal Portrush
Atlantic
Portstewart
Hopefield 1
Hopefield 2
Dundooan 2
Strand 1
Castlerock 2
Castlerock 1
Magilligan
Macosquin
Aghanloo 2
Aghanloo 1
Ballykelly
Gresteel 2
Gresteel 1
Glack
Forest
Ringsend
Agivey
Dunluce
Ballylough and Bushmills
Carnmoon and Dunseverick
Glentaisie and Kinbane
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget
Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk
Benvardin
Dervock
Stranocum
Glenaan and Glendun
Seacon
Fairhill
Knockaholet
Ballyhoe and Corkey
Glenariff
Killoquin Lower
Dunloy
Clogh Mills
The Vow
The Highlands
Garvagh
Kilrea
Killoquin Upper
Dungiven
Upper Glenshane
Feeny

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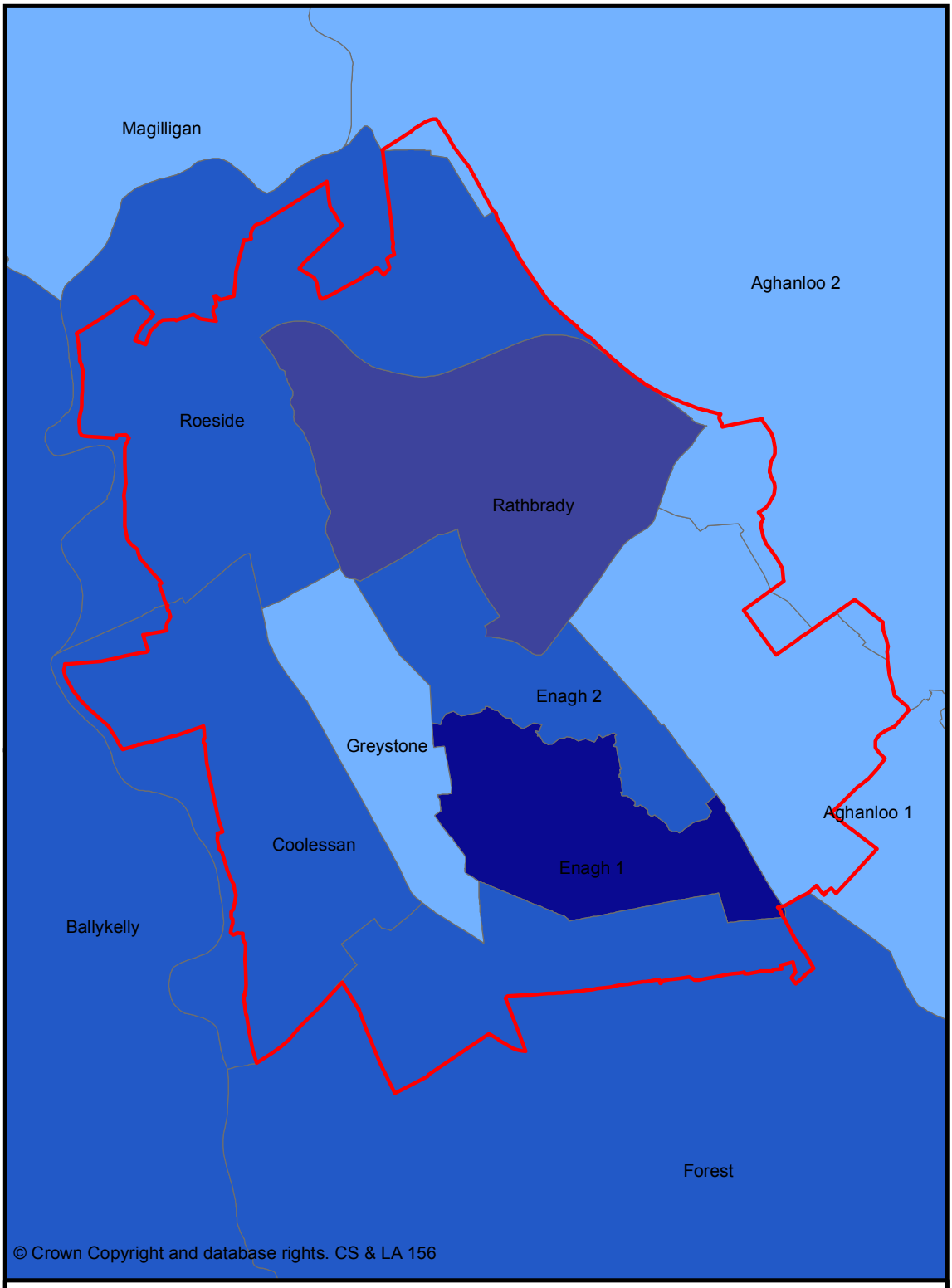
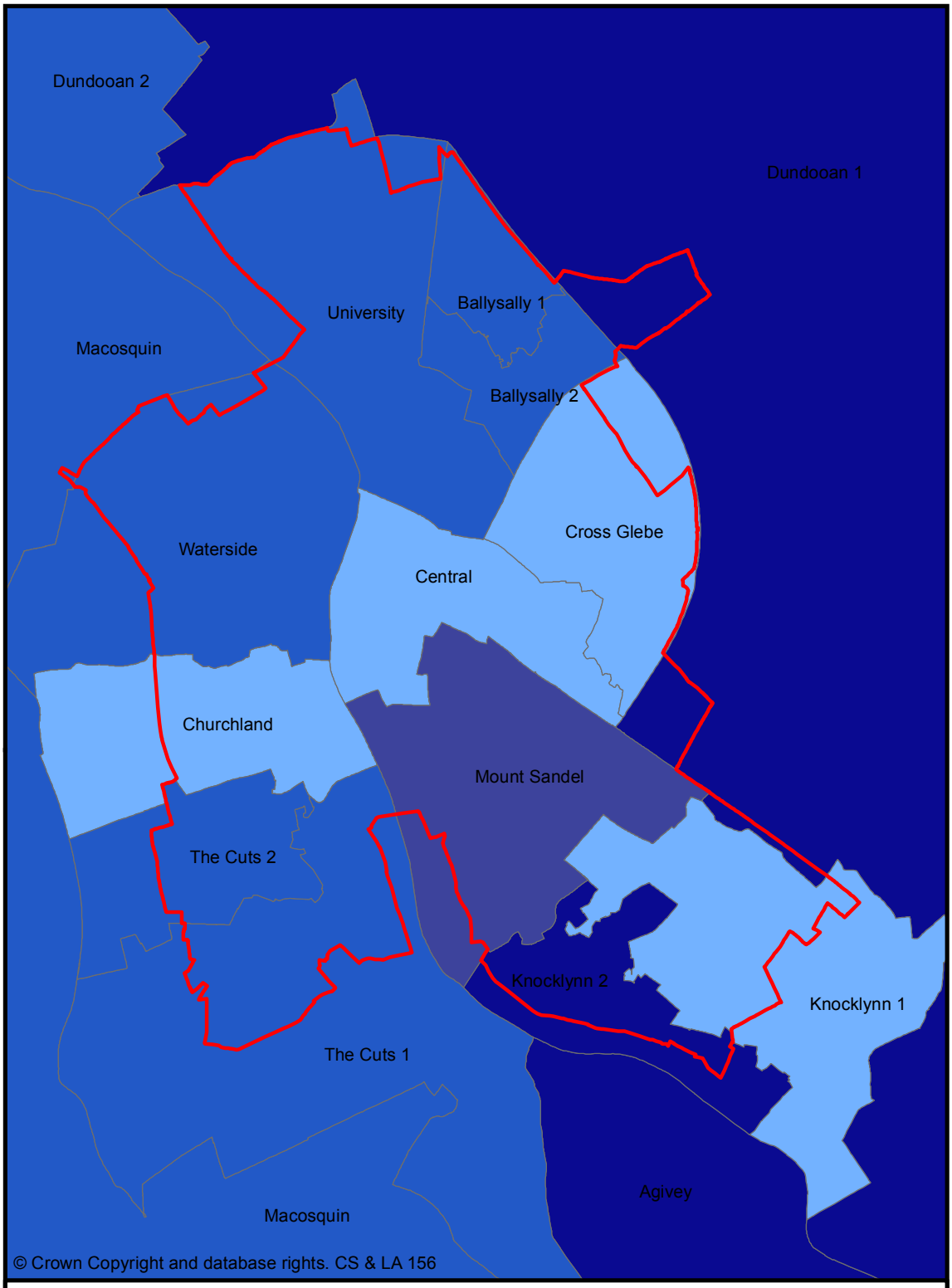


Map 6a - Limavady Town
Population Providing Unpaid Care (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 7.67% - 9.66%
- 9.67% - 10.91%
- 10.92% - 12.09%
- 12.10% - 14.10%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N

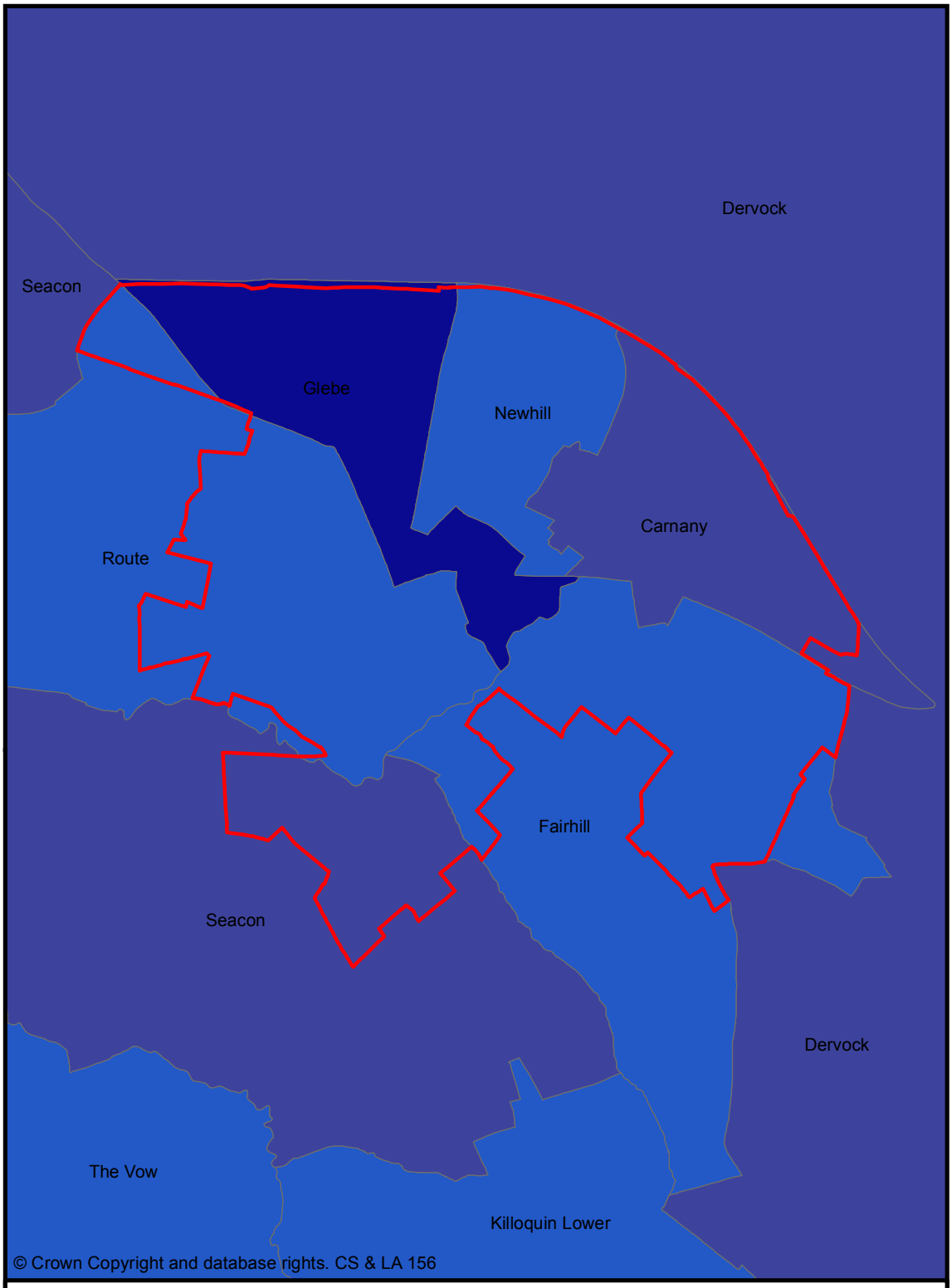


Map 6b - Coleraine Town
Population Providing Unpaid Care (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 7.67% - 9.66%
- 9.67% - 10.91%
- 10.92% - 12.09%
- 12.10% - 14.10%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

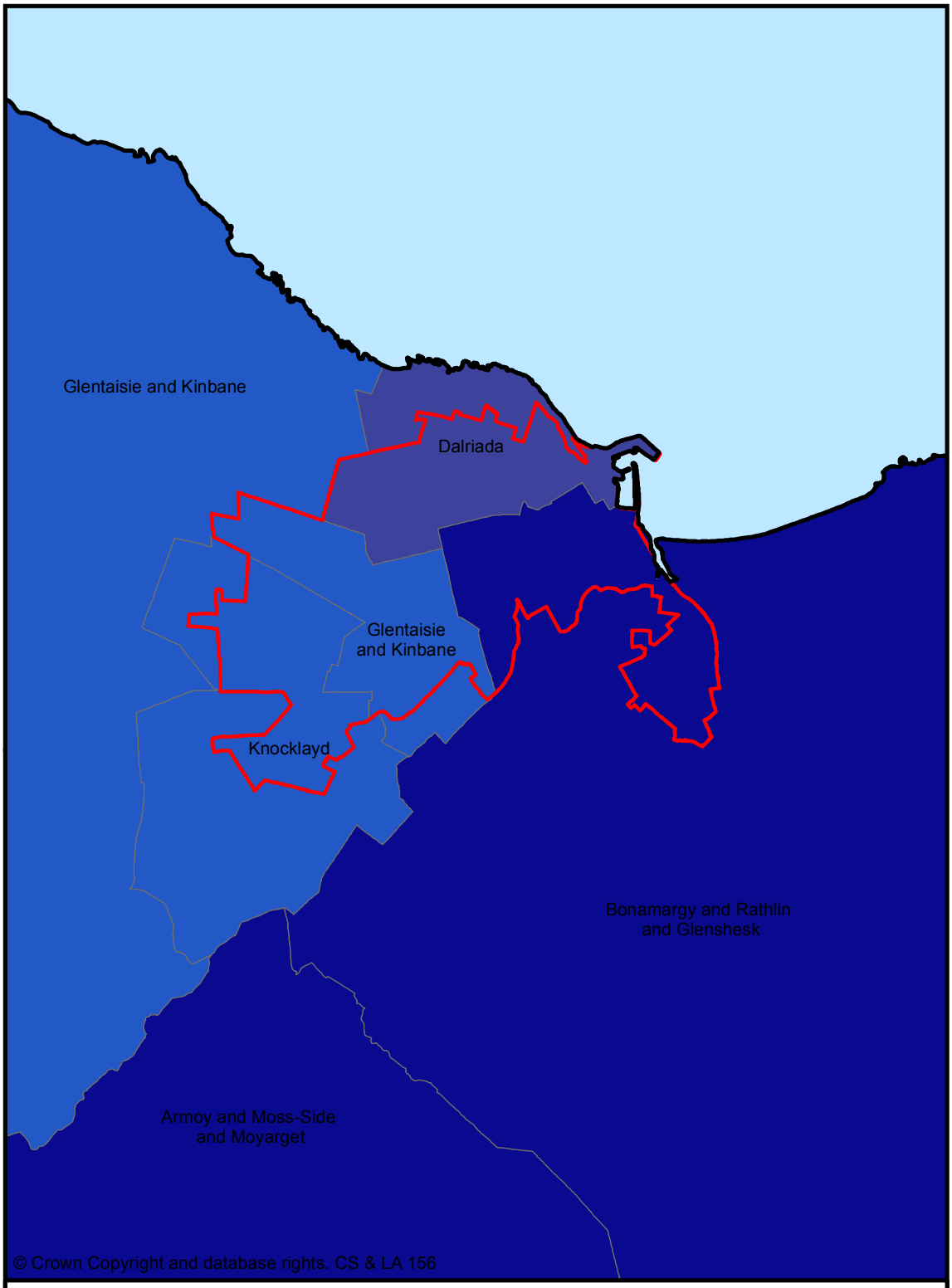


Map 6c - Ballymoney Town
Population Providing Unpaid Care (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 7.67% - 9.66%
- 9.67% - 10.91%
- 10.92% - 12.09%
- 12.10% - 14.10%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 6d - Ballycastle Town
Population Providing Unpaid Care (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 7.67% - 9.66%
- 9.67% - 10.91%
- 10.92% - 12.09%
- 12.10% - 14.10%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N

Map 7 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Religion (Protestant and Catholic) (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- Over 70% Protestant
- 60% - 70% Protestant
- 40% - 60% Protestant and Catholic
- 60% - 70% Catholic
- Over 70% Catholic
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Derry and Strabane

Mid Ulster

Mid and East Antrim

Map 7a

Map 7b

Map 7c

Map 7d

Atlantic
Royal Portrush
Portstewart
Hopefield 1
Hopefield 2
Dundooan 2
Strand 1
Castlerock 2
Castlerock 1
Magilligan
Macosquin
Dunluce
Carnmoon and Dunseverick
Ballylough and Bushmills
Glentaisie and Kinbane
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget
Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk
Benvardin
Dervock
Stranocum
Glenaan and Glendun
Seacon
Knockaholet
Ballyhoe and Corkey
Glenariff
Aghanloo 2
Aghanloo 1
Ballykelly
Gresteel 2
Gresteel 1
Glack
Forest
Ringsend
Agivey
Killoquin Lower
Dunloy
Clogh Mills
The Vow
The Highlands
Garvagh
Kilrea
Killoquin Upper
Dungiven
Upper Glenshane
Feeny

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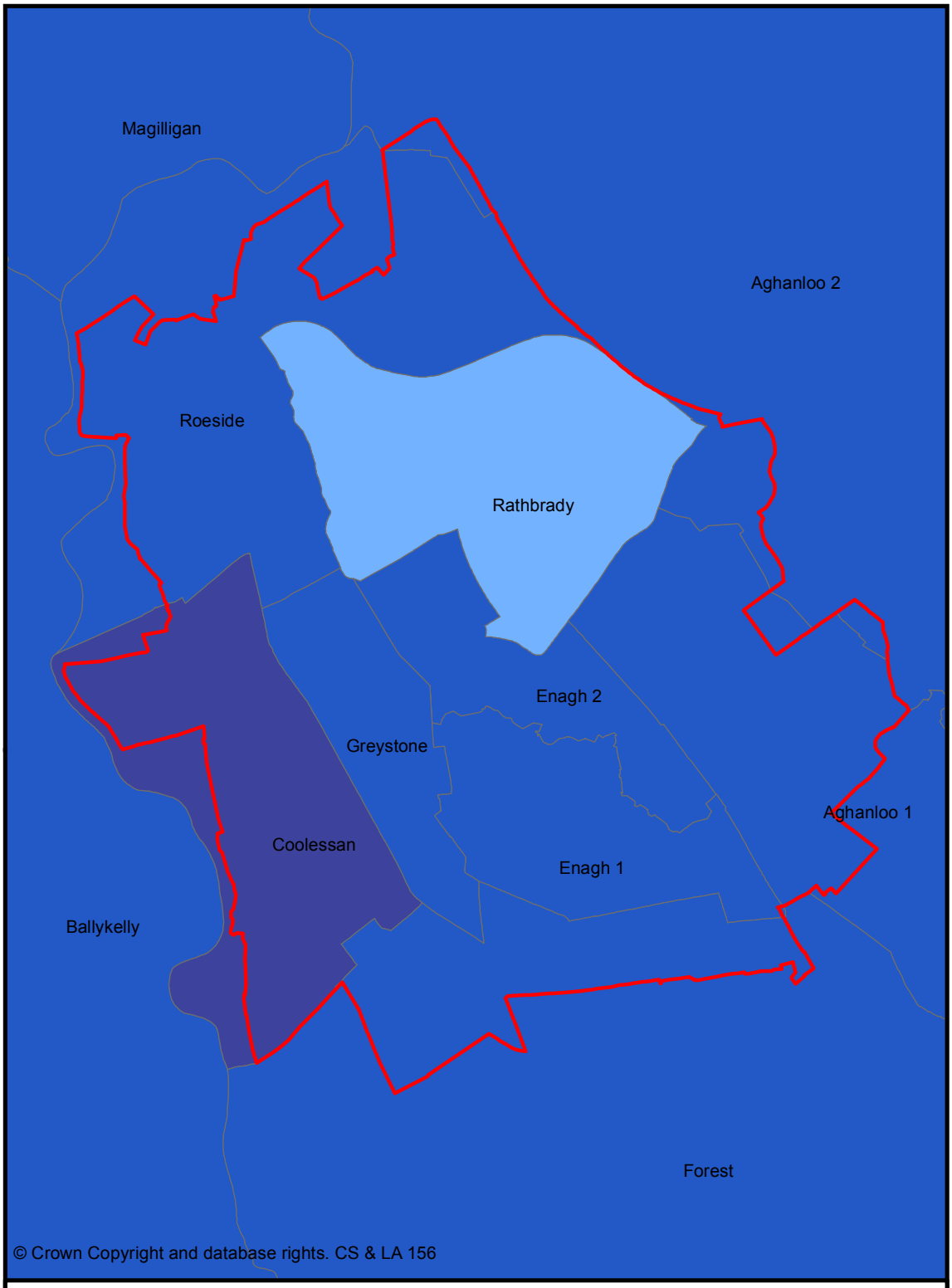
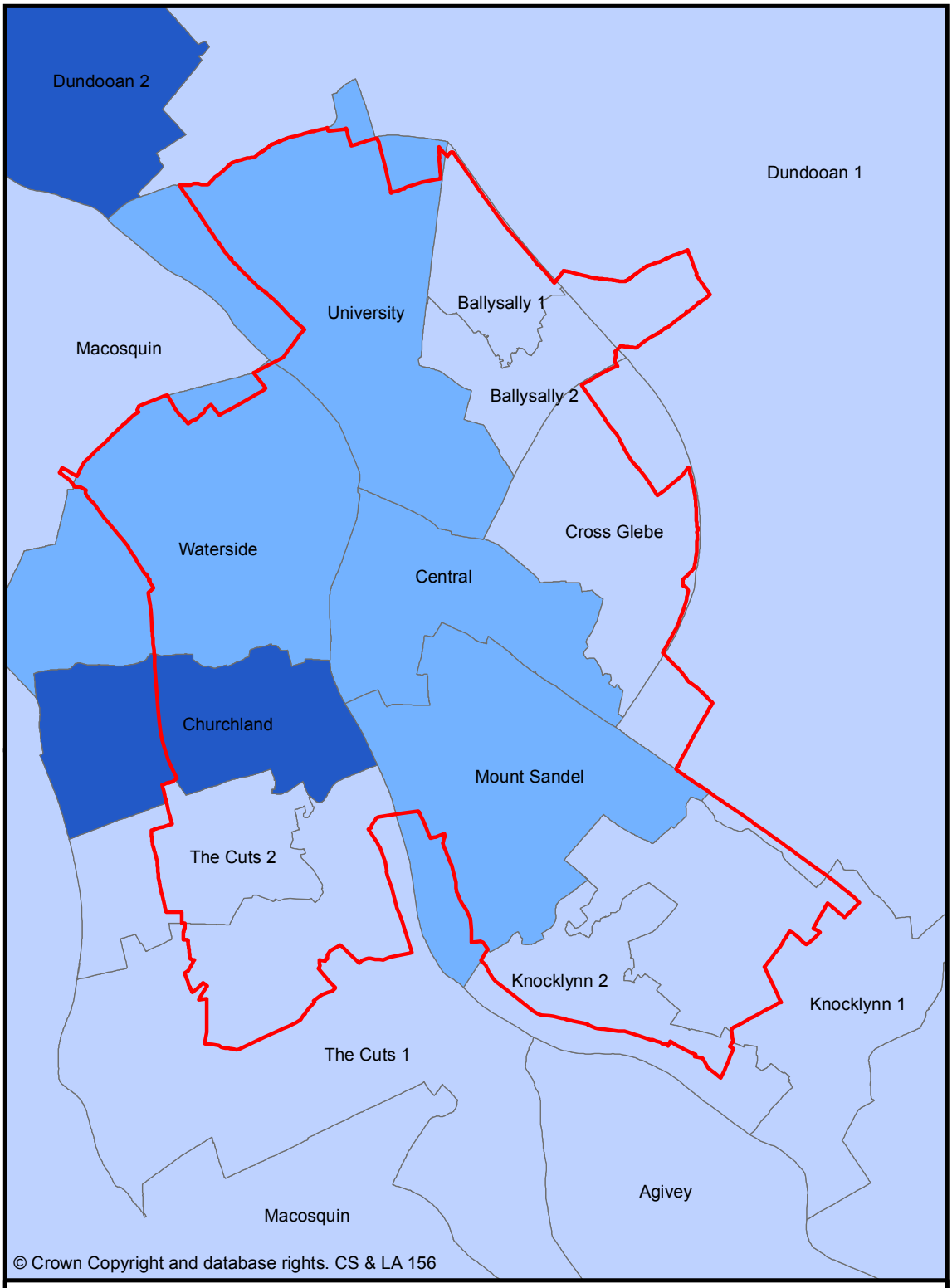


Map 7a - Limavady Town
Religion (Protestant and Catholic) (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- Over 70% Protestant
- 60% - 70% Protestant
- 40% - 60% Protestant and Catholic
- 60% - 70% Catholic
- Over 70% Catholic
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N

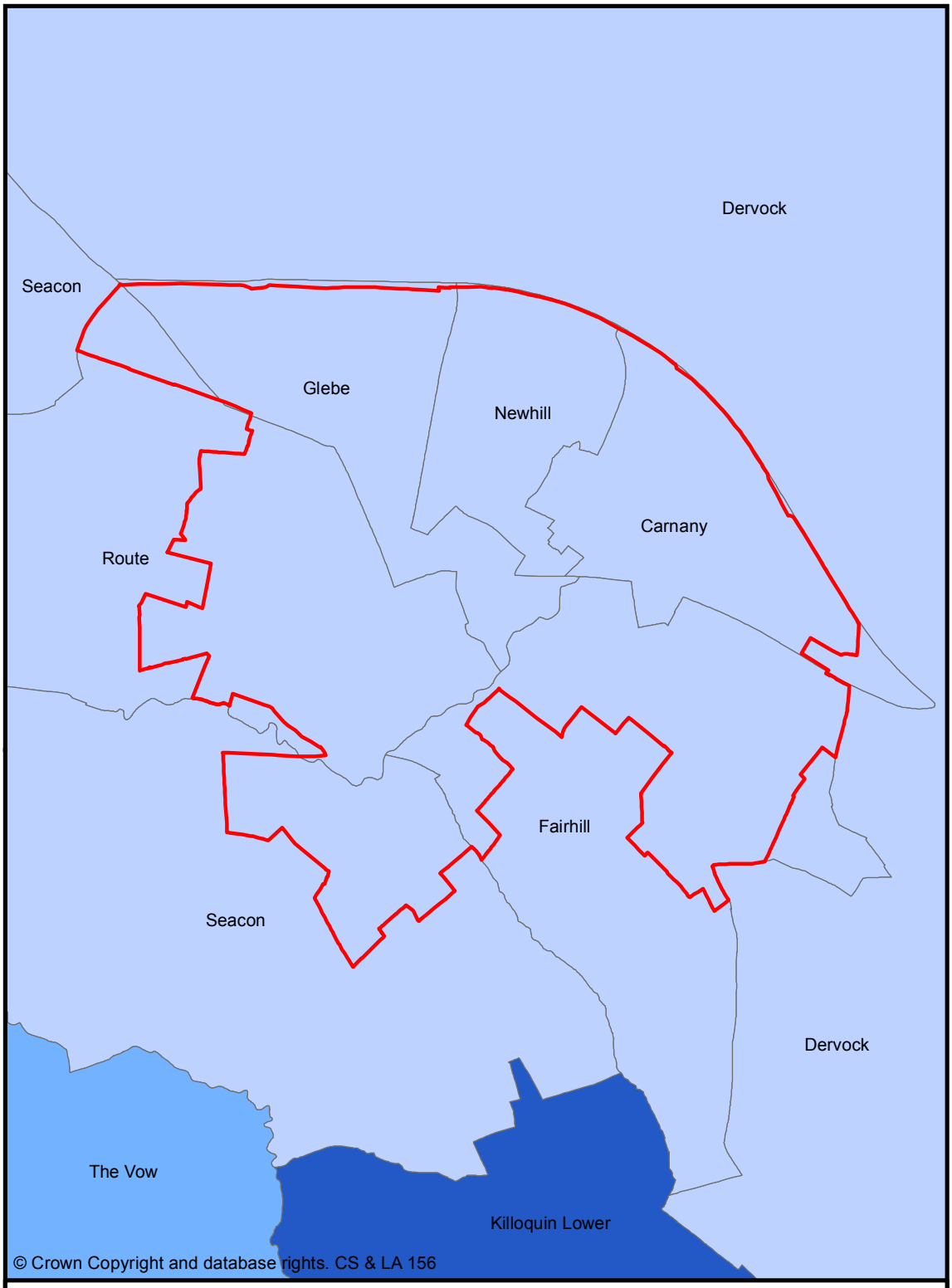


Map 7b - Coleraine Town
Religion (Protestant and Catholic) (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- Over 70% Protestant
- 60% - 70% Protestant
- 40% - 60% Protestant and Catholic
- 60% - 70% Catholic
- Over 70% Catholic
- Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

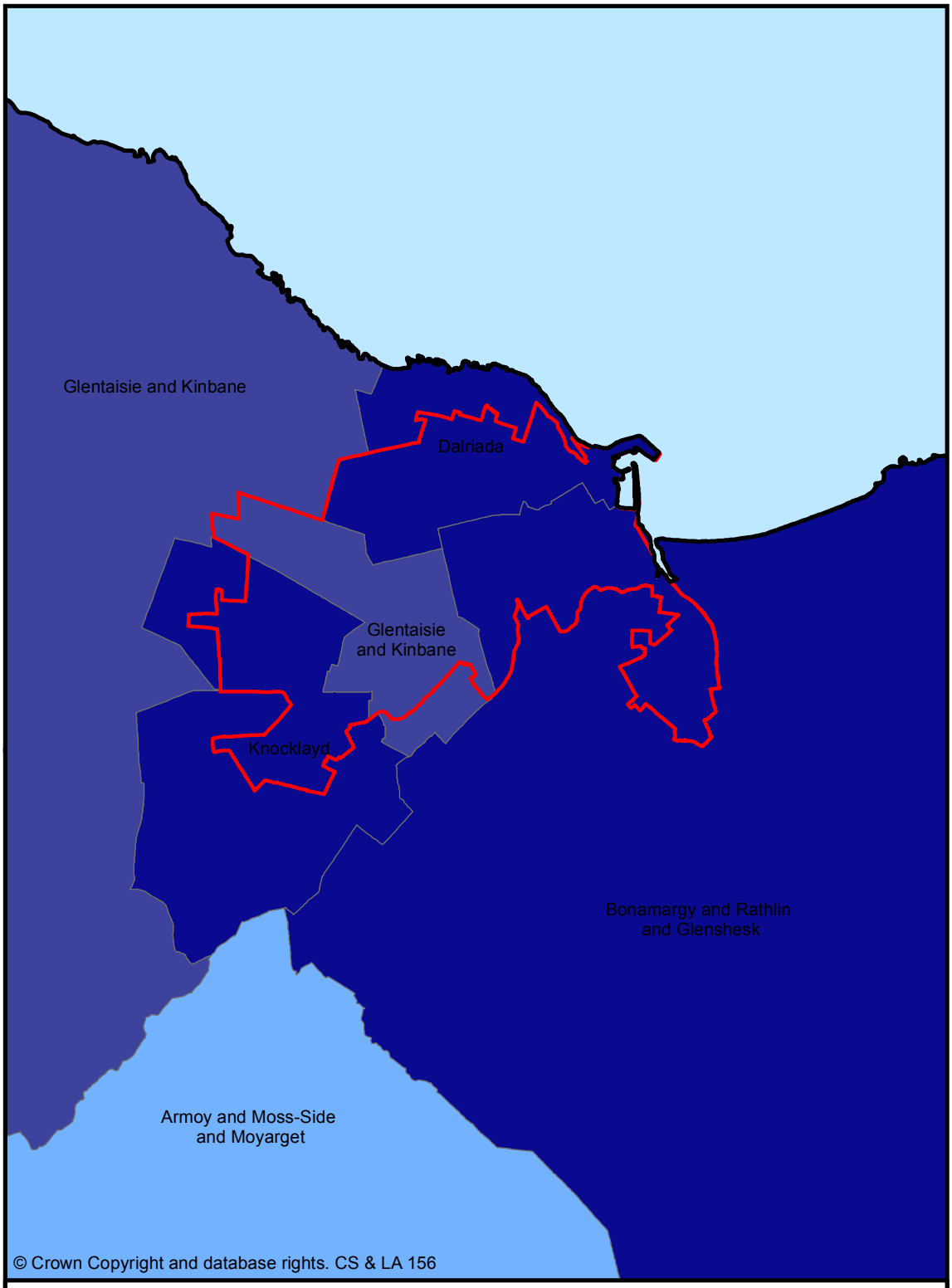


Map 7c - Ballymoney Town
Religion (Protestant and Catholic) (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- Over 70% Protestant
- 60% - 70% Protestant
- 40% - 60% Protestant and Catholic
- 60% - 70% Catholic
- Over 70% Catholic
- Settlement Development Limit

N

0 200 400 Metres



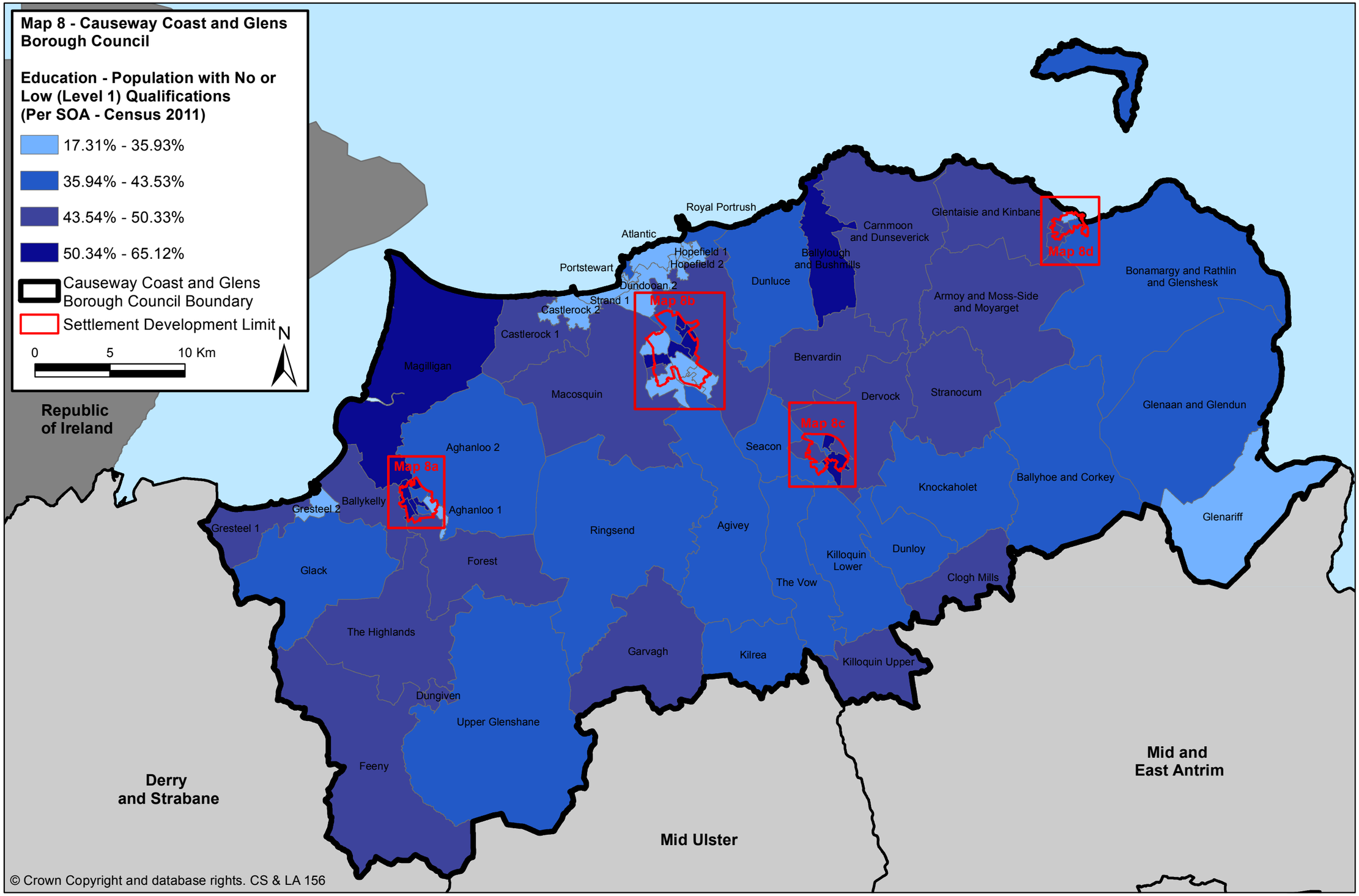
Map 7d - Ballycastle Town
Religion (Protestant and Catholic) (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- Over 70% Protestant
- 60% - 70% Protestant
- 40% - 60% Protestant and Catholic
- 60% - 70% Catholic
- Over 70% Catholic

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N



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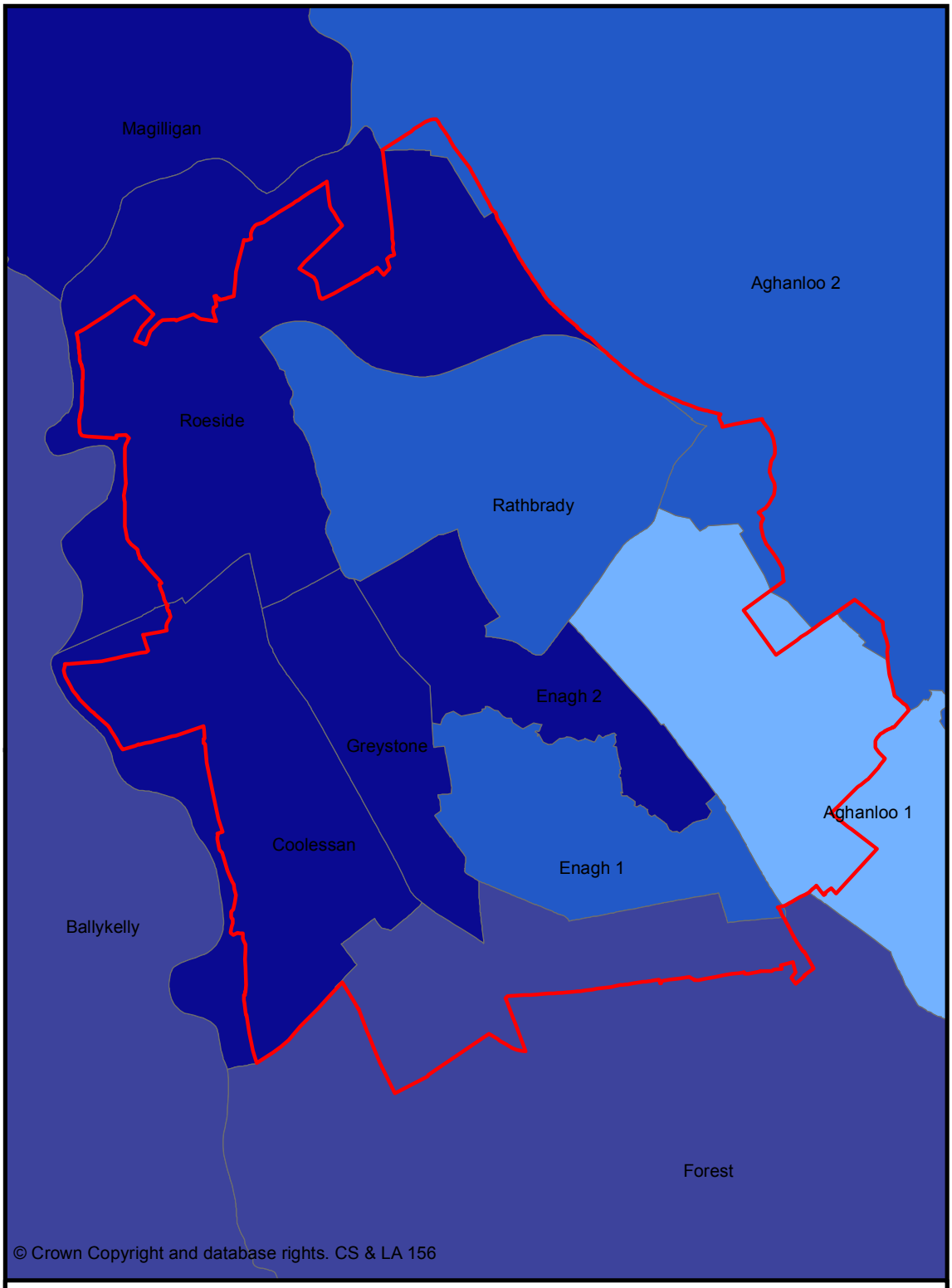
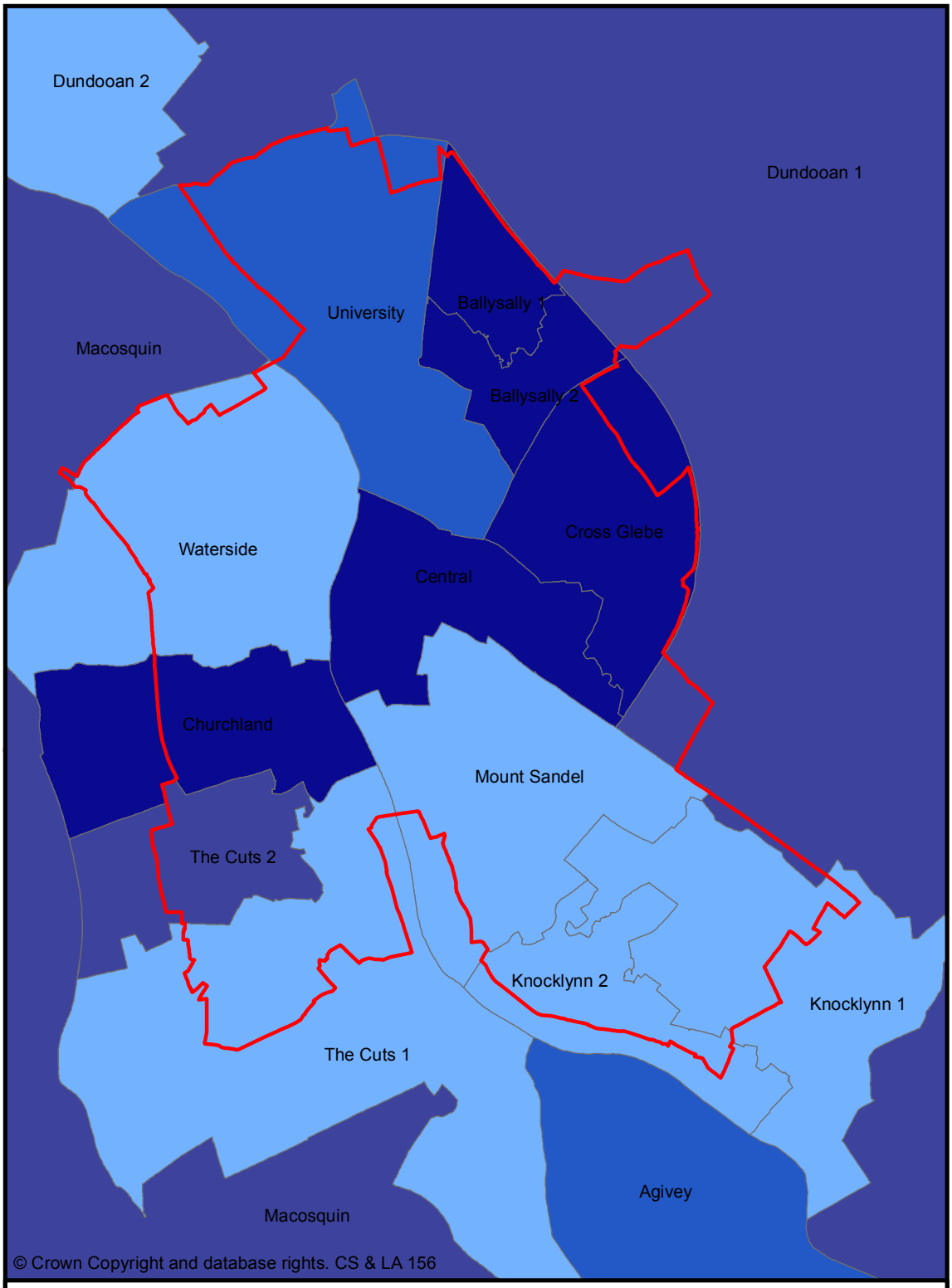


Map 8a - Limavady Town
Education - Population with No or Low (Level 1) Qualifications (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.31% - 35.93%
- 35.94% - 43.53%
- 43.54% - 50.33%
- 50.34% - 65.12%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N

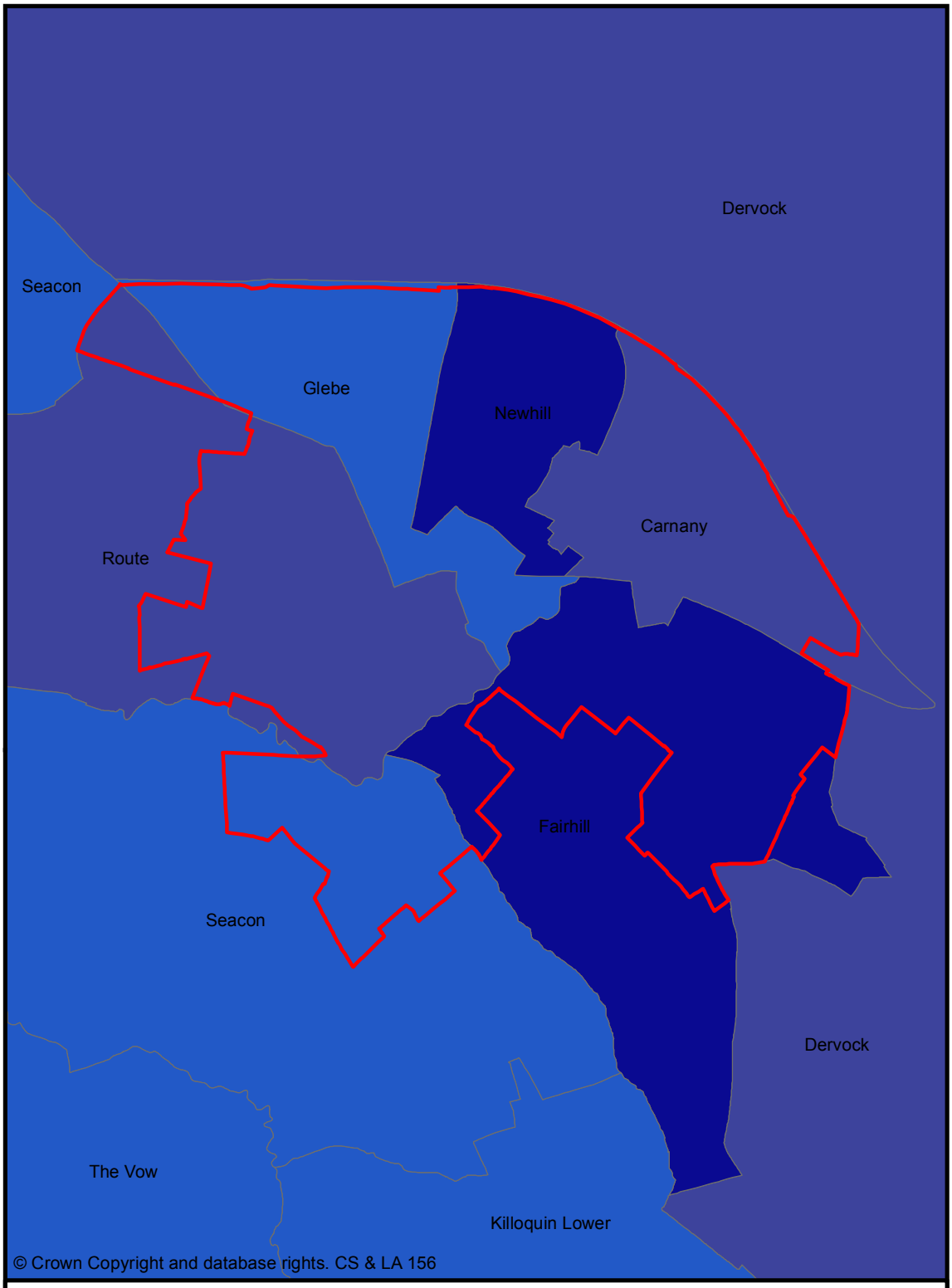


Map 8b - Coleraine Town
Education - Population with No or Low (Level 1) Qualifications (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.31% - 35.93%
- 35.94% - 43.53%
- 43.54% - 50.33%
- 50.34% - 65.12%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

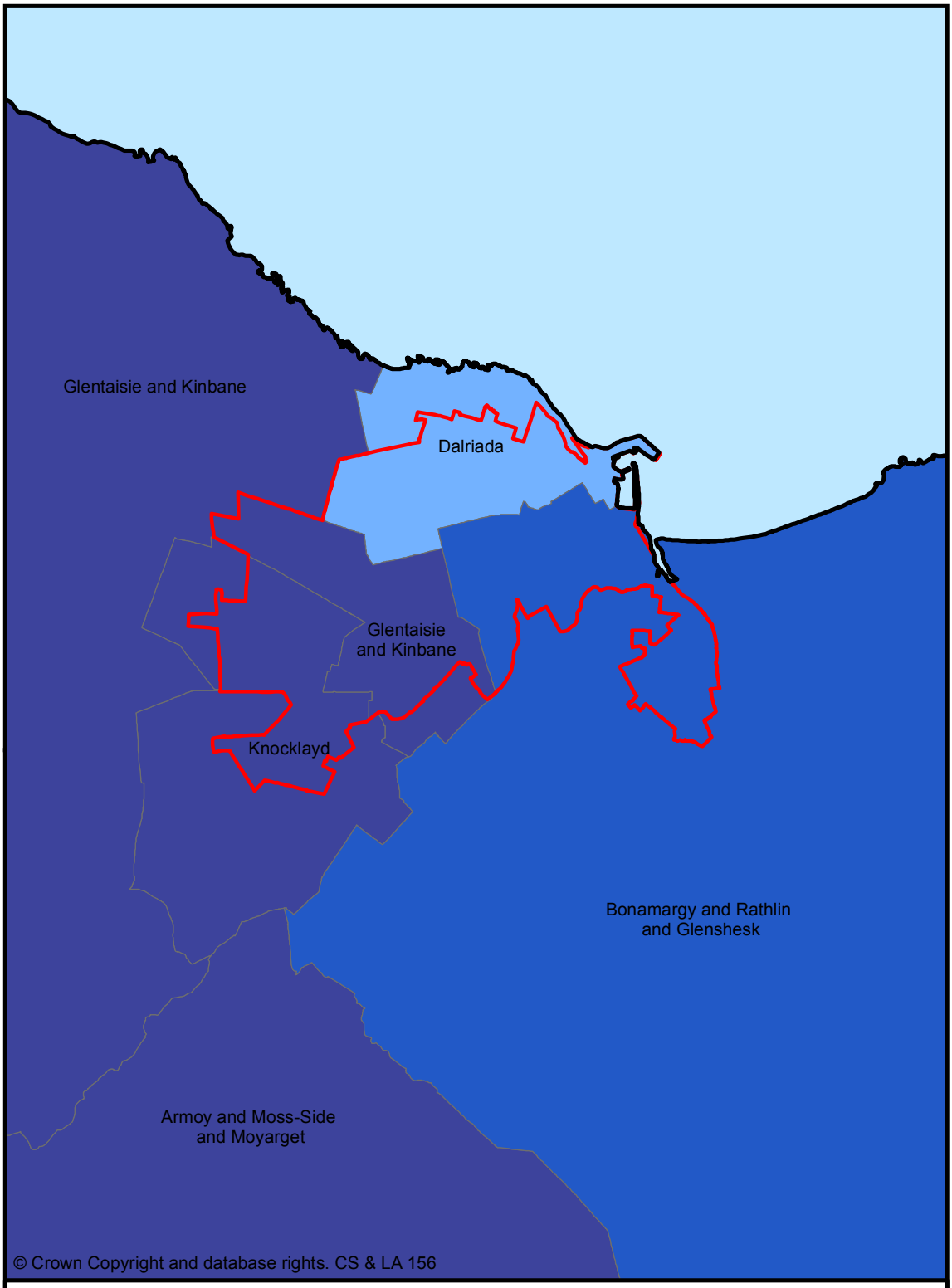


Map 8c - Ballymoney Town
Education - Population with No or Low (Level 1) Qualifications (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.31% - 35.93%
- 35.94% - 43.53%
- 43.54% - 50.33%
- 50.34% - 65.12%
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 8d - Ballycastle Town
Education - Population with No or Low (Level 1) Qualifications (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 17.31% - 35.93%
- 35.94% - 43.53%
- 43.54% - 50.33%
- 50.34% - 65.12%

- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N

Map 9 - Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) (2010 Rank) (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 1 - 178.5 (Most Deprived)
- 178.6 - 356.5
- 356.6 - 535.0
- 535.1 - 712.5
- 712.6 - 890 (Least Deprived)
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary
- Settlement Development Limit

0 5 10 Km

N

Republic of Ireland

Derry and Strabane

Mid Ulster

Mid and East Antrim

Map 9a

Map 9b

Map 9c

Map 9d

Royal Portrush

Atlantic

Portstewart

Hopefield 1

Hopefield 2

Dundooan 2

Strand 1

Castlerock 2

Castlerock 1

Magilligan

Macosquin

Aghanloo 2

Aghanloo 1

Ballykelly

Gresteel 2

Gresteel 1

Glack

Forest

Ringsend

Dunluce

Ballylough and Bushmills

Carnmoon and Dunseverick

Glentaisie and Kinbane

Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget

Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk

Benvardin

Dervock

Stranocum

Glenaan and Glendun

Seacon

Knockaholet

Ballyhoe and Corkey

Glenariff

Agivey

Killoquin Lower

Dunloy

Clogh Mills

The Vow

The Highlands

Garvagh

Kilrea

Killoquin Upper

Dungiven

Upper Glenshane

Feeny

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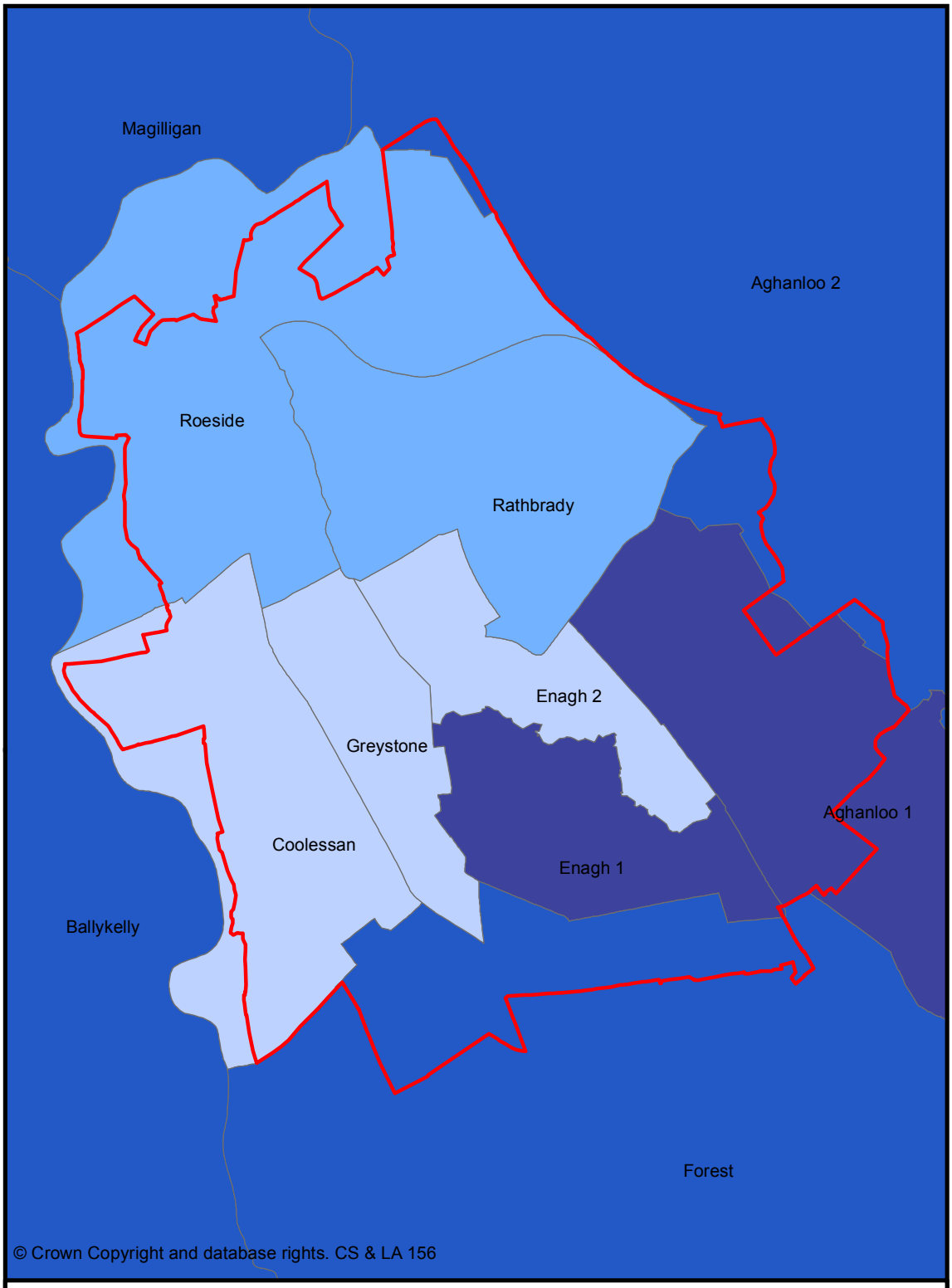
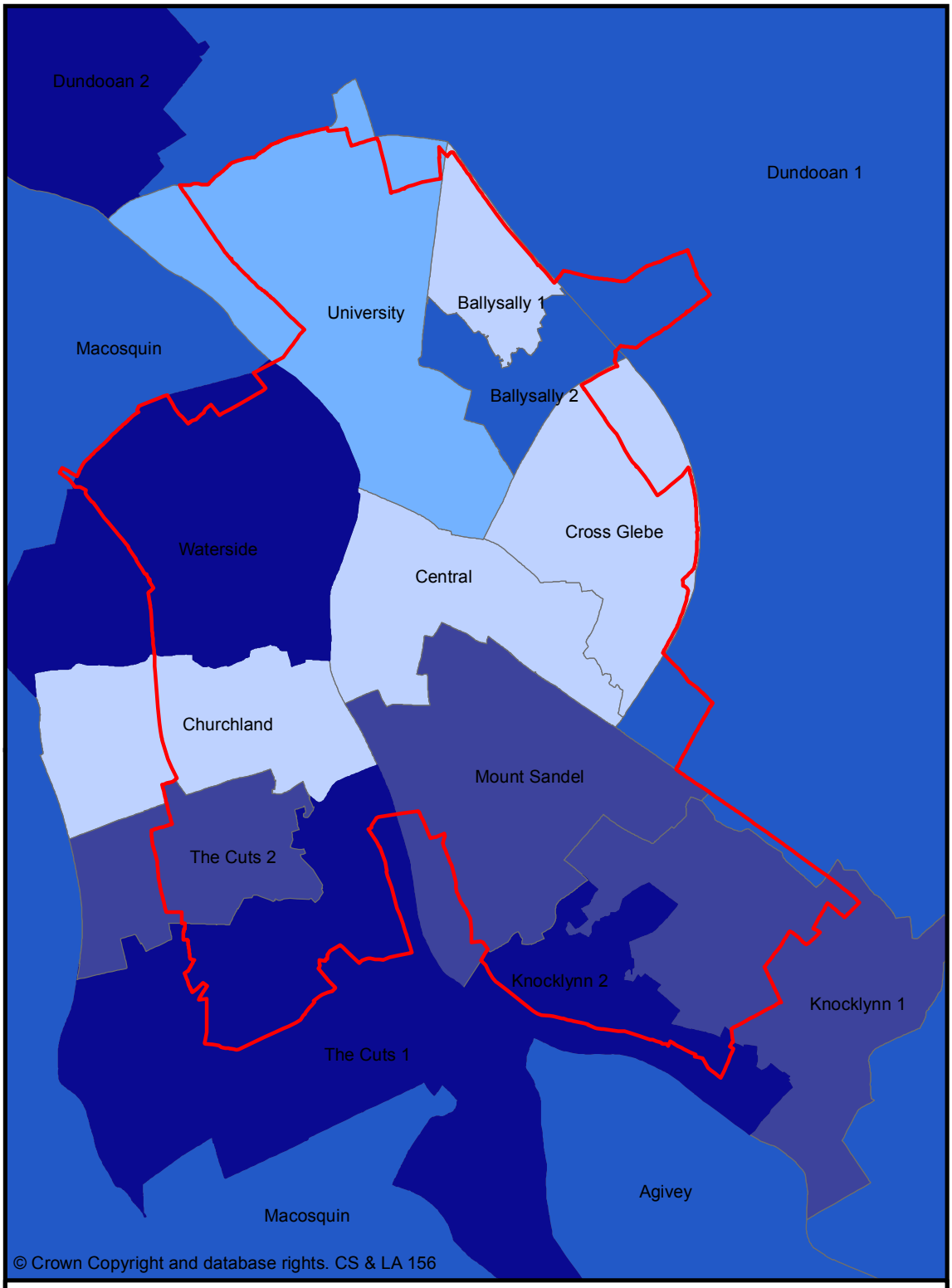


Map 9a - Limavady Town
Multiple Deprivation (MDM) 2010 Rank (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 1 - 178.5 (Most Deprived)
- 178.6 - 356.5
- 356.6 - 535.0
- 535.1 - 712.5
- 712.6 - 890 (Least Deprived)
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



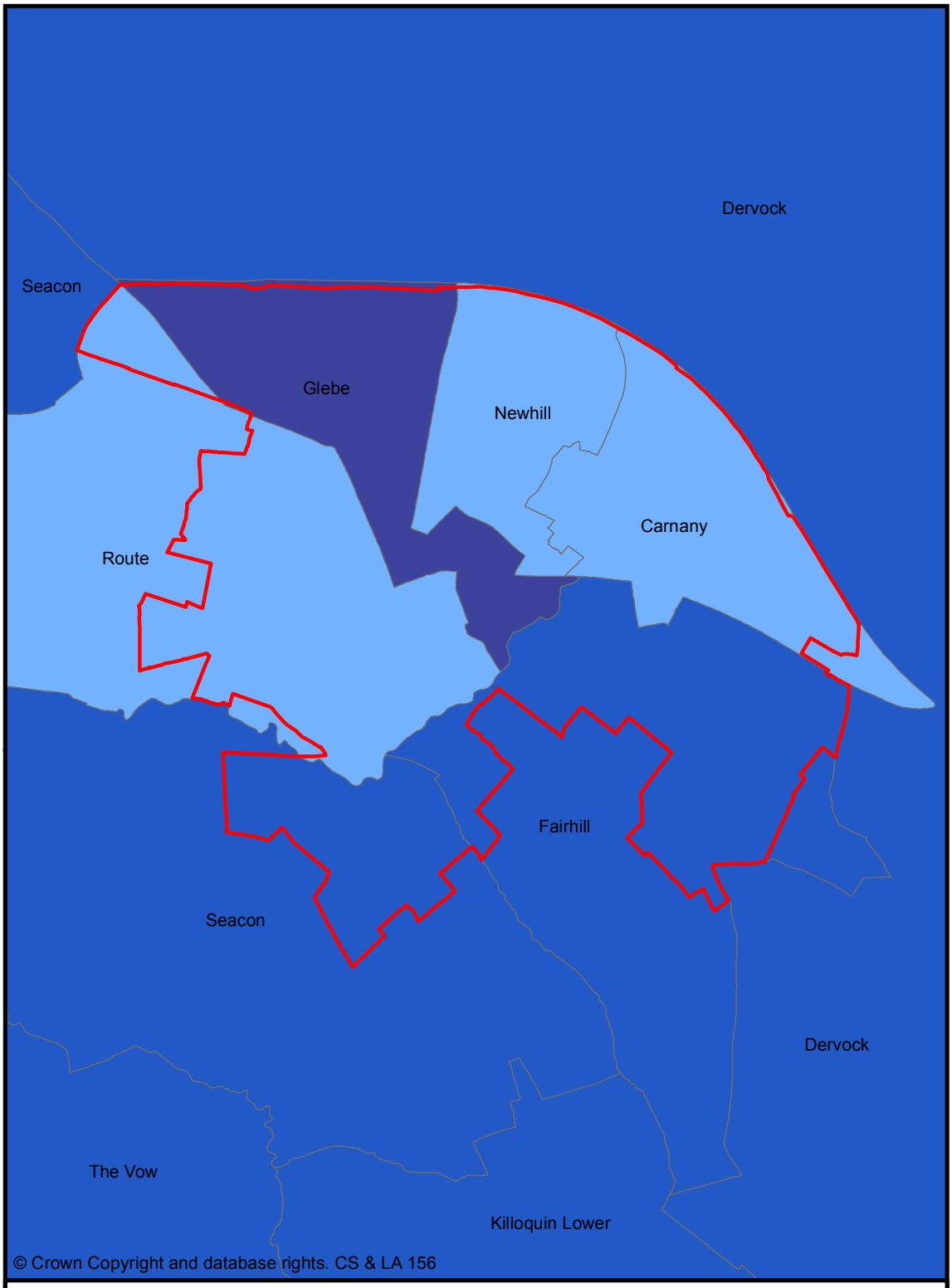
Map 9b - Coleraine Town
Multiple Deprivation (MDM) 2010 Rank (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 1 - 178.5 (Most Deprived)
- 178.6 - 356.5
- 356.6 - 535.0
- 535.1 - 712.5
- 712.6 - 890 (Least Deprived)

Settlement Development Limit

0 400 800 Metres

N

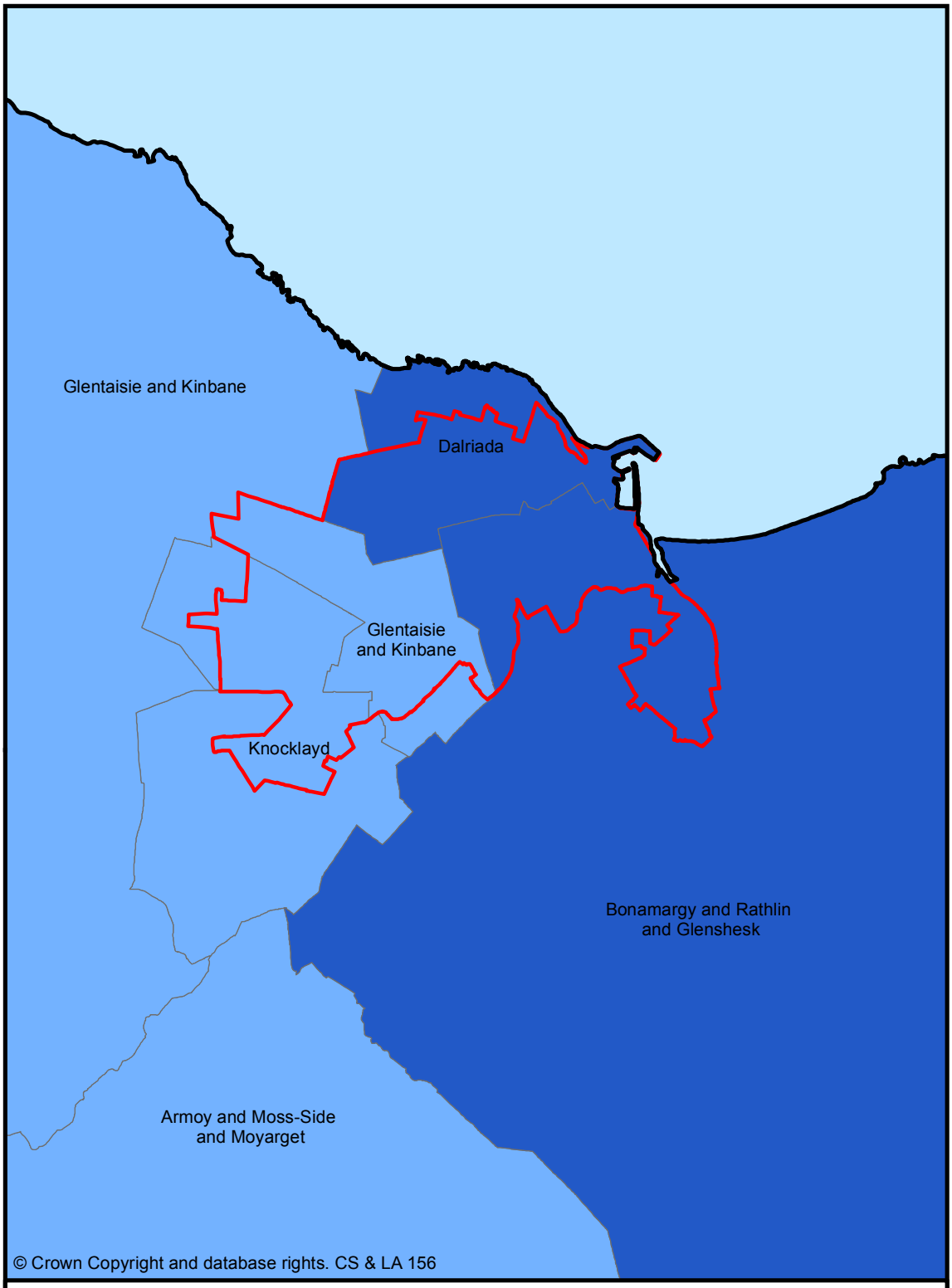


Map 9c - Ballymoney Town
Multiple Deprivation (MDM) 2010 Rank (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 1 - 178.5 (MostDeprived)
- 178.6 - 356.5
- 356.6 - 535.0
- 535.1 - 712.5
- 712.6 - 890 (Least Deprived)
- Settlement Development Limit

0 200 400 Metres

N



Map 9d - Ballycastle Town
Multiple Deprivation (MDM) 2010 Rank (Per SOA - Census 2011)

- 1 - 178.5 (Most Deprived)
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- 356.6 - 535.0
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- Settlement Development Limit
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Boundary

0 250 500 Metres

N