

# PHYSICAL REGENERATION CONCEPT MASTERPLANS

Draft Equality Impact Assessment  
Public Consultation

October 2009



Department for  
**Social  
Development**

[www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk)

## SEEKING YOUR VIEWS

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The Department for Social Development (DSD) is carrying out an **Equality Impact Assessment** (EQIA) on the proposals for the redevelopment of 5 areas of Belfast (Lower Shankill, Lower Falls, Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark), Inner East Belfast and York Road/Shore Road) as set out in the draft Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans. The consultation period will run from 29 October 2009 to 17 February 2010.

If you would like to view the draft Concept Masterplans, they are available on the internet at [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk). Alternatively, hard copies may be obtained by contacting the Belfast Regeneration Office at the address below.

A key part of assessing the impacts is the consideration of evidence and information, and the Department would like to invite interested groups to provide their views and comments on the draft EQIA.

You are invited to comment on this draft EQIA by 17 February 2010. The Department would particularly welcome comments on any perceived adverse impact that this policy may have on a particular group. We would also be interested in hearing your views on how you feel all the targeted areas could be redeveloped to provide maximum benefits for the local community now and in the future. Comments should preferably be made using the response template at Appendix A.

Please note that your response may be publicly available. If you do not wish to have your response made public, or if you would prefer it to be used anonymously, please indicate this when responding. See Appendix B, which details the position in relation to the Freedom of Information Act.

Please send your response to:

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Should you require this document in an alternative format such as Braille, large print, disc, audio cassette or in another language please contact the above address.



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## 1.1 Section 75

Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act of 1998 requires the Department for Social Development 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;
- between men and women generally;
- between persons with a disability and persons without; and,
- between persons with dependants and persons without.

In addition, without prejudice to the above obligations the Department must also, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, **have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.**

## 1.2 Equality Scheme

Schedule 9 of the Act requires the Department to prepare an Equality Scheme, which should state, among other things, arrangements for assessing the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the Department on the promotion of equality of opportunity. This systematic analysis is designed to determine whether the policy will have an adverse impact on groups or individuals and include consideration of alternative or mitigating measures, where appropriate. The DSD Equality Scheme can be accessed on the DSD website at [www.dsdni.gov.uk/dsd\\_equality\\_scheme.pdf](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/dsd_equality_scheme.pdf).

## 1.3 Equality Impact Assessment

The draft Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans for the redevelopment of the Crumlin Road (Including Lower Oldpark), Inner East, Lower Falls, Lower Shankill and Shore Road/York Road are undergoing a period of formal consultation between 29 October 2009 and 17 February 2010.

In order to comply with Section 75 of the Act, the Department is now carrying out an **Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA)** on the proposals within the draft Masterplans. A key part of assessing the impacts is the consideration of evidence and information, and the Department would like to invite interested groups to provide their views and comments on the **draft EQIA**.

## 1.4 The EQIA process

It is essential that the Department is in a position to assess the impact on equality of opportunity of the draft proposals being made for the regeneration of the Crumlin Road, Inner East, Lower Shankill, Lower Falls and Shore Road/York Road.

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When undertaking an EQIA, the Department closely followed the Guidance published by the Equality Commission in April 2001 (revised 2005). This recommends that there should be seven steps in the EQIA process:

Step 1 Defining the aims of the policy.

Step 2 Consideration of available data and research.

Step 3 Assessment of impacts.

Step 4 Consideration of:

- measures which might mitigate any adverse impact; and
- alternative policies which might better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity.

Step 5 Formal consultation.

Step 6 Decision and publication of the results of the EQIA.

Step 7 Monitoring for adverse impact.

This report has been written primarily to provide information to consultees during the formal consultation phase and includes the findings of the first 4 steps of the process. The actions to be taken under the remaining 3 steps are also outlined in the report.

## **1.5 Responding to the Consultation**

You can respond to this consultation either in writing, using the response template provided at Appendix A, or by contacting the Belfast Regeneration Office using the contact details at page one. Please note that the deadline for responses is 17 February 2010.

Alternatively, the Department will be running a number of public consultation events on the draft Masterplans, where views on the draft EQIA and equality issues in general will also be welcome. If you would like to attend an event, please contact Belfast Regeneration Office to register your interest and get further details of when and where the events will be taking place.

## **1.6 Decision and Publication of the Report**

The final EQIA document will be prepared following consideration of the comments received during the consultation process.

Copies of the final assessment will be sent to all consultees who participated in the consultation process. It will also be made available on the Department's internet site and in hard copy, on request.

### 2.1 Introduction

In 2007 the Department for Social Development commissioned RPS consultants to prepare 5 Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans for the following areas of Belfast:

Lower Falls  
Lower Shankill  
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)  
York/Road Shore Road  
Inner East

The Masterplans were commissioned as a result of commitments made in the Renewing Communities Action Plan, Government's response to the Report of the Taskforce on Protestant Working Class Communities.

### 2.2 Masterplans Overview - a Conceptual Document

The Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans are intended to set out a shared vision of the physical development potential of each of the targeted areas. The Masterplans will be used by the key statutory bodies involved in regeneration and, it is hoped, by private developers to inform their development priorities and agendas over the next decade. Rather than offering a prescriptive blueprint for development, each Masterplan provides a descriptive framework for integrated regeneration, incorporating an overall vision, key objectives and recommendations on the way forward. These have been developed with close reference to existing proposals from the public and private sector, the local context and contemporary theory on good urban design. The outline proposals set out in each of the Masterplans may be expanded and taken forward by individual organisations or agencies, and the Masterplans themselves may be used by statutory bodies in support of bids for funding.

### 2.3 Renewing Communities

The Renewing Communities Action Plan, published 2006, set a clear agenda for work to tackle disadvantage in some of Northern Ireland's most deprived communities. It responded to concerns outlined in the Report of the Taskforce on Protestant Working Class Communities that, in many areas, Protestant working class communities appeared to be less likely or less able to engage with the wide range of Government policies and programmes available to them. The Renewing Communities Action Plan and the Taskforce Report can be accessed on the DSD website at [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk).

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The Taskforce identified a number of fundamental problems affecting Protestant working class communities including low academic achievement, lack of social cohesion and active citizenship, the damaging influence of paramilitary organisations and poor physical environment, including high levels of dereliction.

The Taskforce reported that a poorly maintained and deteriorating physical environment was adding to feelings of despair in these communities, often generating a spiraling sense of decline and promoting an increase in anti-social behaviour, particularly among young people. It therefore recommended that Government take strategic action to address areas of worst urban dereliction.

For the rationale on why these areas were selected for action, please see the paragraph under the heading 'Selection of Areas' (3.1) which goes into the detail of selection.

## 2.4 Alignment with Neighbourhood Renewal

The Masterplans have been designed to complement the Neighbourhood Renewal programme, Government's main strategy for tackling disadvantage. The overall aim of Neighbourhood Renewal, as outlined in the DSD-published strategy People and Place, is to close the gap between the quality of life of the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods and the quality of life enjoyed by the rest of society.

The Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy has 4 interlinking objectives:

*Community renewal* – to develop confident communities that are enabled and committed to improving the quality of life in their areas.

*Economic renewal* – to develop economic activity in the most deprived neighbourhoods and connect them to the wider urban economy.

*Social renewal* – to improve social conditions for the people who live in the most deprived neighbourhoods through better coordinated public services and the creation of safer environments.

*Physical renewal* – to help create attractive, safe, sustainable environments in the most deprived neighbourhoods.

Although the Masterplans align mainly with the physical and economic renewal objectives, they may also have a secondary impact on community and social renewal.

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## 2.5 Wider Strategic Context

The Masterplans have been developed with close reference to other related plans and strategies, at regional and local level. In fact, a key role has been identified for the Masterplans in acting as the ‘glue’ in bringing together the various regeneration and redevelopment strategies operating in the targeted areas.

Key studies given consideration include:

- Belfast City Masterplan
- Draft Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan
- Belfast Metropolitan Transport Plan
- Strategic Regeneration Frameworks for North, West and East Belfast, and the Greater Shankill
- Masterplans for the North West and South West Quarters of Belfast City Centre
- Crumlin Road Gaol/Girdwood Barracks Masterplan
- Lower Oldpark Spatial Strategy
- NIHE Lower Shankill Regeneration Strategy.

### 3 SCOPE AND AIMS OF THE POLICY

#### 3.1 Scope of the Policy: Selection of Areas

Areas were selected for inclusion in the masterplanning exercise on the basis of their geographical location, level of overall deprivation and the condition of their physical environment. Each of the masterplan neighbourhoods occupies a key location adjacent to the city centre in Belfast's middle core and is home to one or more major arterial route. Each masterplan is located in an area experiencing high levels of overall deprivation (within the worst 10%) and consequently falls within a wider Neighbourhood Renewal area. Finally, each masterplan area experiences poor physical environment, including high levels of dereliction, piecemeal development, poor public realm, poor quality urban design and under-utilisation of assets. The judgement of Belfast Regeneration Office (BRO) staff familiar with the relevant areas has been used in conjunction with available data and consultation to inform the delineation of masterplan areas. Figures 1 and 2 give further information.

Areas already subject to similar regeneration strategies or to be included in future planned strategies (including, for example, Strategic Regeneration Frameworks) were not included in the exercise.

Figure 1 – Table shows arterial routes and Neighbourhood Renewal Areas associated with each Masterplan area.

Masterplan Area	Arterial Route	Neighbourhood Renewal Area
Lower Falls	Falls Road Grosvenor Road	Lower Falls/Clonard
Lower Shankill	Shankill Road	Greater Shankill
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	Crumlin Road Oldpark Road	Crumlin/Ardoyne
Shore Road/York Road	Shore Road North Road Antrim Road North Queen Street	Inner North
Inner East Belfast	Newtownards Road Albertbridge Road	Inner East

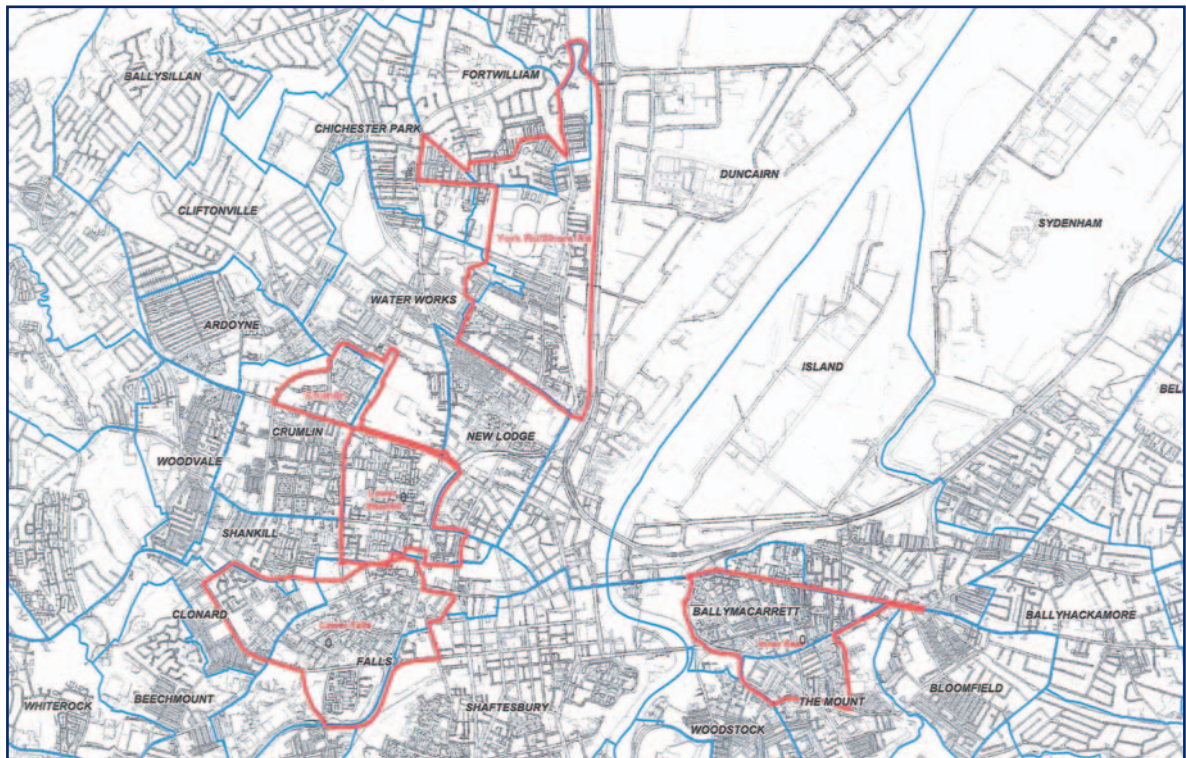


Figure 2 – Map shows the location of Masterplan areas in relation to Belfast city centre and electoral wards.

### 3.2 Aims of the Masterplans

The primary aim of the masterplanning exercise is **to provide a framework for tackling the worst dereliction and under-utilization of assets in areas of high deprivation in Belfast’s middle core**. The years of conflict have left the target neighbourhoods with poor physical environment, particularly at those points where there is an interface with other communities.

At the same time, key assets such as the arterial routes and potential development sites are underutilized and failing to deliver their economic potential. A secondary aim is therefore **to contribute to the economic renewal of the area by leveraging public and private investment and creating new retail and commercial opportunities**.

Area-specific objectives and proposals designed to realize these aims have been developed for each masterplan area in consultation with local community representatives and key statutory bodies. In each case, these proposals relate to four main themes:

- creating a mix of uses in the area;
- improving access and movement;
- identifying key interventions to act as catalysts for development; and,
- improving public realm.

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A growing body of evidence suggests that good quality physical environment and well-designed public realm may have a positive impact on aspects of health and well-being (particularly mental health) and community safety; these ideas have been reflected in the urban design principles underpinning the masterplanning process.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.3 Urban Design Principles

The Masterplans have been developed with close reference to contemporary theory on urban design. Urban Design is the art of ‘making places’ using the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscape within villages, towns and cities. Good urban design is essential if attractive, high quality, sustainable places are to be created, in which people will want to live, work and relax.

The following urban design principles underpin the Masterplan proposals:

- Establish a flexible fine grain urban structure that is able to accommodate change over time, by creating a robust movement network and building adaptability into dwellings;
- Restore frontages where appropriate on key gap sites to create active frontages in the form of windows and doors that give onto the public realm and encourage informal surveillance;
- Ensure building lines for new development on major routes are located at the back-end of pavements. Setbacks to be minimised along key routes. Consider continuity in building typologies along key routes;
- Create a range of densities to reflect different conditions whilst meeting Government guidance and sustainability criteria, namely compact higher density urban form;
- Create a mix of residential tenure to cater for public, private and social housing needs, from apartments to large detached houses, in order to create a mixed and balanced community;
- Promote a ‘shared space’ approach to the design of the public realm;
- Provide an accessible comprehensive open space network and high quality public realm to include a range of facilities and habitats, in order to conserve and enhance landscape and where appropriate bio-diversity, and provide opportunities for recreation;
- Promote ‘Community Safety’ and minimise potential for crime and reduce the fear of crime creating a safe and secure environments by designing the new neighbourhoods in line with the principles promoted by the police such as, effective lighting, natural surveillance, fronting onto the public realm and by encouraging more pedestrian activity.

<sup>1</sup> Extensive research has been completed over the years: publications as a result include Burton, E and Mitchell, L (2006) *Inclusive Urban Design: Streets for Life*; Burton, E and Torrington, J (2007) *Designing environments suitable for older people*. These publications reinforce that good quality physical environment has a direct consequence on a person’s health and well being.

### 4.1 Consultation Approach

The Department for Social Development is committed to consultation which is timely, open and inclusive. Consultation with key statutory bodies, the private sector and community and political representatives has been a key feature of the development process.

The production of the Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans has been overseen by a Project Steering Group including representatives of the Department for Social Development, Department for Regional Development, Department of the Environment, Belfast City Council, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and North Belfast Community Action Unit.

The Masterplan proposals themselves have been developed by consultants through an extensive programme of stakeholder engagement, including walkabouts with local community representatives.

In addition to the guidance of the Steering Group, a range of public sector agencies have been consulted, their plans reviewed and their views used to inform the development of these masterplans. Consultees included the Belfast City Council, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, Northern Ireland Planning Service, Northern Ireland Roads Service, Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service, Police Service of Northern Ireland, the Northern Ireland Tourist Board and the Health Trusts.

Key private sector consultees have included the Chamber of Commerce, West Belfast and Greater Shankill Enterprise Council, Townsend Enterprise Park, North City Business Centre and owners of key sites such as the Crumlin Road Courthouse and Portview Mill.

Consultation with local neighbourhood partnerships has been ongoing throughout the study, and the support of these partnerships in developing proposals has proven invaluable.

A list of all those consulted is available on request to Belfast Regeneration Office.

### 5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

The relevant statutory agency, in association with a Masterplan Project Board including relevant stakeholders, will have responsibility for planning the monitoring and evaluation of projects arising from the masterplan proposals.

Establishing a baseline is an essential first step in both evaluation and monitoring stages. A range of potential indicators in relevant areas which statutory bodies may draw on in setting their baseline has been identified below:

#### Physical Regeneration

- Vacant Properties
- New Dwelling Starts

#### Economic Activity

- Noble Income Deprivation Domain
- Economic Activity
- Number of businesses and shops
- Income Support, State Pension Credit and Job Seekers Allowance
- Number of Jobs

#### Housing

- New dwelling starts
- New housing sales
- Mortgage cases received and disposed
- Planning applications
- Northern Ireland households presenting as homeless

#### Health

- Total number of infant deaths
- Standardised mortality rate
- Total number of deaths by suicide
- Suicide rate per 1000 of the population
- Number of people reporting a limiting long term illness
- Incapacity benefit recipients

#### Leisure

- Attendance/Participation in leisure activities

#### Crime

- Number of offences recorded by Class of Crime
- Number of offences with a sectarian motivation

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## 5.2 Equality Issues

The impacts of the Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans on Section 75 groups will also be monitored over the coming years, particularly as implementation of any key strategic projects gets underway. Economic Appraisals and Business Cases relating to projects will include reference to statutory obligations regarding equality of opportunity and provision for persons with disabilities in emerging developments.

Monitoring and evaluation information, in line with Equality Commission for Northern Ireland's monitoring guidance, will be gathered by the Department on a regular basis and reported in post project evaluations of individual projects which are effected in response to the Physical Regeneration Masterplans.

## 6 FORMAT OF EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 6.1 Format of this Document

The Department has prepared an equality assessment of the broad thrust of masterplan proposals considering their likely impact on equality groups, supplemented by 5 area-specific EQIAs providing further details and analysis on each individual masterplan area.

The remainder of this document follows the following format:

7	Consideration of available data and research
8	Equality assessment
9	Inner East EQIA
10	York Road/Shore Road EQIA
11	Crumlin (including Lower Oldpark) EQIA
12	Lower Shankill EQIA
13	Lower Falls EQIA

Appendix A Response Template

Appendix B Freedom of Information

## 7 CONSIDERATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND RESEARCH

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### 7.1 Overview of Sources

A number of sources have been used to gather quantitative and qualitative equality data for the five targeted areas. Data has principally been derived from the 2001 census as a definitive source of information: however, other more recent sources have been used where available. Available data has been given in the Equality Assessment of the overall proposals and reproduced for the relevant area in each of the five area-specific EQIAs.

An overview of the main sources used is given below.

### 7.2 Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005

Published by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA), May 2005, the report identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivations across Northern Ireland. The report includes a series of maps which set out each domain of deprivation and the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure. Details on the levels of deprivation across the wards in the five targeted areas are also available.

### 7.3 Northern Ireland Census

A census of population is normally taken every ten years and is carried out by the Census Office for Northern Ireland (CONI). The census provides essential statistical information about the population and households for all parts of the country. The most recent results are from the 2001 census returns.

### 7.4 Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency – Equality Research and Information

This website has been designed to collate and disseminate statistics and research relevant to equality of opportunity and its promotion within the Northern Ireland public sector.

### 7.5 Equality Commission for Northern Ireland – Statement on Key Inequalities in Northern Ireland (2007)

Published by The Equality Commission for Northern Ireland, October 2007, the Statement on Key Inequalities considers six broad areas which it believes must be addressed if we are to progress towards realising equality of opportunity in Northern Ireland society. The six areas to be addressed are education, employment, health and social care, housing, participation in civic and public life and prejudice.

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## **7.6 Equality of Opportunity and Sustainable Development in Public Sector Procurement – (Equality Commission for Northern Ireland and the Department for Finance and Personnel)**

The guidance provides a practical framework for policy makers and procurement professionals to work together with suppliers to promote equality of opportunity and sustainable development in the delivery of public services.

## **7.7 The Programme for Government 2008 – 2011 (The Northern Ireland Executive)**

The Department's Corporate Plan for the next three years sets out how it will deliver on its responsibilities under the Executive Programme for Government and the key priorities for social development are:

- investing in housing and addressing the housing crisis;
- building communities, tackling disadvantage and encouraging social responsibility; and,
- creating vibrant cities, towns and urban areas.

## **7.8 Draft Strategic Regeneration Frameworks**

Draft Strategic Regeneration Frameworks (dSRF's) have been prepared for 5 areas of Belfast: North, Greater Shankill, East, West and South. They are intended to be high-level, strategic reference documents to guide all relevant stakeholders in their efforts to regenerate the city of Belfast.

## **7.9 Crumlin Road Gaol and Girdwood Park Draft Masterplan**

North Belfast Community Action Unit have recently completed a draft plan to address the future of the former Crumlin Road Gaol and Girdwood Barracks site and the Department have taken into account the evidence/information gathered for this exercise for the Crumlin Road and Shankill masterplans.

## **7.10 Other sources of information:**

- Survey of Fear of Street Crime Amongst Older People, Age Concern (2002)
- Effect of fear of crime on quality of life, by personal characteristics Northern Ireland 2003/04 (NISRA)
- Children's health and environment: A review of evidence, a joint report from the European Environment Agency and the WHO Regional Office for Europe (2002)

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- The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (2005 – 2007)
  - New Migrants and Belfast- An Overview of the Demographic Context, Social Issues and Trends, Neil Jarman and Jonny Byrne, Institute for Conflict Research, (April 2007)
  - The impact of the physical and urban environment on mental well-being, *Public Health, Volume 120, Issue 12, December 2006, Pages 1117-1126*  
H.F. Guite, C. Clark and G. Ackrill

### 8.1 Overview

This section sets out available equality data for all 5 masterplan areas for each of the nine equality categories and the potential impact of the broad thrust of masterplan proposals on these groups. It is recognised, however, that individuals and groups may experience multiple inequalities which cut across the section 75 categories. Further area-specific detail and analysis is given in the relevant EQIAs.

The section 75 groups are:

- persons of different religious belief, (all religions and none);
- persons of different political opinion, (Unionists, Nationalists and others);
- persons of different racial group, (Chinese, Irish Traveller, Indian, Pakistani, White, or any other ethnic group);
- persons of different age, (under 18, 18-65, over 65);
- persons of different marital status, (married, unmarried, divorced, separated, widowed);
- persons of different sexual orientation, (gay, lesbian, bisexual, heterosexual);
- men and women generally, (men, women, transgender people and transsexual people);
- persons with a disability and persons without, persons with a disability as defined in the disability discrimination act); and
- persons with dependants and persons without (caring for a child, an elderly person or person with a disability).

### 8.2 Deprivation

The new Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 is the official measure of spatial deprivation across Northern Ireland. Wards are ranked from 1 to 582, with one being the most deprived and 582 being the least deprived. The tables below show details of the wards covered all, or in part by the relevant Masterplan areas, with regard to deprivation rank, numbers of residents in receipt of benefits and those in full time employment. The wards appearing in **bold text** are those which form the greatest part of the relevant Masterplan area.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Rank MDM Score	In most deprived 10% in NI?
Lower Falls	<b>Falls</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	Clonard	18	Yes
	Beechmount	37	Yes
	Shaftesbury	23	Yes
Lower Shankill	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	Falls	2	Yes
	Crumlin	4	Yes
	New Lodge	5	Yes
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	WaterWorks	16	Yes
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	117	No
	Fortwilliam	233	No
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	WaterWorks	16	Yes
	New Lodge	5	Yes
Inner East	The Mount	14	Yes
	<b>Ballymacarett</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Yes</b>

With the exception of the Chichester Park and Fortwilliam wards, which encroach slightly on the York Road/Shore Road masterplan area, all of the wards fall within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

### 8.3 Economic Activity/Inactivity

Benefit claimant figures in the Masterplan areas at September 2008 are set out below.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Total Claimants		
		Income Support	State Pension Credit	Job Seekers Allowance
Lower Falls	Beechmount	704	548	260
	Clonard	870	470	274
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>1137</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>320</b>
	Shaftesbury	985	627	252
Lower Shankill	New Lodge	1105	435	253
	Crumlin	743	345	168
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>190</b>
	Falls	1137	284	320
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	WaterWorks	993	341	328
	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>168</b>
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	466	345	178
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>195</b>
	Fortwilliam	201	616	73
	New Lodge	1105	435	253
	WaterWorks	993	341	328
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>170</b>
	The Mount	700	245	177

Employment figures for Masterplan areas in 2005 are set out below.

Masterplan Area	Ward/Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	Number of Jobs	Male Jobs Full & Part time (%)	Female Jobs Full & Part time (%)
Lower Falls	Beechmount	2,594	47.4	52.6
	Clonard	1,259	42.0	58.0
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>17,433</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>
	Shaftesbury	52,638	45.3	54.7
Lower Shankill	New Lodge	4,340	44.9	55.1
	Crumlin	1,397	48.2	51.8
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>65.2</b>
	Falls	17,433	32.4	67.6
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	WaterWorks	3,068	28.9	71.1
	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	1,140	49.6	50.4
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>20,797</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>
	Fortwilliam	1,268	30.6	69.4
	New Lodge	4,340	44.9	55.1
	WaterWorks	3,068	28.9	71.1
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>1,721</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>61.4</b>
	The Mount	2,205	44.9	55.1
	North Belfast	43,720	51.0	49.0
	West Belfast	33,869	37.0	63.0
	South Belfast	97,907	46.6	53.4
	East Belfast	40,099	55.7	44.3
	Northern Ireland	683,054	47.7	52.3

(Source: NI Census of Employment 2005, DETI)

With the exception of the Chichester Park and Fortwilliam wards, all the remaining wards lying within the masterplan areas have 25% or more residents in receipt of a state benefit. It is hoped that future regeneration projects arising from the masterplans will contribute to a reduction in the number of people reliant on state benefits.

The Department recognises the opportunity that a number of masterplan proposals present in terms of creating positive employment opportunities for members of particular Section 75 groups and other disadvantaged groups including, for example, the long term unemployed. In developing masterplan proposals likely to generate jobs, we will work with local communities, local employment agencies, the Equality

Commission and private developers and/or contractors to explore ways to promote positive outcomes and address barriers to work for these groups.

In particular, consideration will be given to the guidance set out in 'Equality of Opportunity and Sustainable Development in Public Sector Procurement,' which provides advice on how to integrate equality and sustainable development considerations into the procurement process, while meeting the existing statutory duties in relation to equality of opportunity and sustainable development. The full guidance, Equality of Opportunity and Sustainable Development in Public Procurement, can be found at [www.cpdni.gov.uk](http://www.cpdni.gov.uk).

## 8.4 Health

DLA Recipients in Masterplan Wards split by rate of Care/Mobility Awards, February 2009

Masterplan Area	Ward	Care Component Award Type											Total
		High			Low			Middle			None		
		High	Low	None	High	Low	None	High	Low	None	High	Low	
Lower Falls	Beechmount	172	97	16	82	25	53	232	218	70	28	19	1012
	Clonard	168	91	15	63	18	56	201	209	71	33	12	937
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1281</b>
	Shaftesbury	148	124	11	71	30	52	257	339	75	46	20	1173
Lower Shankill	New Lodge	214	146	6	105	25	66	264	302	76	39	19	1262
	Crumlin	181	78	12	86	35	40	275	230	51	39	29	1056
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>864</b>
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	Falls	224	137	19	93	33	60	260	297	103	37	18	1281
	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1056</b>
York Road/Shore Road	WaterWorks	148	133	12	71	14	50	202	289	67	26	24	1036
	Chichester Park	98	63	10	40	15	31	117	169	41	25	6	615
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>778</b>
	Fortwilliam	83	58	6	45	9	32	104	80	28	25	9	479
	New Lodge	214	146	6	105	25	66	264	302	76	39	19	1262
Inner East	WaterWorks	148	133	12	71	14	50	202	289	67	26	24	1036
	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>915</b>
	The Mount	112	52	5	60	21	52	184	192	71	37	24	810

(Source: Midas Scan 2009, DSD SWSCB)

Incapacity Benefit Recipients in Masterplan Wards split by type, November 2008

Masterplan Area	Ward	Benefit type				Credits Only	Total
		Incapacity Benefit Short Term		Income Benefit Long Term			
		Lower Rate	Higher Rate				
Lower Falls	Beechmount	9	14	236	271	530	
	Clonard	8	9	236	384	637	
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>832</b>	
	Shaftesbury	10	16	341	501	868	
Lower Shankill	New Lodge	15	19	341	503	878	
	Crumlin	10	8	328	275	621	
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>565</b>	
	Falls	11	5	291	525	832	
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	WaterWorks	19	25	329	473	846	
	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>621</b>	
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	9	13	195	216	433	
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>608</b>	
	Fortwilliam	7	10	164	100	281	
	New Lodge	15	19	341	503	878	
	WaterWorks	19	25	329	473	846	
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>621</b>	
	The Mount	15	10	261	323	609	

(Source: ASD Scan 2009, DSD SWSCB)

All the wards lying within masterplan areas have large numbers of people in receipt of Long Term Incapacity benefit. It is hoped that future regeneration projects arising from the masterplan proposals will contribute, where possible, to attracting these people back into the workplace. As stated previously, in developing masterplan proposals likely to generate jobs, we will work with local communities, local employment agencies, the Equality Commission and private developers and/or contractors to explore ways to promote positive outcomes and address barriers to work for particular groups.

## 8.5 Persons of Different Age: Available Data

Population structure by age for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage				Aged over 60 years
			Aged under 16	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-44	Aged 45-59	
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	25.8	22.8	30.9	12.8	15.6
	Clonard	4421	26.4	21.0	27.2	14.3	18.1
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	19.4	24.6	28.5	15.6	21.6
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	20.5	9.8	21.3	17.4	31.1
	New Lodge	5225	25.7	14.5	24.5	16.9	18.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>
	Falls	5064	11.5	9.6	25.9	19.7	33.3
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b> WaterWorks	<b>4376</b> 6305	<b>20.5</b> 28.3	<b>9.8</b> 14.6	<b>21.3</b> 28.4	<b>17.4</b> 13.4	<b>31.1</b> 15.3
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	23.5	13.2	29.9	16.0	17.4
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	18.9	9.6	27.8	17.2	26.4
	New Lodge	5224	25.7	14.5	24.5	16.9	18.4
	WaterWorks	6305	28.3	14.6	28.4	13.4	15.3
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
	The Mount	4259	20.0	19.9	30.7	17.8	19.0
	Belfast North	86,066	23.3	12.1	26.6	16.2	21.8
	Belfast South	94,994	17.5	19.5	30.5	14.6	17.9
	Belfast East	79,261	20.0	9.7	28.9	17.3	24.1
	Belfast West	67,610	28.2	14.9	26.6	14.7	15.7
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	23.6	12.5	29.0	17.2	17.6

(Source: NI Census 2001, NISRA)

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## 8.6 Persons of Different Age: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given in the previous page:

- With the notable exception of the Falls ward (11.5%), the majority of wards covered by Masterplan areas have an average or higher than average percentage of persons aged 16 and under when compared with the Northern Ireland average (23.6%).
- In broad terms, the masterplan areas have a lower than average population of people of working age when compared with the Northern Ireland Average (58.7%).
- In broad terms, the Masterplan areas have a high proportion of persons aged 60 and over when compared with the Northern Ireland average (17.6%).

It is recognised that the demographic profile of an area has important implications for the development of that area. For example, a young family orientated area will place demands in terms of the supply of family homes, demands on health, leisure and educational services. Similarly, the presence of a large elderly population requires the provision of adequate housing, suitable to the changing needs of an elderly population in addition to health and social services.

The Department considers that Masterplan physical development proposals will positively impact on all residents of the targeted areas, adults and children alike. In particular, the Department considers that proposals to:

- improve access and movement, and especially pedestrian movement, will have a particularly positive impact on the high percentage of older people living within these communities;
- promote community safety through the introduction of natural surveillance, effective lighting etc will particularly positively impact older people. Research such as the 2002 Age Concern Survey of Fear of Street Crime Amongst Older People and NIRSA<sup>2</sup> statistics on the effect of fear on quality of life reports that older people, and particular those with poor health or a limiting disability or illness, are among those reporting crime as having a high adverse effect on quality of life;
- invest in public transport and road infrastructure will have a particularly positive impact both on people of working age, in better connecting them to employment opportunities in the city centre and elsewhere, and older people, who may be more reliant on public transport. The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (2005 – 2007) reported that the number of people travelling to work by car in Belfast fell from 67 to 59% in this survey period. At the same time, those using the bus rose from 10 to 12% and those walking rose from 16 to 21%;
- promote an open space network, including recreational and green spaces, will have a positive impact on the high percentage of children and young people residing in Masterplan areas<sup>3</sup>;

<sup>2</sup> Statistics on the effect of fear on quality of life, by personal characteristics Northern Ireland produced by NISRA are available at <http://www.equality.nisra.gov.uk/Effect%20of%20fear%20of%20crime%20on%20quality%20of%20life,%20by%20personal%20characteristics.xls>

<sup>3</sup> Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces in the health, wellbeing and development of young people. See *Children's health and environment: A review of evidence, a joint report from the European Environment Agency and the WHO Regional Office for Europe (2002) which provides an overview of the links between children's health and the environment.*

- Stimulate job creation through a number of catalyst projects will have a particularly positive impact on people of working age.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals will take account of the demographic profile of the relevant area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

## 8.7 Men and Women Generally: Available Data

Population structure by sex for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/Percentage Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage	
			Male	Female
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	46.4	53.6
	Clonard	4421	47.1	52.9
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	47.7	52.3
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	47.4	52.6
	New Lodge	5225	46.0	54.0
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>
	Falls	5046	45.0	55.0
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	47.1	52.9
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	48.4	51.6
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	45.8	54.2
	New Lodge	5225	46.0	54.0
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>
	The Mount	4259	49.6	50.4
	Belfast North	86,066	46.7	53.3
	Belfast South	94,994	46.7	53.3
	Belfast East	86,066	46.9	53.3
Belfast West	67,610	47.1	52.9	
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	48.7	51.3

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## 8.8 Men and Women Generally: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given in the previous page:

- With the exception of the Mount ward (50.4%), the majority of wards covered by Masterplan areas have an average or higher than average percentage of females when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.3%).

The Department considers that men and women generally will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals. Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## 8.9 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Available Data

Population structure by community background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons with community background			
			Catholic	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	Other religions and philosophies	None
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	92.2	3.7	3.3	0.7
	Clonard	4421	96.1	2.6	0.1	1.3
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	36.9	35.2	0.6	3.5
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	17.3	77.0	0.5	5.2
	New Lodge	5225	96.4	3.2	0.0	0.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
	Falls	5046	96.9	2.7	0.1	0.3
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
	WaterWorks	2255	90.7	6.7	0.3	2.3
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5421	74.9	20.2	1.2	3.7
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>5224</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
	Fortwilliam	3784	32.9	64.1	0.3	2.7
	New Lodge	5225	96.4	3.2	0.0	0.4
	WaterWorks	2255	90.7	6.7	0.3	2.3
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
	The Mount	4259	4.0	89.7	0.6	5.7
	Belfast North	67,610	82.7	16.2	0.3	0.8
	Belfast South	94,994	41.4	52.0	1.5	5.1
	Belfast East	86,066	9.9	84.6	0.4	5.1
	Belfast West	67,610	82.7	16.2	0.3	0.8
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	43.8	53.1	0.4	2.7

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## 8.10 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given in the previous page:

- A significant majority of immediate residents of the Lower Falls masterplan area has a Catholic community background.
- A significant majority of the immediate residents of the Lower Shankill area has a Protestant or other Christian community background.
- A significant majority of the immediate residents of the Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) masterplan area has a Protestant or other Christian community background.
- A significant majority of the immediate residents of the York Road/Shore Road masterplan area has a Protestant or other Christian community background.
- A majority of the immediate residents of the Inner East masterplan area has a Protestant or other Christian community background.

The Department recognizes that the immediate Masterplan areas are predominantly single identity communities in terms of their religious belief/political opinion. This is an outworking of the targeting of areas of high deprivation and poor urban environment and reflects the fact that Belfast continues to be a residentially segregated area.

Although the benefits of many of the masterplan proposals will be most strongly felt by immediate residents, the wider Belfast community is also expected to benefit from proposals to improve connectivity to the city centre and enhance the appearance and economic performance of these areas, particularly along arterial routes.

Moreover, the urban design principles underpinning the masterplan proposals aim to promote a 'shared space' approach to the design of public realm. It is hoped that this and the redesign of traditionally interface areas will contribute to good relations within and between communities. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

These Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans represent one element of the Department for Social Development's wider physical regeneration strategy for Belfast, which includes masterplanning exercises in a number of other local areas.

## 8.11 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Available Data

Household structure by dependent children for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All households	Percentage households with dependant children
Lower Falls	Beechmount	2096	38.0
	Clonard	1768	37.4
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>40.5</b>
	Shaftesbury	2953	20.7
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	2206	24.4
	New Lodge	2185	34.9
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>28.0</b>
	Falls	1873	40.5
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>2206</b>	<b>24.4</b>
	WaterWorks	2478	38.4
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	2014	34.2
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>23.9</b>
	Fortwilliam	2002	28.1
	New Lodge	2185	34.9
	WaterWorks	2478	38.4
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>30.2</b>
	The Mount	2208	24.4
	Belfast North	36,383	32.2
	Belfast South	39,715	24.3
	Belfast East	34,824	27.5
Belfast West	30,992	42.9	
	Northern Ireland	626,718	36.5

Percentage Persons Providing Unpaid Care for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage Persons who provide unpaid care
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	11.2
	Clonard	4421	11.6
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>11.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5782	10.1
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	11.6
	New Lodge	5224	10.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>10.9</b>
	Falls	5046	11.3
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>11.6</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	10.3
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	12.7
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>10.9</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	11.6
	New Lodge	5224	10.4
	WaterWorks	6305	10.3
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>11.3</b>
	The Mount	4259	11.3
	Belfast North	86,066	11.9
	Belfast South	94,994	10.7
	Belfast East	86,066	12.9
	Belfast West	67,610	12.3
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	11.0

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## 8.12 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given opposite:

- In board terms, the Lower Shankill, Crumlin, York Road/Shore Road and Inner East Masterplan areas have a lower proportion of households with dependent children when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%).
- With the exception of Shaftesbury, wards which form part of the Lower Falls masterplan area have a higher than average proportion of households with dependent children when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%). This reflects the high proportion of households with dependent children in West Belfast at large (42.9%).
- Broadly speaking, an average proportion of the people resident in the masterplan areas provide unpaid care.
- The Chichester Park ward of the York Road/Shore Road masterplan area shows a higher than average percentage of persons providing unpaid care when compared with the Northern Ireland average (11.0%).

The Department considers that people with dependants and those without will not be adversely impacted by masterplan proposals.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

As stated earlier in this document, research has highlighted the important role of open spaces in the health, wellbeing and development of children and young people. Positive outcomes would include:

- Exposure and access to green spaces can have a wide range of social, economic, environmental and health benefits;
- Outdoor recreation provides an opportunity to increase quality of life and heighten social interaction;
- Physical activity in the natural environment not only aids an increased life-span, greater well-being, fewer symptoms of depression, lower rates of smoking and substance abuse but also an increased ability to function better at work and home.

Persons with dependents may also be caring for an elderly person or someone with a disability. The likely impacts of proposals on these groups are explored in detail in sections dealing with age and disability, and it is felt that any positive or adverse impacts on these groups may have a knock on effect on those providing care.

### 8.13 Persons of Different Racial Group: Available Data

Population structure by ethnic background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons in		
			White ethnic group	Irish Traveller group	Other ethnic groups
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	95.7	0.2	4.1
	Clonard	4421	99.4	0.1	0.5
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	98.2	0.1	1.8
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	99.4	0.0	0.6
	New Lodge	5225	99.7	0.1	0.2
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Falls	5046	99.6	0.1	0.3
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4798</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
	WaterWorks	2255	99.0	0.1	0.8
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5421	98.7	0.0	1.3
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>5224</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
	Fortwilliam	3784	99.3	0.0	0.7
	New Lodge	4594	99.7	0.1	0.2
	WaterWorks	2255	99.0	0.1	0.8
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	The Mount	4259	98.7	0.0	1.3
	Belfast North	86,066	99.3	0.0	0.7
	Belfast South	94,994	97.4	0.1	2.6
	Belfast East	86,066	99.0	0.0	1.0
	Belfast West	67,610	99.3	0.2	0.5
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	99.2	0.1	0.7

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## 8.14 Persons of Different Racial Group: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given opposite:

- All 5 masterplan areas have a significant majority of persons of white ethnic group, reflecting the Northern Ireland average (99.2%).
- The Beechmount ward of the Lower Falls masterplan area shows a slightly higher than average percentage of persons from the Irish Traveller group and a significantly higher than average percentage of persons of other ethnic groups.
- Shaftesbury, Duncairn and Chichester Park wards also show slightly higher than average percentage of persons of other ethnic groups.

A question on ethnicity was included in the 2001 Census for the first time. It is not possible to compare similar figures with an earlier timeframe to identify areas of growth: however, the Department recognizes that the recent trend of inward migration to Northern Ireland has seen the arrival of persons of many different nationalities and ethnic groups. However, there is little hard evidence of the new demographic patterns that might be emerging.<sup>4</sup>

The Department considers that masterplan proposals will have a positive impact on all racial groups. Moreover, it is envisaged that the concept masterplans will work in partnership with other strategies, for example the Belfast City Council's 'Good Relations Strategy' launched 2004, in promoting understanding and respect for all cultures and faith through shared living and public spaces. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

<sup>4</sup> *New Migrants and Belfast- An Overview of the Demographic Context, Social Issues and Trends*, Neil Jarman and Jonny Byrne, Institute for Conflict Research, April 2007

## 8.15 Persons of Different Marital Status: Available Data

Population structure by marital status for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons 16 or over	Percentage Persons aged 16 and over				
			Single (never married)	Married/ remarried	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed
Lower Falls	Beechmount	4083	46.7	34.2	8.1	7.2	12.7
	Clonard	3252	46.1	30.1	9.6	9.3	16.3
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>3603</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>
	Shaftesbury	4663	49.3	24.1	7.8	7.0	11.8
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	3481	34.5	34.0	6.7	7.3	17.5
	New Lodge	3880	48.5	25.9	10.9	5.1	9.7
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>2875</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>
	Falls	3603	50.6	22.7	11.2	8.5	14.8
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>3481</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>
	WaterWorks	4523	47.0	29.3	8.9	6.0	8.8
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	3910	41.0	40.8	5.9	4.6	7.8
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>
	Fortwilliam	3890	33.7	46.2	3.8	4.6	11.8
	New Lodge	3880	48.5	25.9	10.9	5.1	9.7
	WaterWorks	4523	47.0	29.3	8.9	6.0	8.8
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>3687</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
	The Mount	3409	41.8	30.3	7.5	9.7	16.3
	Belfast North	66,002	36.3	40.8	6.3	5.8	10.8
	Belfast South	78,391	48.1	37.4	3.1	0.4	0.7
	Belfast East	63,446	30.5	48.9	4.2	0.5	0.9
	Belfast West	62,897	41.0	37.9	8.3	0.5	0.9
	Northern Ireland	1,287,211	33.1	51.1	3.8	4.1	7.8

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## 8.16 Persons of Different Marital Status: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given opposite:

- All of the wards covered by Masterplan areas have a higher than average resident population that are single (never married) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (33.1%).
- All of the wards covered by Masterplan areas have a lower than average resident population that are married/remarried when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.1%).
- All of the wards covered by Masterplan areas have an average or higher than average resident population that are separated (but still legally married) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (3.8%).
- All of the wards covered by Masterplan areas have a higher than average resident population that are divorced when compared to the Northern Ireland average (4.1%).
- All of the wards covered by Masterplan areas have a higher than average resident population that are widowed when compared with the Northern Ireland average (7.8%).

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

The Department considers that people of different marital status will not be adversely impacted by masterplan proposals.

## 8.17 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Available Data

Population Structure for People of Limiting Long Term Illness for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage of persons with limiting long-term illness
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	25.4
	Clonard	4421	31.4
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>32</b>
	Shaftesbury	5782	32.6
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	41.7
	New Lodge	5224	32.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>35.6</b>
	Falls	5046	32.0
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>41.7</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	26.4
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	21.8
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>35.0</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	25.6
	New Lodge	5224	32.4
	WaterWorks	6305	26.4
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>31.4</b>
	The Mount	4259	30.5
	Belfast North	86,066	27.5
	Belfast South	94,994	18.4
	Belfast East	86,066	23.0
	Belfast West	67,610	26.5
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	20.4

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## 8.18 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Consideration of impact

The following information can be surmised from the data given opposite:

- Primary data is not available on persons with a disability and persons without. The most relevant data relates to people with a limiting long term illness. A significantly higher than average percentage of the population of Masterplan areas suffers from a limiting long term illness.

The Department considers that people with a disability and persons without will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals.

The Department considers that the focus of Masterplan proposals on improving access and movement, not only for pedestrians but also for car and public transport users, will have a positive impact on persons with a disability. The 2001 Census found that of those who reported a Limiting long-term illness, 33% had no cars or vans in their household. The Equality Commission Statement on Key Inequalities also notes that access to transport remains a considerable barrier to disabled people in accessing goods and facilities, services and employment.

In the implementation of any redevelopment, the relevant public body will give consideration to access by all users, including those with a disability.

The residential units and any other new developments, which are potentially deliverable under the Masterplan will be built to conform to disability legislation. In addition, if realising any housing elements of the masterplan proposals through the Development Brief process, the Department will look favorably on proposals incorporating 'lifetime' homes.

Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces and an attractive urban environment in the health and wellbeing, particularly mental wellbeing.<sup>5</sup> In line with the urban design principles outlined above, Masterplan proposals aim to promote improved physical environment and an open space network, including recreational and green spaces, and it is felt that such proposals will have a positive impact on those experiencing mental health difficulties.

5 For example, the impact of the physical and urban environment on mental well-being, *Public Health*, Volume 120, Issue 12, December 2006, Pages 1117-1126  
H.F. Guite, C. Clark and G. Ackrill. This study confirms an association between the physical environment and mental well-being across a range of domains. The most important factors that operate independently are neighbour noise, sense of over-crowding in the home and escape facilities such as green spaces and community facilities, and fear of crime. This study highlights the need to intervene on both design and social features of residential areas to promote mental well-being.

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Statistics on the effect of fear on quality of life in Northern Ireland produced by NISRA confirm that those suffering from a limiting disability or illness are more likely to report that fear of crime has a high impact on their quality of life.<sup>6</sup> It is therefore hoped that masterplan proposals to promote ‘Community Safety’, for example, through effective lighting, natural surveillance and encouraging more pedestrian activity will have a positive impact on this group.

### **8.19 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Available Data**

No data is available on persons of different sexual orientation within the masterplan areas.

### **8.20 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Consideration of impact**

The Department considers that people of different sexual orientation will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals: however, the Department is committed to engaging with as many Section 75 representative groups as possible and a copy of the EQIA documentation will be sent to relevant groups as part of this public consultation.

<sup>6</sup> *Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2003 – 2004*

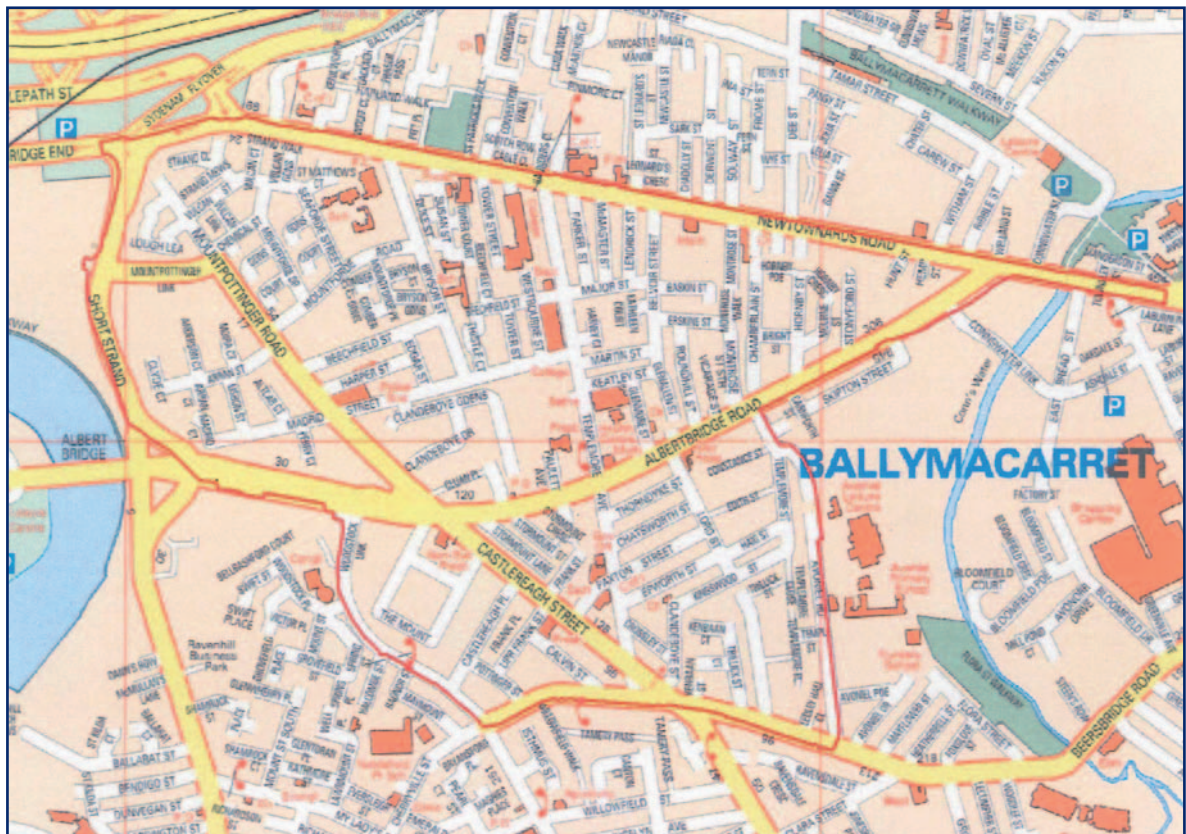
### 9.1 Introduction

This section considers in further detail the proposals of the Inner East Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplan and their potential impact on equality groups.

### 9.2 Inner East Study Area

The Inner East study area encompasses the Albert Bridge and Newtownards Roads from their junctions with the city centre to the Holywood Arches. The area abuts the city centre and a number of key strategic locations, including the Titanic Quarter and Sirocco Quays. It is also home to streets and buildings of significant architectural and cultural significance, such as McMaster Street, Templemore Avenue and the Portview and Brown’s Mill Complexes.

Fig. 1 Inner East Study Area



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### 9.3 Aims of the Masterplan

The Inner East Masterplan shares the overall aims identified in the introductory section of this EQIA: namely, providing a framework for tackling the worst urban dereliction and under-utilisation of assets and contributing to the economic renewal of the area by leveraging public and private investment.

In setting a strategic vision for the area, the Masterplan identifies the following roles:

- The Eastern Gateway to Belfast City Centre and Stormont;
- The cultural heart of East Belfast; and,
- A 'stepping stone' along the Connswater Community Greenway.

To support this vision, the Masterplan identifies the following key objectives:

- To create a major focal point for the area that is centred on Portview/Brown's Mill Complex and Connswater;
- To create more focal areas at key locations;
- To reinforce Templemore Avenue as a 'green spine';
- To create new public spaces and a new public realm;
- To create a landmark development to create a new vibrant mixed-use centre for the area; and,
- To improve the pedestrian/cycle/environment links and footbridges.

Finally, the Masterplan makes a number of project proposals which are designed to contribute to the realisation of the area vision and objectives. These proposals relate to four main themes:

- creating a mix of uses in the area;
- improving access and movement;
- identifying key interventions to act as catalysts for development; and,
- improving public realm.

Full detail of these proposals is contained in the Masterplan document, which can be downloaded from the DSD website [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk) or on request from the Belfast Regeneration Office (see contact details on Page 1).

### 9.4 Available Data

Quantitative data on the Inner East masterplan area contained within the introductory section of this EQIA has been reproduced here and subjected to more detailed analysis and consideration of impact. The majority of the demographic information has been drawn from the Northern Ireland Census 2001.

Consideration has also been given to the area analysis contained in the draft Strategic Regeneration Framework for East Belfast.

The Inner East masterplan area incorporates the majority of the Ballymacarrett ward and roughly half of the Mount ward. It is anticipated that while the impact of the masterplan proposals will be most strongly felt by immediate residents, the wider East Belfast community is also likely to be affected. Information for the Belfast East parliamentary constituency is therefore also included, where available.

## 9.5 Deprivation

The new Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 is the official measure of spatial deprivation across Northern Ireland. Wards are ranked from 1 to 582, with one being the most deprived and 582 being the least deprived. Both wards fall within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Rank	MDM Score	In most deprived 10% in NI?
Inner East	The Mount <b>Ballymacarrett</b>	14 <b>9</b>		Yes <b>Yes</b>

## 9.6 Persons of Different Age: Available Data

Population structure by age for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage				Aged over 60 years
			Aged under 16	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-44	Aged 45-59	
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
	The Mount	4259	20.0	19.9	30.7	17.8	19.0
	Belfast East	79,261	20.0	9.7	28.9	17.3	24.1
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	23.6	12.5	29.0	17.2	17.6

(Source: NI Census 2001, NISRA)

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## 9.7 Persons of Different Age: Consideration of impact

- Overall, East Belfast has a lower proportion of persons aged under 16 (20%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (23.6%). This is in line with the proportion of persons aged under 16 in the Mount ward (20%). The Ballymacarrett ward, which forms the majority of the masterplan area, has a higher than average proportion of persons aged under 16 (25.4%).
- Overall, East Belfast has a higher than average proportion of persons aged over 60 years (24.2%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (17.6%). This is also the case in both the Ballymacarrett and the Mount wards.

The Department considers that the Inner East Masterplan proposals will positively impact on all residents of the targeted areas, adults and children alike.

The Inner East Masterplan makes a number of proposals to promote a more pedestrian-friendly physical environment through environmental improvement, tree-planting and traffic management on a number of routes including the Newtownards Road, Albertbridge Road and Templemore Avenue. The Albertbridge and Newtownards Roads and Castlereagh Street have also been designated Quality Walking Corridors by the Roads Service and this will boost pedestrian facilities. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact on the high percentage of older people living in the area, who may be restricted in terms of movement.

Likewise, the Masterplan advocates investment in public transport and the potential routing of the rapid transit system along the Albertbridge Road. The Albertbridge and Newtownards Roads have also been designated Quality Bus Corridors by the Roads Service, and this will provide a boost to bus services and infrastructure. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact both on people of working age, in better-connecting them to employment opportunities in the city centre, and older people, who may be more reliant on public transport.

Long term proposals to improve the bridge across the A2 and railway, including a new interchange to the Titanic Quarter, are also expected to benefit people of working age in better-connecting them to potential employment opportunities in the Titanic Quarter.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the former health centre site on the Templemore Avenue or the Castlereagh Street Gateway, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces in the health, wellbeing and development of children and young people. In line with the urban design principles underpinning the Masterplans, Inner East Masterplan proposals aim to

promote an open space network and particularly the Connswater Community Greenway which includes recreational and green spaces. It is felt that such proposals will have a positive impact on the high percentage of children and young people residing in the Inner East Masterplan area.

Any employment opportunities arising from proposed ‘catalyst’ projects at the Newtownards Road/Connswater Street, Templemore Avenue, the Albertbridge Road/Castlereagh Street and Portview and Brown’s Mill would naturally have a particularly positive impact on people of working age.

## 9.8 Men and Women Generally: Available Data

Population structure by sex for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage	
			Male	Female
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>54.3</b>
	The Mount	4259	49.6	50.4
	Belfast East	86,066	46.9	53.1
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	48.7	51.3

## 9.9 Men and Women Generally: Consideration of impact

- Overall, East Belfast has a higher than average proportion of women (53.1%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.3%). The proportion of women in the Ballymacarrett is slightly higher again (54.3%), while in the Mount it is slightly lower than the Northern Ireland average (50.4%).

The Department considers that the Masterplan proposals would not have an adverse impact on account of a person’s sex. Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## 9.10 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Available Data

Population structure by community background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons with community background			
			Catholic	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	Other religions and philosophies	None
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
	The Mount	4259	4.0	89.7	0.6	5.7
	Belfast East Northern Ireland	86,066 1,685,267	9.9 43.8	84.6 53.1	0.4 0.4	5.1 2.7

## 9.11 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Consideration of impact

- Overall, East Belfast has a significant majority of persons with a Protestant or other Christian community background (84.6%). This is reflected in the Mount ward which has a Protestant or other Christian majority of 89.7%. However, the Ballymacarrett ward has a Catholic majority of 50.7%. The majority of the Catholic residents of the Ballymacarratt ward reside in the Short Strand area.
- Data on political opinion is only available on a District Electoral Area basis and is not sufficiently detailed to permit analysis at levels relevant to the Inner East Masterplan area.

The Inner East Masterplan proposals are likely to have a favourable differential impact on the local Protestant community as the majority community within the immediate catchment area and the wider East Belfast area: however, the benefits of the proposals are not directed at either community and it is considered unlikely that there will be an adverse impact on any individual based on their religious affiliation or political opinion.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of traditionally interface

areas will contribute to good relations within and between communities. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

## 9.12 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Available Data

Household structure by dependent children for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All households	Percentage households with dependant children
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>2184</b>	<b>30.2</b>
	The Mount	2208	24.4
	Belfast East	34,824	27.5
	Northern Ireland	626,718	36.5

Percentage Persons Providing Unpaid Care for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage Persons who provide unpaid care
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>11.3</b>
	The Mount	4259	11.3
	Belfast East	86,066	12.9
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	11.0

## 9.13 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Analysis

- Both the Ballymacarrett and the Mount wards have a lower than average percentage of households with dependent children when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%).
- The Ballymacarrett and Mount wards have a percentage of persons providing unpaid care very close to the Northern Ireland average.

The Department does not consider that Inner East Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on persons with dependents and those without.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the former health centre site on the Templemore Avenue or the Castlereagh Street Gateway, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

As mentioned previously, it is felt that proposals to promote an open space network and particularly the Connswater Community Greenway which includes recreational and green spaces will have a positive impact on the high percentage of children and young people residing in the Inner East Masterplan area.

#### 9.14 Persons of Different Racial Group: Available Data

Population structure by ethnic background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons in		
			White ethnic group	Irish Traveller group	Other ethnic groups
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	The Mount	4259	98.7	0.0	1.3
	Belfast East	86,066	99.0	0.0	1.0
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	99.2	0.1	0.7

#### 9.15 Persons of Different Racial Group: Consideration of impact

- East Belfast has a significant majority of persons of white ethnic group, reflecting the Northern Ireland average (99.2%). Ballymacarratt has a small percentage of the Irish traveller group (0.1%) and a below average percentage of persons from other ethnic groups (0.4%). The Mount has a negligible percentage of persons from the Irish traveller group and a higher than average percentage from other ethnic groups (1.3%).
- New Migrants in Belfast notes that “There is anecdotal evidence of an increase in minority ethnic communities living in East Belfast over recent years and research has noted some negative perceptions among the local Protestant population, while a large number of people had witnessed racist incidents in recent times. However, there is little hard evidence of the new demographic patterns that might be emerging”.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> *New Migrants and Belfast – An Overview of the Demographic Context, Social Issues and Trends*, Neil Jarman and Jonny Byrne, Institute for Conflict Research, April 2007

The Department considers that masterplan proposals will have a positive impact on all racial groups. Moreover, it is envisaged that the concept masterplans will work in partnership with other strategies, for example the Belfast City Council's 'Good Relations Strategy' launched 2004, in promoting understanding and respect for all cultures and faith through shared living and public spaces. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

## 9.16 Persons of Different Marital Status: Available Data

Population structure by marital status for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons 16 or over	Percentage Persons aged 16 and over				
			Single (never married)	Married/ remarried	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>3687</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
	The Mount	3409	41.8	30.3	7.5	9.7	16.3
	Belfast East	63,446	30.5	48.9	4.2	0.5	0.9
	Northern Ireland	1,287,211	33.1	51.1	3.8	4.1	7.8

## 9.17 Persons of Different Marital Status: Consideration of impact

- Overall, the Ballymacarratt and Mount wards have high proportions of single, separated, divorced and widowed persons and low proportions of married or remarried persons when compared with the Northern Ireland average. This is not reflected at a wider East Belfast level.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the former health centre site on the Templemore Avenue or the Castlereagh Street Gateway, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

## 9.18 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Available Data

Population Structure for People of Limiting Long Term Illness for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage of persons with limiting long-term illness
Inner East	<b>Ballymacarrett</b>	<b>4942</b>	<b>31.4</b>
	The Mount	4259	30.5
	Belfast East	86,066	23.0
	Northern Ireland	1,685,267	20.4

## 9.19 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Consideration of impact

- Primary data is not available on persons with a disability and persons without. The most relevant data relates to people with a limiting long term illness. Both the Ballymacarrett and Mount wards have a significantly higher percentage of persons with limiting long term illness when compared with the Northern Ireland average (20.4%). The East Belfast figure is also higher than average, although to a lesser extent.

The Department considers that the focus of Masterplan proposals on improving access and movement, not only for pedestrians but also for car and public transport users will have a positive impact on persons with a disability. The Masterplan advocates investment in public transport and the potential routing of the rapid transit system along the Albertbridge Road. The Albertbridge and Newtownards Roads have also been designated Quality Bus Corridors by the Roads Service, and this will provide a boost to bus services and infrastructure.

In the implementation of any redevelopment, including public realm schemes such as those proposed at the apex on the Newtownards Road, the relevant public body will give consideration to access by all users, including those with a disability.

The residential units and any other new developments, which are potentially deliverable under the Masterplan, for example at the former health centre on Templemore Avenue and the Castlereagh Street Gateway, will be built to conform to disability legislation. In addition, if realizing any housing elements of the masterplan proposals through the Development Brief process, the Department will look favorably on proposals incorporating 'lifetime' homes.

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Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## **9.20 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Available Data**

No data is available on persons of different sexual orientation within the masterplan areas.

## **9.21 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Consideration of impact**

The Department considers that people of different sexual orientation will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals: however, the Department is committed to engaging with a many Section 75 representative groups as possible and a copy of the EQIA documentation will be sent to relevant groups as part of this public consultation.

# 10 YORK ROAD/SHORE ROAD PHYSICAL REGENERATION CONCEPT MASTERPLAN: EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 10.1 Introduction

This section considers in further detail the proposals of the York Road/Shore Road Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplan and their potential impact on equality groups.

## 10.2 York Road/Shore Road Study Area

The York Road/Shore Road study area runs northwards along Shore Road and York Road from its junction with the City Centre to Shore Crescent and is bounded by the Docks to the East and by the Antrim Road to the West. The Cityside Shopping Mall provides a bustling edge-of-town retail opportunity and the Centre and nearby Jennymount Mill is served by Yorkgate railway station. The area is set against the magnificent Belfast Hills, home to some of the City's most important tourism attractions, including Belfast Castle, the Zoo and Cavehill Country Park. The study area is adjacent to the City's port and its thriving port related industry.

Fig. 1 York Road/Shore Road Study Area.



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### 10.3 Aims of the Masterplan

The York Road/Shore Road masterplan shares the overall aims identified in the introductory section of this EQIA: namely, providing a framework for tackling the worst urban dereliction and the under-utilisation of assets and contributing to the economic renewal of the area by leveraging public and private investment.

In setting a strategic vision for the area, the Masterplan identifies the following roles:

- A key green link between the Lough and the Castle;
- A major employment opportunity for the City;
- The Gateway to Belfast and beyond.

To support this vision, the Masterplan identifies the following key objectives:

- To create a series of ‘stepping stones’ from the City Centre through Yorkgate, the historic buildings on Jennymount Industrial Estate, Grove Playing Fields and the new Grove Health & Well-being Centre;
- To reinforce the different local characteristics of the area, whilst providing an overarching role and identity for the area;
- To create new public spaces and a new public realm for the area that support proposed uses;
- To create a landmark development that together with existing investment will generate a new, vibrant, mixed-use centre for the area and promote sustainable community regeneration;
- To use current investment such as the Grove Health & Well-being Centre as a springboard for further development;
- Where possible, to retain existing historic buildings especially those associated with the Jennymount and North Queen Street areas;
- To facilitate the creation destination of a city-wide ‘green’ significance of the North Foreshore tip;
- To improve the pedestrian environment, links and footbridges to the docks and City Centre, encouraging the use of alternative modes of transport to reduce traffic and pollution along York Road in particular;
- To invest in quality public spaces such as the Grove Playing Fields making it a key local destination.

Finally, the Masterplan makes a number of project proposals which are designed to contribute to the realization of the area vision and objectives. These proposals relate to four main themes:

- creating a mix of uses in the area;
- improving access and movement;
- identifying key interventions to act as catalysts for development; and,
- improving public realm.

Full detail of these proposals is contained in the Masterplan document, which can be downloaded from the DSD website [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk) or on request from the Belfast Regeneration Office (see Contact Details on Page 1).

## 10.4 Available Data

Quantitative data on the York Road/Shore Road masterplan area contained within the introductory section of this EQIA has been reproduced here and subjected to more detailed analysis and consideration of impact. The majority of the demographic information has been drawn from the Northern Ireland Census 2001.

Consideration has also been given to the area analysis contained in the draft Strategic Regeneration Framework for North Belfast.

The York Road/Shore Road masterplan area incorporates the majority of the Duncairn ward and is adjacent to Chichester Park, Fortwilliam, New Lodge and WaterWorks wards. It is anticipated that while the impact of the masterplan proposals will be most strongly felt by immediate residents, the wider North Belfast community is also likely to be affected. Information for the Belfast North parliamentary constituency is therefore also included, where available.

## 10.5 Deprivation

The new Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 is the official measure of spatial deprivation across Northern Ireland. Wards are ranked from 1 to 582, with one being the most deprived and 582 being the least deprived. The Duncairn ward, which forms the greater part of the masterplan area, falls within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland, as do the adjacent New Lodge and WaterWorks wards. Chichester Park and Fortwilliam wards do not.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Rank MDM Score	In most deprived 10% in NI?
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	117	No
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	Fortwilliam	233	No
	New Lodge	5	Yes
	WaterWorks	16	Yes

## 10.6 Persons of Different Age: Available Data

Population structure by age for Masterplan wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage				Aged over 60 years
			Aged under 16	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-44	Aged 45-59	
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	23.5	13.2	29.9	16.0	17.4
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	18.9	9.6	27.8	17.2	26.4
	New Lodge	5224	25.7	14.5	24.5	16.9	18.4
	WaterWorks	6305	28.3	14.6	28.4	13.4	15.3
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>

(Source: NI Census 2001, NISRA)

## 10.7 Persons of Different Age: Consideration of impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a slightly lower proportion of persons aged under 16 (23.3%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (23.6%).
- Overall, North Belfast has a higher than average proportion of persons aged over 60 years (21.8%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (17.6%). The proportion of persons aged 60 or over in the Duncairn and Fortwilliam wards is particularly high at 27.3% and 26.4% respectively.
- Overall, North Belfast has a slightly higher than average proportion of people of working age when compared with the Northern Ireland average.

The Department considers that the York Road/Shore Road Masterplan proposals will positively impact on all residents of the targeted areas, adults and children alike.

The York Road/Shore Road Concept Masterplan makes a number of proposals to create new civic spaces, new streetscape at key nodes and more formal spaces such as a new square at Yorkgate Station. Proposals to improve the street frontages on a number of roads including York Street and North Queen Street at Cityside Shopping Mall will create a high quality retail environment for local residents and visitors alike to shop and relax in.

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The Concept Masterplan advocates using current investment such as the Grove Health and Well-being Centre as a springboard for further development. This development coupled with the upgrading of the Victorian shop frontages nearby, provides opportunities to create a central focus for this part of the city. It is felt that this proposal will have a particularly positive impact on people of working age, in attracting new investment and ultimately new jobs to this area.

The Masterplan makes a number of proposals to promote a more pedestrian friendly environment, with improved links to the docks and city centre. Proposals include environmental improvements and the introduction of traffic calming measures to the York and Shore Roads and the potential reconfiguration of the junction at North Queen Street. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact on the high percentage of older people living in the area, who may be restricted in terms of movement.

These improved pedestrian links to employment opportunities in the city centre and the docks will also benefit people of working age. In particular, the proposed upgrading/replacement of the existing footbridge to the industrial estates and docks will increase access to employment.

In terms of public transport, the masterplan advocates increased provision for the area through the creation of a 'station square' at Yorkgate and a rail halt at the North Foreshore. The designation of the Shore Road as a Quality Bus Corridor will also improve infrastructure. It is felt that these proposals will particularly benefit people of working age in better connecting them to employment opportunities and older people or younger people, who may be more reliant on public transport. The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (2005 – 2007) reported that the number of people travelling to work by car in Belfast fell from 67 to 59% in this survey period. At the same time, those using the bus rose from 10 to 12% and those walking rose from 16 to 21%.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example a new residential development at Skegoneill/Shore Road junction, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces in the health, wellbeing and development of children and young people. In line with the urban design principles underpinning the Concept Masterplans, York Road/Shore Road Concept Masterplan proposals aim to promote an open space network and particularly the opportunity for a new major destination at the North Foreshore which will include a landmark public park for Belfast. A green network linking the city centre and the WaterWorks to the North Foreshore and Belfast Castle is also advocated. It is felt that such a proposal will have a positive impact in particular on the children and young people residing in the York Road/Shore Road Concept Masterplan area.

## 10.8 Men and Women Generally: Available Data

Population structure by sex for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage	
			Male	Female
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	48.4	51.6
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	45.8	54.2
	New Lodge	5224	46.6	53.4
	WaterWorks	6305	47.1	52.9
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>

## 10.9 Men and Women Generally: Consideration of impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a higher than average proportion of women (53.3%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.3%). The proportion of women in all the wards within the Masterplan area is higher than the Northern Ireland average.

The Department considers that the Masterplan proposals would not have an adverse impact on account of a person's sex. Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## 10.10 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Available Data

Population structure by community background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons with community background			
			Catholic	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	Other religions and philosophies	None
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5421	74.9	20.2	1.2	3.7
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>5224</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
	Fortwilliam	3784	32.9	64.1	0.3	2.7
	New Lodge	4594	97.3	2.2	0.1	0.4
	WaterWorks	2255	90.7	6.7	0.3	2.3
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>

## 10.11 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Consideration of impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a small majority of persons with a Protestant or other Christian community background (51.9%). This is reflected in the Duncairn and Fortwilliam wards which has a Protestant or other Christian majority of 90.2% and 64.1% respectively. However, the Chichester Park, New Lodge and WaterWorks wards all have a substantial Catholic majority.
- Data on political opinion is only available on a District Electoral Area basis and is not sufficiently detailed to permit analysis at levels relevant to the York Road/Shore Road Masterplan area.

The York Road/Shore Road Masterplan proposals are likely to have a favourable differential impact on the local Protestant community as the majority community within the immediate catchment area: however, the benefits of the proposals are not directed at either community and it is considered unlikely that there will be an adverse impact on any individual based on their religious affiliation or political opinion.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of traditionally interface areas will contribute to good relations within and between communities. In particular, the Masterplan highlights the threatening murals at the entry point to the Mount Vernon estate and proposes a redesign of the entry point to create a more welcoming, non-threatening environment. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

## 10.12 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Available Data

Household structure by dependent children for Masterplan wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All households	Percentage households with dependant children
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	2014	34.2
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>23.9</b>
	Fortwilliam	2002	28.1
	New Lodge	2185	34.9
	WaterWorks	2478	38.4
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>36,383</b>	<b>32.2</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>626,718</b>	<b>36.5</b>

Percentage Persons Providing Unpaid Care for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage Persons who provide unpaid care
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	12.7
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>10.9</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	11.6
	New Lodge	5224	10.4
	WaterWorks	6305	10.3
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>11.0</b>

### 10.13 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Consideration of Impact

- All the wards lying within or adjacent to the Masterplan area have a lower than average percentage of households with dependent children when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%), with the exception of the WaterWorks ward (38.4%).
- The Duncairn, New Lodge and WaterWorks wards have a percentage of persons providing unpaid care very close to the Northern Ireland average, whilst the Chichester Park and Fortwilliam wards exceed the Northern Ireland average.

The Department does not consider that the York Road/Shore Road Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on persons with dependents and those without.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the apex site at the junction of North Queen Street and York Road, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

As mentioned previously, it is felt that proposals to promote an open space network and particularly a landmark public park at the North Foreshore and a green network linking the City Centre to North Belfast will have a particularly positive impact on children and young people.

### 10.14 Persons of Different Racial Group: Available Data

Population structure by ethnic background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward	All persons	Percentage persons in		
			White ethnic group	Irish Traveller group	Other ethnic groups
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5421	98.7	0.0	1.3
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>5224</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
	Fortwilliam	3784	99.3	0.0	0.7
	New Lodge	4594	99.7	0.1	0.2
	WaterWorks	2255	99.0	0.1	0.8
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	

## 10.15 Persons of Different Racial Group: Consideration of impact

- North Belfast has a significant majority of persons of white ethnic group, reflecting the Northern Ireland average (99.2%). Chichester Park and Fortwilliam have no persons of the Irish traveller group and an above average percentage of persons from other ethnic groups (1.3%).
- New Migrants in Belfast suggests that “In North Belfast there is diversity of established minority communities, with the Indian Community Centre, the Sikh gurdwara and the Jewish synagogue all based in this part of the city. The local CAB has also indicated that they have witnessed an increase in eastern European people contacting their branches in North Belfast, which suggests a convergence of new and established minority communities in the area.”<sup>8</sup>

The Department does not consider that the York Road/Shore Road Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on people of different race. The benefits of the proposals are not directed at any particular racial group. Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the need to promote good relations. York Road/Shore Road masterplan area has experienced high levels of sectarian incidents and the area remains a patchwork of different communities with numerous interfaces. The York Road/Shore Road masterplans proposes to invest in quality public spaces such as the Grove Playing Fields making it a key local destination, in a bid to bring communities together.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of this area will contribute to good relations within and between communities. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

## 10.16 Persons of Different Marital Status: Available Data

Population structure by marital status for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons 16 or over	Percentage Persons aged 16 and over				
			Single (never married)	Married/ remarried	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	3910	41.0	40.8	5.9	4.6	7.8
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>3166</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>
	Fortwilliam	3890	33.7	46.2	3.8	4.6	11.8
	New Lodge	3880	48.5	25.9	10.9	5.1	9.7
	WaterWorks	4523	47.0	29.3	8.9	6.0	8.8
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>66,002</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,287,211</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>

<sup>8</sup> *New Migrants and Belfast – An Overview of the Demographic Context, Social Issues and Trends*, Neil Jarman and Jonny Byrne, Institute for Conflict Research, April 2007

## 10.17 Persons of Different Martial Status: Consideration of impact

- Overall, the Chichester Park, Duncairn, Fortwilliam, New Lodge and WaterWorks wards have high proportions of single, separated, divorced and widowed persons and low proportions of married or remarried persons when compared with the Northern Ireland average. This is reflected at a wider North Belfast level.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the apex site at the junction of North Queen Street and York Road, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

## 10.18 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Available Data

Population Structure for People of Limiting Long Term Illness for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage of persons with limiting long-term illness
York Road/ Shore Road	Chichester Park	5109	21.8
	<b>Duncairn</b>	<b>4007</b>	<b>35</b>
	Fortwilliam	4798	25.6
	New Lodge	5224	32.4
	WaterWorks	6305	26.4
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>27.5</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>20.4</b>

## 10.19 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Consideration of impact

- Primary data is not available on persons with a disability and persons without. The most relevant data relates to people with a limiting long term illness. All the wards lying with the York Road/Shore Road masterplan area have a significantly higher percentage of persons with limiting long term illness when compared with the Northern Ireland average (20.4%). The North Belfast figure is also higher than average.

The Department considers that the focus of Masterplan proposals on improving access and movement, not only for pedestrians but also for car and public transport users will have a positive impact on persons with a disability. The Masterplan advocates investment in public transport including increased provision for the area through the creation of a 'station square' at Yorkgate and a rail halt at the North

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Foreshore and the designation of the Shore Road as a Quality Bus Corridor. The 2001 Census found that of those who reported a Limiting long-term illness, 33% had no cars or vans in their household. The Equality Commission Statement on Key Inequalities also notes that access to transport remains a considerable barrier to disabled people in accessing goods and facilities, services and employment.

In the implementation of any redevelopment, including public realm schemes such as new streetscape at the key nodes and more formal spaces such as a new square at Yorkgate Station, the relevant public body will give consideration to access by all users, including those with a disability.

The residential units and any other new developments, for example a new residential development at Skegoneill/Shore Road junction, will be built to conform to disability legislation. In addition, if realizing any housing elements of the masterplan proposals through the Development Brief process, the Department will look favorably on proposals incorporating 'lifetime' homes.

Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## **10.20 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Available Data**

No data is available on persons of different sexual orientation within the masterplan areas.

## **10.21 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Consideration of impact**

The Department considers that people of different sexual orientation will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals: however, the Department is committed to engaging with as many Section 75 representative groups as possible and a copy of the EQIA documentation will be sent to relevant groups as part of this public consultation.

# 11 CRUMLIN ROAD (INCLUDING LOWER OLDPARK) PHYSICAL REGENERATION CONCEPT MASTERPLAN: EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 11.1 Introduction

This section considers in further detail the proposals of the Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplan and their potential impact on equality groups.

## 11.2 Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) Study Area

The Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) study area runs from Carlisle Circus, along the Crumlin Road to the Lower Oldpark estate, as far as Hillview Road. Bounded by a number of interfaces the study area suffers from significant problems of dereliction, void properties and under-utilised assets. The troubles have had a major impact upon the confidence of local residents and this has had an impact upon their readiness to accept private sector investment into the area, particularly in relation to housing investment. A spatial strategy for the Lower Oldpark estate is being prepared by the Housing Executive and has been the subject of public consultation.

Fig. 1 Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)



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### 11.3 Aims of the Masterplan

The Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) Masterplan shares the overall aims identified in the introductory section of this EQIA: namely; providing a framework for tackling the worst urban dereliction and under-utilisation of assets and contributing to the economic renewal of the area by leveraging public and private investment.

In setting a strategic vision for the area, the Masterplan identifies the following roles:

- A new Quarter for the City of Belfast;
- A community hub;
- An employment area;
- A 'stepping stone' within a green link to North Belfast

To support this vision, the Masterplan identifies the following key objectives:

- To create a destination of both national and international importance;
- To create a series of 'stepping stones' that link the City centre to the 'New Quarter';
- To ensure proposals are capable of attracting investment and to facilitate the private sector in the development and refurbishment of property along the Crumlin Road;
- To establish complementary and synergetic uses that will reinforce the Courthouse and Gaol developments and promote sustainable economic and social regeneration for the adjoining communities;
- To use current investment such as Agnes Street alignment as a springboard for further development
- To establish a 'community hub' for the area;
- To revitalize the Rosewood and Hillview Estates;
- To create new public spaces and a new public realm that support proposed uses.

Finally, the Masterplan makes a number of project proposals which are designed to contribute to the realization of the area vision and objectives. These proposals relate to four main themes:

- creating a mix of uses in the area;
- improving access and movement;
- identifying key interventions to act as catalysts for development; and,
- improving public realm.

Full detail of these proposals is contained in the Masterplan document, which can be downloaded from the DSD website [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk) or on request from the Belfast Regeneration Office (See contact details on Page 1).

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## 11.4 Available Data

Quantitative data on the Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) masterplan area contained within the introductory section of this EQIA has been reproduced here and subjected to more detailed analysis and consideration of impact. The majority of the demographic information has been drawn from the Northern Ireland Census 2001.

Consideration has also been given to the area analysis contained in the draft Strategic Regeneration Framework for North Belfast.

The Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) masterplan area incorporates the majority of the Crumlin ward and is bordered by the WaterWorks ward. It is anticipated that while the impact of the masterplan proposals will be most strongly felt by immediate residents, the wider Crumlin Road community is also likely to be affected. Information for the North parliamentary constituency is therefore also included, where available.

## 11.5 Deprivation

The new Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 is the official measure of spatial deprivation across Northern Ireland. Wards are ranked from 1 to 582, with one being the most deprived and 582 being the least deprived. Both of the wards in the masterplan area fall within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Rank of MDM Score	In most deprived 10% ward in NI on MDM
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b> WaterWorks	<b>4</b> 16	<b>Yes</b> Yes

## 11.6 Persons of Different Age: Available Data

Population structure by age for Masterplan wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage				Aged over 60 years
			Aged under 16	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-44	Aged 45-59	
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>31.1</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	28.3	14.6	28.4	13.4	15.3
	<b>North Belfast</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>

(Source: NI Census 2001, NISRA)

## 11.7 Persons of Different Age: Consideration of impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a slightly lower proportion of persons aged under 16 (23.3%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (23.6%). This is in line with the proportion of persons aged under 16 in the Crumlin ward (20.5%).
- Overall, North Belfast has a higher than average proportion of persons aged over 60 years (21.8%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (17.6%). The Crumlin ward, which forms the majority of the masterplan area, has a significantly higher than average proportion of persons aged over 60 years (31.1%).

The Department considers that the Crumlin Road Masterplan proposals to promote an attractive and prosperous environment in this area will positively impact on all residents of the targeted areas, adults and children alike. In particular, proposals to create new civic spaces at the Gaol and Courthouse and to develop a community hub at the Lower Oldpark will be of benefit to all.

The Concept Masterplan advocates development of an employment area, using current existing activities such as the Mater Hospital and new activities as a consequence of the Draft Masterplan for the Crumlin Road Gaol and Girdwood Barracks, as a springboard for attracting further development along the Crumlin Road. The proposals for both the Gaol site and the plans for the conversion of the Courthouse to a new hotel/mixed use development will provide a central focus for this part of North Belfast. The proposal to develop an enterprise park at Agnes Street could also be significant in this regard. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact on people of working age, in attracting new investment and ultimately new jobs to this area.

The Masterplan advocates better pedestrian access and movement in the area, including the designation of the Crumlin Road as a Quality Walking Corridor and the creation of a series of 'stepping stones' that link the City Centre to North Belfast. Stepping stones along the route leading to the Courthouse include St Anne's Cathedral, Central Library, the Belfast Telegraph, Irish News and Art College buildings and the Mater Hospital.

As well as encouraging foot fall along the Crumlin Road from the City Centre, environmental improvements, enhanced street lighting, tree planting and new crossing points on this and other connecting roads will encourage and assist pedestrian access to shops and services by local people. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact on older people living in the area, who may be restricted in terms of movement.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example a new residential development at the new Agnes Street junction, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing. If realizing any housing elements of the masterplan through the development brief process, the Department will look favourably on proposals incorporating lifetime homes.

Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces in the health, wellbeing and development of children and young people. In line with the urban design principles underpinning the Concept Masterplans, Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) Concept Masterplan proposals aim to promote an open space network and particularly the opportunity to create a new long term green link from the Crumlin Road Gaol to the WaterWorks and on to Belfast Castle via Alexandra Park and the Grove Playing fields. It is felt that such a proposal will have a positive impact in particular on the children and young people residing in the Masterplan area.

## 11.8 Men and Women Generally: Available Data

Population structure by sex for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage	
			Male	Female
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>54.6</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	47.1	52.9
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>

## 11.9 Men and Women Generally: Consideration of impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a higher than average proportion of women (53.3%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.3%). The proportion of women in the Crumlin ward is higher again (54.6%).

The Department considers that the Masterplan proposals would not have an adverse impact on account of a person's sex. Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## 11.10 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Available data

Population structure by community background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons with community background			
			Catholic	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	Other religions and philosophies	None
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4798</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	WaterWorks	2255	90.7	6.7	0.3	2.3
	<b>North Belfast</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>

## 11.11 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Consideration of impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a small majority of persons with a Protestant or other Christian community background (51.9%). The Crumlin ward has a significant Protestant or other Christian majority of 93.9%. However, the WaterWorks ward has a Catholic majority of 90.7%.

- Data on political opinion is only available on a District Electoral Area basis and is not sufficiently detailed to permit analysis at levels relevant to the Crumlin Road Masterplan area.

The Crumlin Road Masterplan proposals are likely to have a favourable differential impact on the local Protestant community as the majority community within the immediate catchment area: however, the benefits of the proposals are not directed at either community and it is considered unlikely that there will be an adverse impact on any individual based on their religious affiliation or political opinion.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of traditionally interface areas will contribute to good relations within and between communities. In particular, the Masterplan proposes the installation of a new landmark public artwork at Carlisle Circus which would be beneficial for the area by emphasizing the strategic importance of this gateway to the Crumlin Road. This could perhaps incorporate a community planning or good relations element. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

### 11.12 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Available Data

Household structure by dependent children for Masterplan Wards, parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All households	Percentage households with dependant children
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>2206</b>	<b>24.4</b>
	WaterWorks	2478	38.4
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>36,383</b>	<b>32.2</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>626,718</b>	<b>36.5</b>

Percentage of Persons Providing Unpaid Care for Masterplan Wards/Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage Persons who provide unpaid care
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>11.6</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	10.3
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>11.0</b>

### 11.13 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Consideration of Impact

- Overall, North Belfast has a lower than average percentage of households with dependents (32.2%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%). This percentage is lower again in the Crumlin ward, at 24.4%: however, the WaterWorks shows a higher than average percentage of households with dependents at 38.4%.
- North Belfast has a percentage of persons providing unpaid care slightly higher than the Northern Ireland average.

The Department does not consider that the Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark) proposals will have a differential impact on persons with dependents and those without.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the junction at Agnes Street, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

As mentioned previously, it is felt that the proposals to promote an open space network and particularly a green link from the City Centre to North Belfast will have a particularly positive impact on children and young people living in the Masterplan area.

## 11.14 Persons of Different Racial Group: Available Data

Population structure by ethnic background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons in		
			White ethnic group	Irish Traveller group	Other ethnic groups
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4798</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
	WaterWorks	2255	99.0	0.1	0.8
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## 11.15 Persons of Different Racial Group: Consideration of impact

- North Belfast has a significant majority of persons of white ethnic group, reflecting the Northern Ireland average (99.2%). Crumlin has a negligible percentage of persons from the Irish traveler group and a slightly below average percentage of persons from other ethnic groups (0.6%). WaterWorks has a small percentage of the Irish traveler group (0.1%) and a higher than average percentage from other ethnic groups (0.8%).
- New Migrants in Belfast suggests that “In North Belfast there is diversity of established minority communities, with the Indian Community Centre, the Sikh gurdwara and the Jewish synagogue all based in this part of the city. The local CAB has also indicated that they have witnessed an increase in eastern European people contacting their branches in North Belfast, which suggests a convergence of new and established minority communities in the area.”<sup>9</sup>

The Department does not consider that the Crumlin Road Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on people of different race. The benefits of the proposals are not directed at any particular racial group. Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the need to promote good relations. The Crumlin Road masterplan area has experienced levels of sectarian incidents in the past and the Crumlin Road masterplan proposes to create new public spaces and public realm along the Crumlin Road that will alter negative perceptions of the area and make the area more socially inclusive. In short, making it a key local destination, in a bid to bring communities together. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

<sup>9</sup> *New Migrants and Belfast – An Overview of the Demographic Context, Social Issues and Trends*, Neil Jarman and Jonny Byrne, Institute for Conflict Research, April 2007

## 11.16 Persons of Different Marital Status: Available Data

Population structure by marital status for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons 16 or over	Percentage Persons aged 16 and over				
			Single (never married)	Married/ remarried	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>3481</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>
	WaterWorks	4523	47.0	29.3	8.9	6.0	8.8
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>66,002</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,287,211</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>

## 11.17 Persons of Different Marital Status: Consideration of impact

- Overall, the Crumlin and WaterWorks wards have higher than average proportions of single, separated, divorced and widowed persons and low proportions of married or remarried persons when compared with the Northern Ireland average. This is reflected at a wider North Belfast level.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example a new residential development at the new Agnes Street junction, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

## 11.18 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Available Data

Population Structure for People of Limiting Long term Illness for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage of persons with limiting long-term illness
Crumlin Road (including Lower Oldpark)	<b>Crumlin</b>	<b>4376</b>	<b>41.7</b>
	WaterWorks	6305	26.4
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>27.5</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>20.4</b>

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## 11.19 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Consideration of impact

- Primary data is not available on persons with a disability and persons without. The most relevant data relates to people with a limiting long term illness. Both the Crumlin and WaterWorks wards have a significantly higher percentage of persons with limiting long term illness when compared with the Northern Ireland average (20.4%). The North Belfast figure is also higher than average.

The Department considers that the focus of Masterplan proposals on improving access and movement, not only for pedestrians but also for car and public transport users will have a positive impact on persons with a disability. The 2001 Census found that of those who reported a Limiting long-term illness, 33% had no cars or vans in their household. Public realm improvements at the Clifton Street Gateway, Crumlin Road Gaol/Courthouse, Cliftonpark Avenue, Agnes Street and Oldpark Road will include footpath enhancements and increased road-crossings. Improved links to major transport nodes for busses and train are also proposed.

In the implementation of any redevelopment, including public realm schemes at the Crumlin Road Gaol, the Courthouse and Agnes Street, the relevant public body will give consideration to access by all users, including those with a disability. Particular consideration will be given to the appropriate relocation of parking facilities from roadside to off street at the Crumlin Road Gaol and Courthouse.

The residential units, for example at Agnes Street, and any other new developments, which are potentially deliverable under the Masterplan will be built to conform to disability legislation. If realizing any housing elements of the masterplan through the development brief process, the Department will look favourably on proposals incorporating lifetime homes.

Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## 11.20 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Available Data

No data is available on persons of different sexual orientation within the masterplan areas.

## 11.21 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Consideration of impact

The Department considers that people of different sexual orientation will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals: however, the Department is committed to engaging with as many Section 75 representative groups as possible and a copy of the EQIA documentation will be sent to relevant groups as part of this public consultation.

# 12 LOWER SHANKILL PHYSICAL REGENERATION CONCEPT MASTERPLAN

## 12.1 Introduction

This section considers in further detail the proposals of the Lower Shankill Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplan and their potential impact on equality groups.

## 12.2 Lower Shankill Study Area

The Lower Shankill study area runs from the junction of Peter's Hill, which links the City Centre to the Shankill Road and on to Agnes Street. The study area encompasses the Lower Shankill estate and Brown's Square and is bounded to the North by the Crumlin Road.

Fig. 1 Lower Shankill Study Area



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### 12.3 Aims of the Masterplan

The Lower Shankill Masterplan shares the overall aims identified in the introductory section of this EQIA: namely; providing a framework for tackling the worst urban dereliction and under-utilisation of assets and contributing to the economic renewal of the area by leveraging public and private investment.

In setting a strategic vision for the area, the Masterplan identifies the following roles:

- A strong and confident community;
- A new quarter for the city; and,
- The High Street.

To support this vision, the Masterplan identifies the following key objectives:

- To create a spine of local uses including community related functions that will result in a more vibrant Shankill Road;
- To create opportunities for development of a New Quarter;
- Open the estate onto the key routes within the study area;
- To create new public spaces and a new public realm;
- To facilitate quality private sector investment along the Shankill Road.

Finally, the Masterplan makes a number of project proposals which are designed to contribute to the realization of the area vision and objectives. These proposals relate to four main themes:

- creating a mix of uses in the area;
- improving access and movement;
- identifying key interventions to act as catalysts for development; and,
- improving public realm.

Full detail of these proposals is contained in the Masterplan document, which can be downloaded from the DSD website [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk) or on request from the Belfast Regeneration Office (see Contact Details on Page 1).

### 12.4 Available Data

Quantitative data on the Lower Shankill masterplan area contained within the introductory section of this EQIA has been reproduced here and subjected to more detailed analysis and consideration of impact. The majority of the demographic information has been drawn from the Northern Ireland Census 2001.

Consideration has also been given to the area analysis contained in the draft Strategic Regeneration Frameworks for West and North Belfast.

The Lower Shankill masterplan area incorporates the majority of the Shankill ward and is bordered by the Crumlin, Falls and New Lodge wards. It is anticipated that while the impact of the masterplan proposals will be most strongly felt by immediate residents, the wider Greater Shankill community is also likely to be affected. Information for the North and West Belfast parliamentary constituencies is therefore also included, where available.

## 12.5 Deprivation

The new Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 is the official measure of spatial deprivation across Northern Ireland. Wards are ranked from 1 to 582, with one being the most deprived and 582 being the least deprived. All the wards fall within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Rank of MDM Score	In most deprived 10% ward in NI on MDM
Lower Shankill	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	Falls	2	Yes
	Crumlin	4	Yes
	New Lodge	5	Yes

## 12.6 Persons of Different Age: Available Data

Population structure by age for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage				Aged over 60 years
			Aged under 16	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-44	Aged 45-59	
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	20.5	9.8	21.3	17.4	31.1
	New Lodge	5225	25.7	14.5	24.5	16.9	18.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>
	Falls	5064	11.5	9.6	25.9	19.7	33.3
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>

(Source: NI Census 2001, NISRA)

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## 12.7 Persons of Different Age: Consideration of impact

- Overall, West Belfast has a higher proportion of persons aged under 16 (28.2%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (23.6%). This is also reflected in the proportion of persons aged under 16 in the New Lodge (25.7%) and Shankill wards (24.0%).
- Overall, West Belfast has a lower than average proportion of persons aged over 60 years (15.7%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (17.6%). This trend is not reflected in the all the wards that lie within the masterplan area. The Shankill ward has higher than average proportion of persons aged over 60 years at 24.2%.

The Department considers that the Lower Shankill Masterplan proposals will positively impact on all residents of the targeted areas, adults and children alike. For example, the Masterplan aims to promote the Shankill Road as High Street which serves the local community.

The Lower Shankill Masterplan makes a number of proposals to promote a more pedestrian-friendly physical environment through environmental improvement, tree-planting, increased pedestrian crossings and traffic management on a number of routes including the Shankill Road, Agnes Street and Northumberland Street. The Shankill Road has also been designated as a Quality Walking Corridor by the Roads Service and this will boost pedestrian facilities. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact on the high percentage of older people living in the wards within the masterplan area, who may be restricted in terms of movement.

The long term proposal to relocate the industrial estate at Agnes Street to Hillview, and to use the land for new mixed tenure housing, is expected to benefit people of working age in generating employment opportunities and ultimately securing new housing stock for those who live or nearby the masterplan area.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at the Crumlin Road Gaol site, will as mentioned above, take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing. If realizing any housing elements of the masterplan through the development brief process, the Department will look favourably on proposals incorporating lifetime homes.

Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces and play areas in the health, wellbeing and development of children and young people. In line with the urban design principles underpinning the Masterplans, Lower Shankill Masterplan proposals aim to promote an open space network and in particular a new park at St Michael's including a children's play area and improved public realm. It is felt that such a proposal will have a positive impact in particular on the children and young people residing in the Lower Shankill Concept masterplan area.

## 12.8 Men and Women Generally: Available Data

Population structure by sex for Masterplan Wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage	
			Male	Female
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	47.4	52.6
	New Lodge	5225	46.0	54.0
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>
	Falls	5064	45.0	55.0
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>

## 12.9 Men and Women generally: Consideration of impact

- Overall, West and North Belfast have a higher than average proportion of women (52.9%, 53.3%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.3%). All the wards within the Lower Shankill masterplan area have a higher proportion of women when compared with the Northern Ireland average.

The Department considers that the Masterplan proposals would not have an adverse impact on account of a person's sex. Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## 12.10 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Available Data

Population structure by community background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons with community background			
			Catholic	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	Other religions and philosophies	None
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	17.3	77.0	0.5	5.2
	New Lodge	5225	96.4	3.2	0.0	0.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
	Falls	5046	96.9	2.7	0.1	0.3
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>

## 12.11 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Consideration of impact

- Overall, West Belfast has a significant majority of persons with a Catholic community background (82.7%), while North Belfast has a small majority of persons with a Protestant or Other Christian community background. Within the Masterplan area, the Shankill and Crumlin wards have a Protestant or other Christian majority of 90.7% and 77.0% respectively, while the New Lodge and the Falls wards have a Catholic majority of 96.4% and 96.9%.
- Data on political opinion is only available on a District Electoral Area basis and is not sufficiently detailed to permit analysis at levels relevant to the Lower Shankill Masterplan area.

The Lower Shankill Masterplan proposals are likely to have a favourable differential impact on the local Protestant community as the majority community within the immediate catchment area: however, the benefits of the proposals are not directed at either community and it is considered unlikely that there will be an adverse impact on any individual based on their religious affiliation or political opinion.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of traditionally interface areas will contribute to good relations within and between communities. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

## 12.12 Persons with dependents and Persons Without: Available Data

Household structure by dependent children for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All households	Percentage households with dependant children
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	2206	24.4
	New Lodge	2185	34.9
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>1901</b>	<b>28.0</b>
	Falls	1873	40.5
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>30,992</b>	<b>42.9</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>36,383</b>	<b>32.2</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>626,718</b>	<b>36.5</b>

Percentage Persons Providing Unpaid Care for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward	All persons	Percentage Persons who provide unpaid care
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	11.6
	New Lodge	5224	10.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>10.9</b>
	Falls	5046	11.3
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>12.3</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>11.9</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>11.0</b>

### 12.13 Persons with dependents and Persons Without: Consideration of Impact

- All the wards within the Lower Shankill masterplan area, with the exception of the Falls ward, have a lower than average percentage of households with dependent children when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%).
- All the wards within the Lower Shankill masterplan area have a percentage of persons providing unpaid care close to the Northern Ireland average.

The Department does not consider that Lower Shankill Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on persons with dependents and those without.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at Hillview, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

As mentioned previously, it is felt that proposals to promote an open space network and particularly the proposals to create new open spaces and public realm along the Shankill Road, North Boundary Street, Malvern Street and Agnes Street will have a positive impact on all residents especially the children and young people residing in the area.

### 12.14 Persons of Different Racial Group: Available Data

Population structure by ethnic background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons in		
			White ethnic group	Irish Traveller group	Other ethnic groups
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4798	99.4	0.0	0.6
	New Lodge	4594	99.7	0.1	0.2
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>2922</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Falls	5046	99.6	0.1	0.3
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## 12.15 Persons of Different Racial Group: Consideration of impact

- West Belfast has a significant majority of persons of white ethnic group, reflecting the Northern Ireland average (99.2%). The Crumlin and Shankill wards have a negligible percentage of persons from the Irish traveler group and a below average percentage from other ethnic groups when compared to the Northern Ireland average.

The Department considers that masterplan proposals will have a positive impact on all racial groups. Moreover, it is envisaged that the concept masterplans will work in partnership with other strategies, for example the Belfast City Council's 'Good Relations Strategy' launched 2004, in promoting understanding and respect for all cultures and faiths through shared living and public spaces. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through redesign of public realm.

## 12.16 Persons of Different Marital Status: Available Data

Population structure by marital status for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons 16 or over	Percentage Persons aged 16 and over				
			Single (never married)	Married/ remarried	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	3481	34.5	34.0	6.7	7.3	17.5
	New Lodge	3880	48.5	25.9	10.9	5.1	9.7
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>2875</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>
	Falls	3603	50.6	22.7	11.2	8.5	14.8
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>62,897</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>66,002</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,287,211</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>

## 12.17 Persons of Different Martial Status: Consideration of impact

- Overall, the Crumlin, New Lodge, Shankill and Falls wards have high proportions of single, separated, divorced and widowed persons and low proportions of married or remarried persons when compared with the Northern Ireland average.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example at Hillview, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

## 12.18 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Available Data

Population Structure for People of Limiting Long Term Illness for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage of persons with limiting long-term illness
Lower Shankill	Crumlin	4376	41.7
	New Lodge	5224	32.4
	<b>Shankill</b>	<b>3784</b>	<b>35.6</b>
	Falls	5046	32.0
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>26.8</b>
	<b>Belfast North</b>	<b>86,066</b>	<b>27.5</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>20.4</b>

## 12.19 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Consideration of impact

- Primary data is not available on persons with a disability and persons without. The most relevant data relates to people with a limiting long term illness. All the wards lying within the Lower Shankill masterplan area have a significantly higher percentage of persons with limiting long term illness when compared with the Northern Ireland average (20.4%). Both West Belfast and North Belfast figures are also higher than average.

The Department considers that the focus of the Masterplan proposals on improving access and movement, not only for pedestrians but also for car and public transport users will have a positive impact on persons with a disability. The Lower Shankill Masterplan makes a number of proposals to promote a more pedestrian-friendly

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physical environment through environmental improvement, tree-planting, enhanced street-crossings and traffic management on a number of routes including the Shankill Road, Agnes Street and Northumberland Street. The Masterplan also proposes increased provision of car parking on the Shankill Road, and particular consideration will be given to the needs of disabled users when such proposals are developed.

In the implementation of any redevelopment, including public realm schemes such as those proposed along the Shankill Road, the relevant public body will give consideration to access by all users, including those with a disability.

The residential units and any other new developments, which are potentially deliverable under the Masterplan, for example at the Crumlin Road Gaol site, will be built to conform to disability legislation. In addition, if realizing any housing elements of the masterplan proposals through the Development Brief process, the Department will look favorably on proposals incorporating 'lifetime' homes.

Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

## **12.20 Persons of Different Sexual orientation: Available Data**

No data is available on persons of different sexual orientation within the masterplan areas.

## **12.21 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Consideration of impact**

The Department considers that people of different sexual orientation will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals: however, the Department is committed to engaging with as many Section 75 representative groups as possible and a copy of the EQIA documentation will be sent to relevant groups as part of this public consultation. In addition, the Department will offer meetings to such groups in an attempt to discuss the proposals in the Masterplan and to address any particular concerns/issues relating to the Gay/Lesbian community.

# 13 LOWER FALLS PHYSICAL REGENERATION CONCEPT MASTERPLAN: EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 13.1 Introduction

This section considers in further detail the proposals of the Lower Falls Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans and their potential impact on equality groups.

## 13.2 Lower Falls Study Area

The Lower Falls study area incorporates both Grosvenor Road and the Falls Road to their junction at Dunville Park, and a section of Springfield Road. The area is effectively ‘hemmed in’ by the interface with the Lower Shankill to the North and by the Westlink to the South and East. There are three main links to the City Centre via Divis Street, Grosvenor Road and a pedestrian link across the Westlink.

Fig. 1 The Lower Falls Study Area



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### 13.3 Aims of the Masterplan

The Lower Falls Masterplan shares the overall aims identified in the introductory section of this EQIA: namely, providing a framework for tackling the worst urban dereliction and the under-utilisation of assets and contributing to the economic renewal of the area by leveraging public and private investment.

In setting a strategic vision for the area, the Masterplan identifies the following roles:

- Re-connections to the City Centre;
- Re-connections over time to the Shankill;
- Provision of a seamless route between the City Centre and the heart of the Gaeltacht Quarter, promoting activity where possible.

To support this vision, the Masterplan identifies the following key objectives:

- To create a 'Gateway to the Gaeltacht Quarter' a distinctive destination of national and international significance, celebrating the area's history and Irish culture;
- To create a series of 'stepping stones' and 'events' that link the City Centre through St Comgal's , St Peter's Cathedral, Conway Mill to Dunville Park, the major public space in the area;
- To retain existing historic buildings and enhance the quality of the cultural offer;
- To make Dunville Park a public space of significance and vibrancy for local communities and for the City, a city-wide destination that reinforces local identity;
- To re-establish the area as an economic hub of the City by promoting a new gateway to the City Centre at the Grosvenor Road interchange;
- To ensure proposals are capable of attracting investment and to facilitate the private sector in the development and refurbishment of property along the Falls Road;
- To build on the success of existing assets, such as the Twin Spires retail/commercial/employment centres and the potential of Andrews Mill in the long term to regenerate as appropriate to create a new mixed-use centre for the area;
- To create and secure pedestrian friendly environments, new public spaces and new streetscape improvements for the area that support proposed uses.

Finally, the Masterplan makes a number of project proposals which are designed to contribute to the realization of the area vision and objectives. These proposals relate to four main themes:

- creating a mix of uses in the area;
- improving access and movement;
- identifying key interventions to act as catalysts for development; and,
- improving public realm.

Full detail of these proposals is contained in the Masterplan document, which can be downloaded from the DSD website [www.dsdni.gov.uk](http://www.dsdni.gov.uk) or on request from the Belfast Regeneration Office (See contact details on Page 1).

### 13.4 Available Data

Quantitative data on the Lower Falls masterplan area contained within the introductory section of this EQIA has been reproduced here and subjected to more detailed analysis and consideration of impact. The majority of the demographic information has been drawn from the Northern Ireland Census 2001.

Consideration has also been given to the area analysis contained in the draft Strategic Regeneration Framework for West Belfast.

The Lower Falls masterplan area incorporates the majority of the Falls ward and is adjacent to the Shaftesbury, Clonard and Beechmount wards. It is anticipated that while the impact of the masterplan proposals will be most strongly felt by immediate residents, the wider West Belfast community is also likely to be affected. Information for the Belfast West parliamentary constituency is therefore also included, where available.

### 13.5 Deprivation

The new Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2005 is the official measure of spatial deprivation across Northern Ireland. Wards are ranked from 1 to 582, with one being the most deprived and 582 being the least deprived. All four wards fall within the 10% most deprived in Northern Ireland.

Masterplan Area	Ward	Rank of MDM Score	In most deprived 10% ward in NI on MDM
Lower Falls	Beechmount	37	Yes
	Clonard	18	Yes
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	Shaftesbury	23	Yes

## 13.6 Persons of Different Age: Available Data

Population structure by age for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward	All persons	Percentage				Aged over 60 years
			Aged under 16	Aged 16-24	Aged 25-44	Aged 45-59	
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	25.8	22.8	30.9	12.8	15.6
	Clonard	4421	26.4	21.0	27.2	14.3	18.1
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>33.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	19.4	24.6	28.5	15.6	21.6
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>94,994</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>

(Source: NI Census 2001, NISRA)

## 13.7 Persons of Different Age: Consideration of impact

- Overall, West Belfast has a higher proportion of persons aged under 16 (28.2%) and aged 16-24 (14.9%) when compared with the Northern Ireland averages of (23.6%) and (12.5%) respectively. The reverse is true in the Falls ward, where the proportion of younger people is significantly lower than average.
- Overall, West Belfast has a lower proportion of persons aged over 60 years (15.7%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (17.6%). The reverse is true in the Falls ward, which forms the majority of the masterplan area, where the proportion of persons over 60 years is significantly higher than average at 33.3%.
- Overall, West Belfast has a slightly lower than average proportion of people of working age when compared with the Northern Ireland average.

The Department considers that the Lower Falls Masterplan proposals will positively impact on all residents of the targeted areas, adults and children alike.

The Lower Falls Masterplan makes a number of proposals to promote a more pedestrian-friendly physical environment through environmental improvement, tree-planting and traffic management on a number of routes including the Falls and Grosvenor Roads.

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Likewise, the Masterplan advocates investment in public transport and the potential routing of the rapid transit system along the Grosvenor Road. It is felt that such a proposal will have a particularly positive impact both on people of working age, in better-connecting them to employment opportunities in the city centre, and older people, who may be more reliant on public transport. The Travel Survey for Northern Ireland (2005 – 2007) reported that the number of people travelling to work by car in Belfast fell from 67 to 59% in this survey period. At the same time, those using the bus rose from 10 to 12% and those walking rose from 16 to 21%.

The Lower Falls masterplan proposal to improve pedestrian links across the Westlink by the upgrading/replacement of the existing poor quality bridge and the proposal for a new 'signature' bridge linking Albert Street and College Square, are also expected to benefit people of working age in better-connecting them to potential employment opportunities in the city centre and beyond. Proposals to re-establish the area as an economic hub will naturally have a particularly positive impact on people of working age in attracting new jobs and investment to the area.

The Masterplan makes a number of proposals to promote a more pedestrian friendly environment, with improved links to the City Centre. Proposals include creation of a series of 'stepping stones' and 'events' that link the City Centre through St Comgal's, St Peter's Cathedral, Conway Mill to Dunville Park and environmental improvements to make Dunville Park a public space of significance and vibrancy for local communities. It is felt that these proposals will have a particularly positive impact on the high percentage of older people living in the area, who may be restricted in terms of movement.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example the long term proposal to redevelop Andrews Flour Mill as a mixed-use development including housing, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing. If realizing any housing elements of the masterplan through the development brief process, the Department will look favourably on proposals incorporating lifetime homes.

Research has highlighted the important role of open spaces in the health, wellbeing and development of children and young people. In line with the urban design principles underpinning the Masterplans, Lower Falls Masterplan proposals aim to promote an open space network and particularly the proposal to regenerate Dunville Park. It is felt that such proposals will have a positive impact on the high percentage of children and young people residing in the wider West Belfast area.

### 13.8 Men and Women Generally: Available Data

Population structure by sex for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage	
			Male	Female
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	46.4	53.6
	Clonard	4421	47.1	52.9
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	47.7	52.3
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>94,994</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>53.3</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>52.9</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>

### 13.9 Men and Women Generally: Consideration of impact

- Overall, West Belfast has a higher than average proportion of women (52.9%) when compared with the Northern Ireland average (51.3%). The proportion of women in the Falls ward is particularly high at 55.0%.

The Department considers that the Masterplan proposals would not have an adverse impact on account of a person's sex. Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

### 13.10 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Available Data

Population structure by community background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons with community background			
			Catholic	Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)	Other religions and philosophies	None
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	92.2	3.7	3.3	0.7
	Clonard	4421	96.1	2.6	0.1	1.3
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	36.9	58.5	0.6	3.5
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>94,994</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>

### 13.11 Persons of Different Religious Belief/Political Opinion: Consideration of impact

- Overall, West Belfast has a significant majority of persons with a Catholic community background (82.7%). This majority is reflected in all the wards covered by the Lower Falls masterplan with the exception of the Shaftesbury ward, where there is a Protestant and Other Christian Majority.
- Data on political opinion is only available on a District Electoral Area basis and is not sufficiently detailed to permit analysis at levels relevant to the Lower Falls Masterplan area.

The Lower Falls Masterplan proposals are likely to have a favourable differential impact on the local Catholic community as the majority community within the immediate catchment area and the wider West Belfast area: however, the benefits of the proposals are not directed at either community and it is considered unlikely that there will be an adverse impact on any individual based on their religious affiliation or political opinion.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of traditionally interface areas will contribute to good relations within and between communities. In particular, the Masterplan highlights the re-connections to the Shankill and the creation of a 'Gateway to the Gaeltacht Quarter', celebrating the area's history and Irish culture. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

### 13.12 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Available Data

Household structure by dependent children for Masterplan wards, parliamentary constituency and Northern Ireland 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All households	Percentage households with dependant children
Lower Falls	Beechmount	2096	38.0
	Clonard	1768	37.4
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>1873</b>	<b>40.5</b>
	Shaftesbury	2953	20.7
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>39,715</b>	<b>24.3</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>30,992</b>	<b>42.9</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>626,718</b>	<b>36.5</b>

Percentage Persons Providing Unpaid Care for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage Persons who provide unpaid care
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	11.2
	Clonard	4421	11.6
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>11.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	10.1
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>94,994</b>	<b>10.7</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>12.3</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>11.0</b>

### 13.13 Persons with Dependents and Persons Without: Consideration of Impact

- With the exception of the Shaftesbury ward (20.7%), all other wards within the Lower Falls masterplan area have a higher than average percentage of households with dependent children when compared with the Northern Ireland average (36.5%).
- Once again with the exception of the Shaftesbury ward (10.1%), wards within the Lower Falls masterplan area have a slightly higher than average percentage of persons providing unpaid care when compared with the Northern Ireland average (11.0%).

The Department does not consider that the Lower Falls Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on persons with dependents and those without.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example the potential for Andrews Mill, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

As mentioned previously, proposals to promote an open space network, particularly through the redevelopment of Dunville Park are thought to have a particularly positive impact on children and young people.

### 13.14 Persons of Different Racial Group: Available Data

Population structure by ethnic background for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage persons in		
			White ethnic group	Irish Traveller group	Other ethnic groups
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	95.7	0.2	4.1
	Clonard	4421	99.4	0.1	0.5
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	98.2	0.1	1.8
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>94,994</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>

### 13.15 Persons of Different Racial Group: Consideration of impact

- West Belfast has a significant majority of persons of white ethnic group, reflecting the Northern Ireland average (99.2%). Each of the wards within the Lower Falls masterplan area has a small percentage of the Irish traveler group (0.1% - 0.2%).

The Department does not consider that the Lower Falls Masterplan proposals will have an adverse impact on people of different race. The benefits of the proposals are not directed at any particular racial group. Nevertheless, one cannot ignore the need to promote good relations. The Lower Falls masterplan area has over the years experienced sectarian violence especially along the routes that connect to the Lower Shankill. The Lower Falls masterplan proposes to invest in quality public spaces such as Dunville Park making it a key local destination, in a bid to bring communities together.

The Masterplan is underpinned by the urban design principle of promoting a shared space approach to public realm. It is hoped that the redesign of this area will contribute to good relations within and between communities. The Department particularly invites comments on opportunities to promote good relations through the redesign of public realm.

### 13.16 Persons of Different Marital Status: Available Data

Population structure by marital status for Masterplan Wards, Parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons 16 or over	Percentage Persons aged 16 and over				
			Single (never married)	Married/ remarried	Separated (but still legally married)	Divorced	Widowed
Lower Falls	Beechmount	4083	46.7	34.2	8.1	7.2	12.7
	Clonard	3252	46.1	30.1	9.6	9.3	16.3
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>3603</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>
	Shaftesbury	4663	49.3	24.1	7.8	7.0	11.8
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>78,391</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>62,897</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,287,211</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>

### 13.17 Persons of Different Marital Status: Consideration of impact

- Overall, the Beechmount, Clonard, Falls and Shaftesbury wards have high proportions of single, separated, divorced and widowed persons and low proportions of married or remarried persons when compared with the Northern Ireland average.

The Department does not consider that there will be an adverse impact on persons of different marital status. However, the higher than average numbers of single, divorced, separated and widowed persons within the masterplan area may suggest a greater demand for provision of smaller housing units, suitable for one person households. Such demographic trends will be considered in relation to the specification of any housing introduced into the targeted areas.

Any residential units which arise from Masterplan proposals, for example the potential for Andrews Mill, will take account of the demographic profile of the area and will be underpinned by the urban design principle of creating a mix of residential tenure, catering for public and private sector needs, from apartments to family housing.

### 13.18 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Available Data

Population Structure for People of limiting long Term Illness for Masterplan wards, parliamentary Constituency and Northern Ireland, 2001

Masterplan Area	Ward/ Parliamentary Constituency/ Northern Ireland	All persons	Percentage of persons with limiting long-term illness
Lower Falls	Beechmount	5504	25.4
	Clonard	4421	31.4
	<b>Falls</b>	<b>5046</b>	<b>32</b>
	Shaftesbury	5785	32.6
	<b>Belfast South</b>	<b>94,994</b>	<b>18.4</b>
	<b>Belfast West</b>	<b>67,610</b>	<b>26.8</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,685,267</b>	<b>20.4</b>

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### **13.19 Persons with a Disability and Persons Without: Consideration of impact**

- Primary data is not available on persons with a disability and persons without. The most relevant data relates to people with a limiting long term illness. All the wards lying within the Lower Falls Masterplan area have a higher than average percentage of persons with a limiting long term illness.

The Department considers that the focus of Masterplan proposals on improving access and movement, not only for pedestrians but also for car and public transport users will have a positive impact on persons with a disability. The Masterplan advocates investment in public transport and the potential routing of the rapid transit system along the Grosvenor Road. The 2001 Census found that of those who reported a Limiting long-term illness, 33% had no cars or vans in their household.

In the implementation of any redevelopment, including public realm schemes such as ‘the greening of Falls and Grosvenor Roads’ the relevant public body will give consideration to access by all users, including those with a disability.

The residential units and any other new developments, which are potentially deliverable under the Masterplan will be built to conform to disability legislation. In addition, if realizing any housing elements of the masterplan proposals through the Development Brief process, the Department will look favorably on proposals incorporating ‘lifetime’ homes.

Any new jobs which emerge from Masterplan catalyst project proposals for new retail, office or commercial development will be governed by anti-discrimination legislation, reducing the risk that such groups should be adversely affected.

### **13.20 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Available Data**

No data is available on persons of different sexual orientation within the masterplan areas.

### **13.21 Persons of Different Sexual Orientation: Consideration of impact**

The Department considers that people of different sexual orientation will not be adversely impacted by the masterplan proposals: however, the Department is committed to engaging with as many Section 75 representative groups as possible and a copy of the EQIA documentation will be sent to relevant groups as part of this public consultation.



## APPENDIX A

### **PHYSICAL REGENERATION CONCEPT MASTERPLANS: EQIA RESPONSE TEMPLATE**

Please return your response to the following address by 17 February 2010:

FAO Linda Rocks  
Physical Regeneration Concept Masterplans: EQIA Consultation  
Belfast Regeneration Office  
Physical Development Unit  
James House  
Level 2  
Gasworks  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA

Tel: 028 9081 9651  
Fax: 028 9081 9620  
Email: [physical.development@dsdni.gov.uk](mailto:physical.development@dsdni.gov.uk)

### **CONTACT DETAILS**

Name

Organisation

Postal Address

Telephone

Email

### **MASTERPLAN**

Please indicate which Masterplan(s) your response refers to:

Inner East

York Road/Shore Road

Crumlin Road (Including Lower Oldpark)

Lower Shankill

Lower Falls

All

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**ADVERSE IMPACT**

Do you consider that any of the Masterplan proposals impact adversely on any of the Section 75 groups?

Yes/No

If yes, which groups do you think the policy affects?

How do you think these groups could be adversely affected?

What alternative action might mitigate or lessen any adverse impact on these groups?

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**POSITIVE IMPACT**

What changes to the policy might better achieve the promotion of equality of opportunity?

**GOOD RELATIONS**

What changes to the policy might better achieve the promotion of good relations?

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**CONCLUSIONS**

Do you agree or disagree with the overall conclusions in the Equality Impact Assessment?  
If you disagree, please provide details.

**FURTHER INFORMATION**

If you are submitting any information for consideration by the Department please provide details below.

Signature

Date

### Freedom of Information Act 2000 – Confidentiality of Consultations

The Department will publish a summary of responses following completion of the consultation process. Your response, and all other responses to the consultation, may be disclosed on request. The Department can only refuse to disclose information in exceptional circumstances. Before you submit your response, please read the paragraphs below on the confidentiality of consultations and they will give you guidance on the legal position about any information given by you in response to this consultation.

The Freedom of Information Act gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority, namely, the Department in this case. This right of access to information includes information provided in response to a consultation. The Department cannot automatically consider as confidential information supplied to it in response to a consultation. However, it does have the responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to this consultation, including information about your identity, should be made public or treated as confidential.

This means that information provided by you in response to the consultation is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances. ‘The Lord Chancellor’s Code of Practice on the Freedom of Information Act provides that:

- The Department should only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the Department’s functions and it would not otherwise be provided.
- The Department should not agree to hold information received from third parties ‘in confidence’ which is not confidential in nature.
- Acceptance by the Department of confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner.

For further information about confidentiality of responses please contact the Information Commissioner’s Office or see website at:  
[www.informationcommissioner.gov.uk](http://www.informationcommissioner.gov.uk).



October 2009