

**MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015**

**EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**DECEMBER 2011**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires a public authority, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity:
- between persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group,
  - age, marital status or sexual orientation;
  - between men and women generally;
  - between persons with a disability and persons without; and
  - between persons with dependants and persons without.
- 1.2 In addition, without prejudice to the above obligations, public authorities are required to have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or race.
- 1.3 The Department of the Environment (the Department) is committed to assessing the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 for equality impact, under the obligations of Section 75.
- 1.4 This document may be made available in alternative formats. Please contact us to discuss your requirements at:

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## 2.0 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Department of the Environment aims to plan and manage development in ways that will contribute to a quality environment and seek to meet the economic and social aspirations of present and future generations. As part of the pursuit of this aim, the Department produces a series of Development Plans, which cover one or more District Council Areas. The Development Plan provides amongst other things specific land allocations for the full range of land uses needed to support the life of the local community and social and economic progress. These can include for example specific allocations of land for housing, industry, recreation, nature conservation and infrastructure. Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 is one such Development Plan which has been prepared for adoption by the Department. The Plans progress is set out below.
- 2.2 The Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 has been prepared under the provisions of Part III of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 by the Department of the Environment.
- 2.3 Notice was given to Magherafelt District Council on 21<sup>st</sup> January 2000 that the Department intended to prepare a new development plan for the District for the period 2000 to 2015. A Notice of Intention to prepare the Plan was published in the local and regional press and the Belfast Gazette in the week beginning 1st May 2000 and comments were invited from the public and interested parties in respect of the issues to be addressed in the Plan. Pre consultation meetings were also carried out with Magherafelt District Council, community groups, government departments and agencies, statutory undertakers and other appropriate bodies. All representations received were taken into account in preparing the Issues Paper and the Draft Plan.
- 2.4 The Department published the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 Issues Paper on 13th December 2000. Representations were subsequently received from the District Council, a number of statutory and voluntary bodies and individual members of the public and these were considered by the Department in preparing the Draft Magherafelt Area Plan 2015.
- 2.5 The Department appointed independent consultants, Community Technical Aid, (CTA), to facilitate the public and community debate on issues of strategic importance in the preparation of the Plan. CTA arranged and facilitated a series of public meetings and community sector events throughout the District in February 2001. Copies of the Issues Paper were available at each meeting and Planning staff, from the Development Plan team were on hand to answer questions. Issues debated in these meetings were not confined to those contained in the Issues Paper.
- 2.6 The draft EQIA was published in conjunction with the Draft Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 on 28<sup>th</sup> April 2004. Representations in support of or objections to any of the policies or proposals contained in the Draft Plan were sought over

a six-week period thereafter for the Draft Plan and over an eight-week period for the Draft EQIA.

- 2.7 The statutory period for objection to the Draft Plan expired on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2004 and the 23<sup>rd</sup> June for the EQIA. The Department received 23 letters objecting specifically to the EQIA. In view of the number and nature of the objections received to the Draft Plan itself within the statutory period, the Department requested the Planning Appeals Commission (PAC) to hold an Independent Examination. The Examination opened on 2nd February 2009 to consider the Strategic issues and adjourned on 18 February 2009. It recommenced on 18 May 2009 to consider Site Specific issues. The Examination was formally closed on 17 June 2009. The Department received the Commissioners' Report on the Examination was received on 31 January 2011. It should be noted that objections relating to Technical Supplements were not heard by the PAC during the Independent Examination but were still taken into account by the Department when finalising the Development Plan, however objections to the EQIA Technical Supplement were considered at the Independent Examination under Topic 5 – General Issues.
- 2.8 The recommendations contained in the PAC Report have been fully considered by the Department and revisions have been made to the Written Statement and to the maps as appropriate. Full details of the Department's Response to the PAC Recommendations are set out in the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 Adoption Statement and its appendices.
- 2.9 The Department is now publishing the Equality Impact Assessment for the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015**

#### **3.1 Purpose of the Plan**

The purpose of the Plan is to inform the general public, statutory authorities, developers and other interested bodies of the policy framework and land use proposals that will be used to guide development decisions within Magherafelt District over the Plan period 2000 - 2015.

#### **3.2 Plan Aim**

To provide a Planning framework which is consistent with the RDS in facilitating sustainable growth and a high quality of development in Magherafelt District throughout the Plan period, whilst protecting and where appropriate, enhancing the natural and man-made environment of the District.

### **3.3 Plan Allocations, Designations, Policies, Proposals and Zonings**

The Allocations, Designations, Policies, Proposals and Zonings (hereafter collectively referred the plan proposals) contained in the Plan constitute considerations that the Department will take into account in determining planning applications within the District. The contents of the Plan must be read as a whole as often several policies may be relevant to a particular development proposal.

The policies and proposals contained in the Plan should not, however, be read as the only tests of acceptability for development proposals. In making its decisions, the Department will also assess proposals against all planning policies and other material considerations that are relevant to it. The contents of the Plan must therefore be read in conjunction with the relevant contents of regional policy publications and supplementary planning guidance documents.

In order to ensure that there is no public misunderstanding of these Plan policies and proposals, it must be recognised that there may be occasion when other material considerations outweigh one or more of these. Each case must be considered on its merits to assess whether an exception would be justified but the provisions of the Plan policies and proposals will prevail unless there are other overriding policy or material considerations which outweigh them and justify a contrary decision.

### **3.4 Plan Objectives**

- to facilitate sustainable patterns of growth and development throughout the District in accordance with the sustainability related strategic objectives of the RDS;
- to promote Magherafelt as a local hub within Northern Ireland and to strengthen its role as the principal administrative, trade, employment and residential centre within the District;
- to allocate land for additional housing development over the Plan period in accordance with the strategic objectives and guidelines contained in the RDS relating to managing future housing growth, the distribution of housing and the drive for greater housing provision within existing urban areas;
- to facilitate appropriate development within existing urban areas that will promote urban renaissance, create ease of access to services and community facilities, and to maximise the use of existing infrastructure;
- to promote compact urban forms that respect the individual character and identity of settlements, avoid urban sprawl and conserve the countryside;

- to facilitate economic development and the creation of employment, taking into account “lifetime opportunities” The governments Anti Poverty and Social Inclusion Strategy for Northern Ireland;
- to facilitate integration between land-use Planning and transportation in order to reduce congestion and the need for car journeys and to encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport, in particular walking and cycling;
- to promote vital and viable town centres;
- to protect and enhance the character, quality and biodiversity of natural and man-made environments; and
- to facilitate the promotion of equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different religions belief, political opinion or racial group.

#### **4.0 SCREENING CONSIDERATIONS**

4.1 A screening exercise was carried out on the Draft Plan to determine whether the plan proposals should be the subject of an EQIA. The first step taken was the grouping of all policies within the Draft Plan into 10 manageable groups, as set out in Appendix 1. Each policy group and their proposals were then assessed against each of the 9 equality groupings.

4.2 The following criteria (identified in the Equality Commission’s guidance on the preparation of an EQIA) were used to determine the potential for equal opportunity implications for each of the 9 equality groupings.

1. Is there any evidence of higher or lower participation or uptake by different groups?
2. Is there any evidence that different groups have different needs, experiences, issues and priorities in relation to the particular policy?
3. Is there an opportunity to better promote equality of opportunity or better community relations by altering the policy or working with others in government or in the larger community?
4. Have consultations with relevant groups, organisations or individuals indicated that particular policies create problems, which are specific to them?

4.3 The wording of the criteria was amended slightly to reflect the particular circumstances of the policies under consideration, in this case all policies contained within the Draft Plan. The result of this screening exercise, in the

form of a matrix, is set out in Appendix 2. On the basis of this exercise, it was concluded that the following Section 75 groups were affected by certain policy groupings and should be the subject of a fuller assessment under the formal EQIA process<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Religious Belief</b>	Group 1 Housing Group 2 Industry Group 5 Development Opportunity Sites Group 7 Transportation Group 8 Environment and Conservation Group 10 Countryside
<b>Political Opinion</b>	Group 1 Housing Group 2 Industry Group 5 Development Opportunity Sites Group 7 Transportation Group 8 Environment and Conservation Group 10 Countryside
<b>Age</b>	Group 1 Housing Group 2 Industry Group 6 Community Uses
<b>Racial Group</b>	Group 1 Housing
<b>Gender</b>	Group 2 Industry
<b>Disabilities</b>	Group 1 Housing
<b>Dependants</b>	Group 1 Housing

## 5.0 CONSIDERATION OF AVAILABLE DATA AND RESEARCH

5.1 The following data and consultations were taken into account in conducting the EQIA:

- Results of the Census of Population (2001) were used to identify, at ward level, the geographical distribution for different religious communities within

<sup>1</sup>Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 – Practical Guidance on Equality Impact Assessment  
Equality Commission for Northern Ireland

the Magherafelt District. Wards were identified as either predominantly Protestant or Roman Catholic. This allowed inferences to be drawn on the likely adverse equality impacts of the policies contained within the Plan on both communities. This statistical information was supplemented by local knowledge of the area.

• 2001 Local Government Election Results, were analysed to reflect first preference votes cast, following assessment of this data, the findings were:

- 64% of the votes cast in Magherafelt District were for Nationalist parties.
- 31% of the votes cast in the Magherafelt District were for Unionist parties.
- Votes cast for other parties amounted to 5% in Magherafelt District.
- 20% of the voting population in Magherafelt District cast no vote.

• 2011 Local Government Election Results, were also analysed to reflect first preference votes cast, following assessment of this data, the findings were:

- 69% of the votes cast in Magherafelt District were for Nationalist parties
- 31% of the votes cast in Magherafelt District were for Unionist parties
- 33% of the voting population in Magherafelt District cast no vote.

2001 Census Report – Population Report – Population by Age – ‘Percentage of persons stating religion as’ by Ward.

- 2001 Census of Employment
- 2009 Census of Employment
- The Draft Area Plan published in April 2004 had already been the subject of consultation as part of the publication of the Issues Paper in December 2000. During this process, representatives of Section 75 groups were contacted by Community Technical Aid in relation to the publication of the Issues Paper.
- Discussions have taken place with officers and members of Magherafelt District Council in relation to the Plan.

## 6.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

6.1 The objectives for the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 are such that its outcomes are intended to affect the whole community in a beneficial way. As the plan proposals are not targeted at any individual or group, any differential impact arises because populations are often geographically segregated so that the site-specific location of a proposal becomes important.

6.2 A substantial number of objections referred to the possible discriminating effect on the Catholic population of the district due to the proposed designation of extended Green Belts (GB) and Countryside Policy Areas (CPA). As a result of the publication of PPS21, 'Sustainable Development in the Countryside', the proposed designations of Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas identified in the Draft Plan have now been omitted, namely:

- COU 1 – Magherafelt Green Belt,
- COU 2 - Maghera Green Belt,
- COU 3 – Sperrin Countryside Policy Area, and
- COU 4 – Eastern Countryside Policy Area

As a result of PPS21, the same policy context is applicable across the entire rural area of the District and the issue of the possibility of discrimination in this respect does not arise.

The screening exercise identified two groups (Religious Belief and Political Opinion) which could be spatially differentiated in the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015. It is therefore reasonable to focus attention on the consideration of the specific issues that will affect these groups as a consequence of the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015. The results of the assessment are detailed overleaf and summarised in Table 1: Summary of Impacts.

### 6.3 Religious Belief and Political Opinion

6.3.1 The following policy groupings may have a differential impact on the religious and political opinion groupings, because of the spatial implications of these policies.

#### 6.3.2 Group 1: Housing

The housing policies contained in this group manage the future housing growth, the distribution of housing and the concentration of housing within urban areas by zoning housing lands and promoting a range of housing development through key site requirements.

In Magherafelt District 153 hectares of housing land is identified in the towns of Magherafelt and Maghera, and in the villages of Bellaghy, Castledawson, Draperstown and Tobermore. Table 1 overleaf shows a breakdown of the wards throughout the District, the religious makeup of these wards and those which have a housing zoning or a housing land use policy area within their boundary

**Table 1: Table showing religious makeup of Wards, Housing Zonings and Housing Policy Areas, in Magherafelt District.**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Roman Catholic</b>	<b>Protestant and Other</b>	<b>Housing Zonings or Policy Areas</b>
Ballymaguigan	76%	23%	Yes
Bellaghy	82%	18%	Yes
Castledawson	48%	50%	Yes
Draperstown	96%	4%	Yes
Glebe	66%	33%	Yes
Gulladuff	63%	36%	Yes
Knockcloghrim	49%	49%	Yes
Lecumpher	47%	52%	Yes
Lower Glenshane	94%	6%	Yes
Maghera	78%	22%	Yes
Swatragh	89%	11%	Yes
Tobermore	34%	65%	Yes
Town Parks East	51%	47%	Yes
Town parks West	49%	48%	Yes
Upperlands	25%	74%	No
Valley	69%	30%	No
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>35%</b>	

Source: Census 2001 - Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings,

By concentrating housing zonings and designations within the larger settlements in the District there may be a positive impact on those religious groupings/ political opinion groupings, which have a higher population in these specific areas. The dominant group in these areas may therefore benefit from any additional residential zoning as well as the provision of infrastructure, such as new roads, health, and education which go along with this.

With the exception of Upperlands and Valley wards in Magherafelt District, there are lands zoned for housing in all the remaining wards of the District. With reference to Table 1, Appendix 3, it can be seen that neither Upperlands ward nor Valley ward contain any towns or villages either partly or wholly within them.

As part of the Plan process an assessment of the religious and political make up of the District was carried out. This showed that Magherafelt District as a whole had a 64% Catholic Population compared with a 35 % Protestant and other population. (See Appendix 3 – Table 2 Census Data) These figures also vary between wards. The Department considers that by providing housing opportunities in settlements throughout the District all religious groups and people with differing political opinions have been catered for.

The differential impact of land use was raised in objections to the Draft Plan proposals for Maghera. In particular it was alleged that insufficient provision for housing has been made in the south-eastern, Protestant part of the town. The PAC gave consideration to the evidence about the geographical split within Maghera, between religious groups, this part of the town's religious profile and the need to provide housing opportunities for one section of the community in this south eastern area.

The PAC noted that over 80 dwellings could yield from Housing Zoning MA 04 as it is to be extended to encompass a committed site to the east, together with Housing Zoning MA 05. They state that given the proximity of these zonings, the arguments that further Greenfield housing provision is needed in this part of the town, on the basis that the housing estates adjoining are predominantly occupied by Catholics, are not persuasive. Further they point out that given the overprovision for housing in the draft Plan and subsequent commitments, they have not been persuaded that additional provision is justified for equity reasons and conclude that there should be no change to the plan on foot of this objection.

### 6.3.3 Group 2: Industry

The main aim of the Plan Proposals contained within this group is to provide additional industrial land to meet requirements over the Plan period. Although industrial lands have been zoned in towns and in Creagh, and Industrial land use Policy Areas designated in the villages; there may be a differential impact on the Religious Belief/ Political Opinion group due to the spatial implications of these policies.

In Magherafelt District, 66.9 hectares of land is allocated for industry and employment in the towns of Magherafelt and Maghera; in the villages of Bellaghy, Castledawson, Draperstown, and Tobermore and in the rural area close to the small settlement of Creagh. Table 2 below shows a breakdown of the wards throughout the District. The religious make-up of these wards and those which have an industrial zoning or an industrial policy area within their boundary.

**Table 2: Table showing religious makeup of Wards in relation to Industrial Areas in Magherafelt District.**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Roman Catholic</b>	<b>Protestant and Other</b>	<b>Industrial Zonings or Policy Areas</b>
Ballymaguigan	76%	23%	Yes
Bellaghy	82%	18%	Yes
Castledawson	48%	50%	Yes
Draperstown	96%	4%	Yes
Glebe	66%	33%	Yes
Gulladuff	63%	36%	No
Knockcloghrim	49%	49%	No
Lecumpher	47%	52%	Yes
Lower Glenshane	94%	6%	No
Maghera	78%	22%	Yes
Swatragh	89%	11%	No
Tobermore	34%	65%	Yes
Town Parks East	51%	47%	No
Town parks West	49%	48%	No
Upperlands	25%	74%	No
Valley	69%	30%	No
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>35%</b>	

Source: Census 2001 - Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings,

Analysis of the above table shows that eight wards within Magherafelt District contain industrial zonings. These include five wards with a majority Catholic population. Two wards, Lecumpher and Tobermore have a majority Protestant and other population. And another ward (Castledawson) has an equal distribution of Catholic and Protestant and other populations. With exception of Creagh, the Department aims to concentrate industrial land within the towns and therefore accepts that not all smaller settlements contain industrial lands. The Department also took account of anti-poverty and social inclusion considerations in relation to identified deprivation in the district. Whilst there may be a differential impact the Department considers that by focusing provision of industrial land in the towns, there is reasonable accessibility to employment opportunities for all.

#### 6.3.4 Group 5 Development Opportunity Sites

This policy grouping applies to the town centres of Magherafelt and Maghera. It identifies sites which are considered particularly suitable for specified types of development. Development of these sites may have a positive impact on those able to avail of any opportunities created.

Table 4 below shows the wards within which these development opportunity sites are contained.

**Table 3: Table showing religious makeup of Wards and the location of Development Opportunity Sites within Magherafelt District**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Roman Catholic</b>	<b>Protestant and Other</b>	<b>Development Opportunity Sites</b>
Ballymaguigan	76%	23%	No
Bellaghy	82%	18%	No
Castledawson	48%	50%	No
Draperstown	96%	4%	No
Glebe	66%	33%	Yes
Gulladuff	63%	36%	No
Knockcloghrim	49%	49%	No
Lecumpher	47%	52%	No
Lower Glenshane	94%	6%	No
Maghera	78%	22%	Yes
Swatragh	89%	11%	No
Tobermore	34%	65%	No
Town Parks East	51%	47%	Yes
Town parks West	49%	48%	No
Upperlands	25%	74%	No
Valley	69%	30%	No
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>35%</b>	

Source: Census 2001 - Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in) and Plan Zonings,

Within Magherafelt District all the wards that contain development opportunity sites have a majority Catholic population. However it is in the nature of this Plan Proposal that development opportunity sites are located in town centres in order to promote their vitality and viability. Given the general accessibility of the town centres, the Department considers that there is no significant differential impact within this section 75 group.

#### 6.3.5 Group 7 Transportation

This policy grouping identifies and protects land for roads schemes and for Park and Ride and Park and Share proposals. The routes to be safeguarded may have a differential impact on religious and political groups as they provide increased accessibility for a particular section of the community represented in that area. With the positive impact of increased accessibility to housing, employment and recreation opportunities there is also a negative impact due to the environmental disturbance associated with such road schemes.

The Department has considered the locations of these transportation proposals and associated schemes and concluded that whilst there is a focus on the A6 corridor, the influence of the schemes will spread throughout the District. It is considered there is no significant differential impact on religious and political groups from these schemes.

### 6.3.6 Group 8 Environment and Conservation

Plan Proposals within this grouping are aimed at the protection and enhancement of the character, quality and biodiversity of the natural and man-made environments. All Plan Proposals have a spatial dimension and, due to their restrictive nature in terms of development there may be a differential impact on religious and political groups. Conversely the protection of these specific areas may afford special environmental and conservation benefits; therefore any differential impact could also be viewed as positive.

The Department has carried out, in conjunction with NIEA, a detailed and comprehensive assessment of the environmental and conservation aspects of the District, which is based on environmental merits and not the religious or political make up of any area. For this reason and because of the widespread location of these designations it is considered that there is no significant differential impact within this section 75 group. The PAC agreed, adding that most of these designations covered relatively small areas and given that detailed information on the religious make up of all these areas was not presented, the concerns in this respect were not substantiated.

## 6.4 Age

The Department considered that the need for housing, industry and community uses may differ according to age.

### 6.4.1 Group 1 Housing

The location, siting and design of housing developments throughout the District may have differential impacts across the age groups depending upon their housing needs. Group 1 Housing policies manage the amount and location of housing supply potential within settlements and promotes the distribution of housing and the concentration of housing within urban areas by zoning housing lands and promoting a range of housing developments though key site requirements.

The housing zonings and designations proposed by the Plan in relation to settlements and wards within the District have been referred to in section 6.3.2.

Analysis of Table 6 reveals a high degree of consistency between the wards in relation to the age structure of the ward populations. Taking account of the above factors, the Department considers that by managing the growth of all tiers of settlement and promoting a range of housing development through key site requirements, there would be adequate housing opportunities to accommodate needs of all ages.

#### 6.4.2 Group 2 Industry

The industry zonings and designations in the Draft Plan in relation to settlements and wards within the District have been referred to in section 6.3.3. The positive differential impact upon the working age population may be higher in some wards compared to others. However, it is difficult to draw a conclusion, in that employment opportunities may be available to persons living outwith the particular ward where industrial enterprises are located.

**Table 4: Table showing age makeup of wards by age in Magherafelt District**

Wards	Age			
	0-15 yrs	16-39 yrs	40-59/64	60/65+
Ballymaguigan	26%	35%	27%	12%
Bellaghy	25%	38%	24%	13%
Castledawson	23%	36%	27%	14%
Draperstown	25%	38%	26%	12%
Glebe	22%	37%	26%	14%
Gulladuff	24%	36%	26%	14%
Knockcloghrim	21%	34%	29%	16%
Lecumpher	21%	36%	30%	13%
Lower Glenshane	23%	37%	27%	13%
Maghera	22%	40%	25%	13%
Swatragh	26%	37%	25%	13%
Tobermore	25%	33%	25%	17%
Town Parks East	24%	39%	26%	12%
Town Parks West	19%	36%	28%	17%
Upperlands	23%	32%	28%	17%
Valley	23%	37%	26%	14%
<b>TOTALS</b>	23%	36%	26%	14%

Source: 2010 multiple deprivation model

The Department considers that the concentration of industrial zonings in the towns and at Creagh will maximise the potential employment opportunities for those of working age in the District.

The Department also considers that by providing employment opportunities which benefits the working age population there may be indirect positive impacts for the youth and older age groups. Thus, young age groups may benefit from future training and employment opportunities. For older age groups there may be indirect economic benefits flowing from the employment of younger family members.

Further to this the Department considers that zoning and designating industrial lands will have a positive impact mainly upon the working age population but in the long term will benefit all groups as they age.

#### 6.4.3 Group 6 Community Uses

The development of appropriate community facilities may have a differential impact upon age, as there may be a greater tendency to use community facilities among the youth age groups. However, it was considered that the policy applies equally to the population of the District as it does not designate any lands for community use but seeks to facilitate appropriate development through set criteria. There may be a positive differential impact for the youth and unemployed due to the higher tendency for these groups to use community facilities, but the policy does not exclude other groups. The Department consider that overall the policy will have a positive impact as it facilitates the development of appropriate community facilities that may be used by all Section 75-equality groups throughout the District.

### 6.5 Racial Group

#### 6.5.1 Group 1 Housing

The housing policies contained in this group manage the future housing growth, the distribution of housing and the concentration of housing within urban areas by zoning housing lands and promoting a range of housing development through key site requirements. Group 1 housing policies also provide for social housing and housing needs of the travelling community through criteria based policy. Accordingly the department considers there is no differential impact.

### 6.6 Gender

#### 6.6.1 Group 2 Industry

The zoning and designation of land for industry may have a positive differential impact upon males / females of working age by providing employment which may provide different opportunities for males and females. In 2009 Census of Employment, there were approximately 13,642 employees in Magherafelt District. In Magherafelt District 50% of employees were male and 50% female. Employment between males and females therefore is balanced.. Out of those in part time employment in Magherafelt District , 22% were male and 78% female.

Group 2 Industry policies facilitate sustainable industrial development by concentrating development in the urban area in relation to existing social, economic and physical infrastructure. Certain types of industry may be more likely to employ males than females or vice versa. However, as Group 2 Industry policies and are not limited to any particular type of industry, there is open opportunity for all genders.

### 6.7 Disabilities

#### 6.7.1 Group 1 Housing

The location, siting and design of housing developments throughout the District may have differential impact for the disabled due to different housing needs. The Plan affords the opportunity of a range of house types, which should cater for the needs of the disabled, as well as

other Section 75 equality groups throughout the District.

## 6.8 Dependants

### 6.8.1 Group 1 Housing

The location, siting and design of housing developments throughout the District may have differential impact for people with dependants due to different housing needs relating to house type, layout and location.

The NIHE is responsible for undertaking housing needs assessment. The Department intends to respond to any identified need in order to promote equality of opportunity. The Plan affords the opportunity of a range of house types, which should cater for the needs of people with dependants throughout the District. In addition the concentration of housing potential within urban areas may have a beneficial impact for the people with dependants in terms of access to facilities.

## 7.0 CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES

7.1 Table 7 overleaf is a summary of the consequences of each policy grouping in relation to the Section 75 groups, the potential effect of that group and the mitigation of the impacts.

Table 7 sets out in summary form the following information in relation to the EQIA:

- The specific Plan Proposals contained within a particular policy grouping;

The general aim of the particular policy grouping;

- The relevance of the particular policy grouping for specific section 75 groups (I.e. those groups subject to full EQIA through the screening process);
- The potential effect of the policies / proposals on specific section 75 groups in terms of differential impact relative to the general population of the District;
- Comments on the scope for mitigation of negative differential impact.

**Table 5: Table Showing The Potential Impacts And Mitigation For Each Policy Group.**

<b>EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015</b>			
<b>GROUP 1 HOUSING</b>	Allocation HOU 1 Housing		
	Policy HOU 2 Protected Town Centre Housing Areas		
	Policy Sett 1 Designation of Settlements		
	Policy Sett 2 Development within Settlement Development Limits		
	Policy Sett 3 Development Opportunity Sites		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP</b>	To allocate land for additional housing development over the Plan period in accordance with the strategic objectives and guidelines contained in the Regional Development Strategy relating to managing future housing growth, the distribution of housing and the drive for greater housing provision within existing urban areas.		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Mitigation of Impact</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing lands, this could have a differential impact on religious groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall neutral differential impact at District level.</li> <li>Overall negative differential impact on Protestant and other groups in Maghera and Villages of Bellaghy and Draperstown.</li> <li>Negative differential impact on Catholic group in Village of Tobermore.</li> <li>Slight negative differential impact on Protestant and other groups in Magherafelt Town.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is considered that the differential impact within this grouping reflects the religious breakdown for the district, as identified by the 2001 census.</li> <li>By providing housing opportunities in all of the Towns and Villages all religious groupings have been catered for.</li> </ul>
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>	As detailed above in religion category		

<b>AGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the needs of those of all ages might be prejudiced by the locational spread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of differential impact.</li> <li>Age profile is consistent across the District. By providing a range of house types and social housing through towns and villages throughout the District provides increased housing choice for all age groups.</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>DISABILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the needs of those with disabilities might be prejudiced by the locational spread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of differential impact.</li> <li>People with disabilities might require different housing needs in comparison to the other Section 75 groups. Sufficient flexibility exists to meet specific identified needs through design and house type. There is no evidence to suggest that the locational range of people with disabilities is inconsistent with the spread of opportunity for housing.</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>DEPENDANTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the needs of those with dependants might be prejudiced by the locational spread.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of differential impact.</li> <li>The plan caters for the needs of those with dependants, by concentrating housing within the urban fabric which is accessible to health, education, open space and recreation and community facilities. There is no evidence to suggest that the locational range of people with dependants is inconsistent with the spread of opportunity for housing.</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>RACIAL GROUP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the spatial implications of zoned housing land the Travelling Community have recognised needs that may not be met by the housing zones and land policy areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodating local housing needs for travellers, as a specific racial group - The Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) has not identified any current traveller accommodation needs for the Plan Area. Therefore no sites have been identified as part of this Area Plan process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy HS3 in PPS12 – Travellers Accommodation- provides the policy context to deal with any future need that may be identified in the Plan Area.</li> </ul>

<b>EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015</b>			
<b>GROUP 2 INDUSTRY</b>	Allocation IND 1 Industry		
	Proposal COU 10 Land Zoned for Industry		
	Policy Sett 1 Designation of Settlements		
	Policy Sett 2 Development within Settlement Development Limits		
	Policy Sett 3 Development Opportunity Sites		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP</b>	To zone and designate new industrial land to meet anticipated needs of the District.		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Mitigation of Impact</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differing levels of accessibility to employment depending on location of lands identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall negative differential impact on Protestant and other groups (6 out of 8 wards with industrial Zonings / Designations have a majority Catholic Population).</li> <li>Industrial Zonings in Maghera and at Creagh likely to have a negative differential impact on Protestant and other groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is considered that differential impact within this grouping generally reflects the religious breakdown for the District, as identified by the 2001 census.</li> <li>No evidence that new employment opportunities will benefit those living in the locality. Therefore no evidence that any religious group has less accessibility.</li> <li>The policy concentrates new industrial provision in the towns (except for lands at Creagh). Accordingly, this should offer maximum access to job opportunities for all religious groups.</li> <li>The need to take account of Deprivation (TSN)</li> </ul>
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>	As detailed above in Religion category		
<b>AGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of lands for industry and employment use.</li> <li>Policy likely to benefit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Likely differential impact of policy, ie training those of working age, as opposed to younger or older age groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Age structure of wards within the District is highly consistent, therefore there is no differential impact resulting from location of Zoned /Designated industrial sites.</li> </ul>

	those in the working age group directly.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are likely to be 'Spin-off' benefits for younger and older age groups rising from provision of employment opportunity for those of working age.</li> </ul>
<b>GENDER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of lands for industry and employment use.</li> <li>There is potential for differential impact upon employment accessibility depending on the type of job provided. For example, heavy industrial development is more likely to be accessed by persons of the male gender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implications of policy would imply that past trends indicate there are differentials in opportunity for both. And therefore by zoning industrial lands more land could be construed to be more available to one gender.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This policy does not seek to control the type of industry located on these lands and therefore does not target any one gender</li> </ul>

<b>EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015</b>			
<b>Group 5 Development Opportunity Sites</b>	Policy Sett 3 Development Opportunity Sites		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP</b>	To indicate areas within the town centres which are considered particularly suitable for a specified type of development.		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Mitigation of Impact</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of sites to enhance the viability and vitality of town centres. Differing levels of accessibility to sites depending on location of lands identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible negative impact on Protestant and other groups in Maghera and to a lesser extent in Magherafelt.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town centres are located in the centre of the largest tier settlements in the District. Development opportunity sites located within the town centres are therefore accessible to all.</li> </ul>
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>	As detailed above in Religion category		

<b>EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015 - DRAFT PLAN</b>			
<b>GROUP 6 COMMUNITY USES</b>	Policy COY 1 Community Uses		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY</b>	To provide for community uses where demands may arise over the lifetime of the Plan, subject to stated and normal Planning criteria.		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Mitigation of Impact</b>
<b>AGE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need for community uses may be greater in relation to age than any other Section 75 group. Some groups may benefit from the provision of these facilities more than others, eg. the young and elderly age groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of differential impact as Plan policy does designate land for community use.</li> </ul>	N/A

<b>EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015 - DRAFT PLAN</b>			
<b>GROUP 7 - TRANSPORTATION</b>	Proposal COU 6 Park and Ride / Park and Share Site at Castledawson Roundabout		
	Proposal COU 7 Park and Ride / Park and Share Sites outside Maghera		
	Proposal COU 8 Transportation Scheme for a new link road between the A6, and Aughrim Road, Creagh.		
	Proposal COU 9 Transportation Scheme for a new slip road on the northern side of the A6, beside the A6 and Tobermore Road, outside Maghera.		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY GROUP</b>	To facilitate integration between land-use planning and transportation in order to reduce congestion and the need for car journeys and to encourage a shift to more sustainable modes of transport, in particular walking and cycling;		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Mitigation of Impact</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport routes to be safeguarded may have a differential impact on religious groups as they provide increased accessibility to housing, employment and recreation opportunities. Other environmental costs may be associated with new transportation schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of differential impact.</li> <li>Most proposals are in areas where there is a general balance in the representation of religious groupings.</li> <li>Transportation schemes will benefit persons living outside of the locality and the District.</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>	As detailed above in Religion category		

<b>EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015 - DRAFT PLAN</b>			
<b>GROUP 8 ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION</b>	Policy CON 1 Areas of High Scenic Value		
	Policy CON 2 Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)		
	Policy CON 3 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance		
	Designation COU 3 Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance		
	Designation COU 5 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY</b>	To protect and enhance the character, quality and biodiversity of the natural and built heritage.		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Mitigation of Impact</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the spatial implications of these policies there may be a restrictive impact on one religious grouping or another. Conversely the protection of these specific areas could produce benefits for the local religious groups in respect of the quality of their local environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No evidence of differential impact.</li> <li>Due to the wide spread location of these designations it is considered that there is significant balance in terms of impact upon the two religious groups.</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>	As detailed above in Religion Category		

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – MAGHERAFELT AREA PLAN 2015 - DRAFT PLAN			
<b>GROUP 10 - COUNTRYSIDE</b>	Designation COU 1 Western Lough Neagh Shores Area of High Scenic Value		
	Designation COU 2 Slieve Gallion Area of High Scenic Value		
	Designation COU 4 Dispersed Rural Communities		
<b>GENERAL AIM OF POLICY</b>	To promote compact urban forms that respect the individual character, setting and identity of settlements to protect the visual amenity and rural character of the countryside.		
<b>SECTION 75 GROUP</b>	<b>Implications of policy for section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessed Effect on Section 75 Group</b>	<b>Assessment of Potential Impacts</b>
<b>RELIGION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potential for negative differential impact because of the restrictive nature of some of these policies in terms of development.</li> <li>• Due to spatial distribution of these policy area designations there is potential for differential impact on religious group.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the wide spread religious split across the District and the wide spread location of these designations it is considered that there is balance in terms of impact upon religious groups .</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>POLITICAL OPINION</b>	As above in the Religion category		

## 8.0 Consideration of PAC Report and Departments Decision

**Table 6: Summary of EQIA objections, Departmental and PAC response and Departments final decision**

OBJECTION ISSUES	DEPARTMENT COMMENT	PAC RESPONSE	DEPARTMENT DECISION
<p>Objections to the possible discriminating effects of Greenbelts and Countryside Policy Areas on the rural way of life on the Catholic population of the District and future development needs of rural areas</p>	<p>The Department considers that the objectives of Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas are related to providing a greater degree of protection to the countryside and promoting a more sustainable pattern of development. On seeking to meet these objectives, criteria such as development pressure and scenic quality were considered and used to inform the designations. The religious and political make up of the area were not used as criteria in identifying these designations.</p>	<p>Following publication of PPS 21 the Department, in a letter dated 5 July 2010, stated that the proposed designations of Green Belts and Countryside Policy Areas are withdrawn from the plan. As a result the rural policies of PPS 21 are the same across the entire rural area of the District and the issue of the possibility of discrimination in this respect does not arise.</p>	<p>Greenbelts and Countryside Policy Area Designations are withdrawn from the final Plan</p>
<p>Objection to Table 7 of technical supplement 2 as it is inaccurate</p>	<p>The Department is content, based on the information available to it, that it has made a fair assessment of equality issues relating to DMAP. It has sought to ensure that DMAP does not have the effect of discriminating against individuals or groups of people as defined in the Northern Ireland Act 1998.</p>	<p>Objections to Technical Supplements alone are not a matter for the Public Examination which is to consider objections to policies and proposals in the draft Plan. Where reference is made to information contained in the technical supplement, the PAC give consideration to it to ascertain if those policies or proposals in the draft Plan are well founded or should be changed.</p>	<p>By providing housing opportunities in all towns and villages the Department felt that all religious groups have been catered for within the district and are content that the information made available to them is accurate so no change was made.</p>

OBJECTION ISSUES	DEPARTMENT COMMENT	PAC RESPONSE	DEPARTMENT DECISION
<p>De-zoning of land is victimisation, especially in divided communities</p>	<p>DMAP has to be in general conformity with the RDS as required by the Planning (Amendment) Northern Ireland Order 2003. In order to comply with the HGI allocated to the Magherafelt District and obtain a Certificate of General Conformity, the Department had to exclude certain uncommitted lands that were inside the development limits of settlements in the extant Magherafelt Area Plan 1996.</p>	<p>The evidence presented to the examination indicated a tendency for each settlement to be dominated by one or other of the main religious/political groupings and we have found that the draft Plan makes adequate provision for their further expansion.</p>	<p>As adequate provision is made for expansion of all settlements regardless of the dominant religious/political grouping, no de-zoned land has been reinstated on grounds of victimisation</p>
<p>Objection to the de-zoning of land in the south east of Maghera town and the lack of available land. The land is located in catholic parts and thus discriminates against the protestant community.</p>	<p>The development limit on the south side of Maghera, as designated in the DMAP, was based on environmental considerations. The setting of Maghera is of particular importance from the south and south eastern approaches given the sharp transition from low lying wetland to hill-top settlement. This area has been designated as a proposed LLPA (Designation MA 14). The religious and political make up of the area were not used as criteria in defining the proposed development limit. The Department is of the opinion that, in planning the future of Maghera, sectarian geography should not be given determining weight.</p>	<p>Housing Zoning MA 04 is to be extended to encompass a committed site to the east. Together with housing zoning MA 05, these sites would yield over 80 dwellings. Given the proximity of these sites and the over provision for housing in the draft Plan the PAC are not persuaded that further greenfield housing provision is needed in this part of town for equity reasons. There should be no change to the foot of this objections</p>	<p>Housing Zoning MA 04 to be extended to encompass the committed site to the east.</p>

OBJECTION ISSUES	DEPARTMENT COMMENT	PAC RESPONSE	DEPARTMENT DECISION
<p>Objection to Table 5 of Technical Supplement Vol. 2 as the analysis is inadequate</p>	<p>The Department is content, based on the information available to it, that it has made a fair assessment of equality issues relating to DMAP. It has sought to ensure that DMAP does not have the effect of discriminating against individuals or groups of people as defined in the Northern Ireland Act 1998.</p>	<p>Objections to Technical Supplements alone are not a matter for the Public Examination which is to consider objections to policies and proposals in the draft Plan. Where reference is made to information contained in the technical supplement, the PAC give consideration to it to ascertain if those policies or proposals in the draft Plan are well founded or should be changed.</p>	<p>Greenbelts and Countryside Policy Area Designations are withdrawn from the final Plan</p>
<p>Objection to Table 2 in section 6.3 of Technical Supplement Vol. 2 in that no analysis detailing who benefits from industrial zoning, has been undertaken</p>	<p>The Department is content, based on the information available to it, that it has made a fair assessment of equality issues relating to DMAP. It has sought to ensure that DMAP does not have the effect of discriminating against individuals or groups of people as defined in the Northern Ireland Act 1998.</p>	<p>Objections to Technical Supplements alone are not a matter for the Public Examination which is to consider objections to policies and proposals in the draft Plan. Where reference is made to information contained in the technical supplement, the PAC give consideration to it to ascertain if those policies or proposals in the draft Plan are well founded or should be changed.</p>	<p>No change</p>
<p>Objection to section 6.3 in Technical Supplement Vol. 2 as there is no evidence to suggest the Department has catered for all religious/political groups</p>	<p>The Department is content, based on the information available to it, that it has made a fair assessment of equality issues relating to DMAP. It has sought to ensure that DMAP does not have the effect of discriminating against individuals or groups of people as defined in the Northern Ireland Act 1998.</p>	<p>Objections to Technical Supplements alone are not a matter for the Public Examination which is to consider objections to policies and proposals in the draft Plan. Where reference is made to information contained in the technical supplement, the PAC give consideration to it to ascertain if those policies or proposals in the draft Plan are well founded or should be changed.</p>	<p>No change</p>

## **9.0 PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE EQIA**

This EQIA is now available in conjunction with the publication of the Magherafelt Area Plan 2015. It can be viewed on the Departments Planning NI website at [www.planningni.gov.uk](http://www.planningni.gov.uk) and hard copies are also available on request. The document may also be available in alternative formats. Please contact the Department to discuss your requirements at:

Area Planning Office  
County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh  
BT79 7AF

Tel: 101 (NI Only) or (028) 9151 3101  
Fax: (028) 8225 4009  
email: [omagh.planning@doeni.gov.uk](mailto:omagh.planning@doeni.gov.uk)

## **10.0 MONITORING FOR ADVERSE IMPACT IN THE FUTURE**

- 10.1 In order to ensure the effectiveness of the actions being proposed and limit any adverse impacts, the Department will monitor the Information it obtains in relation to the indicators used within this document. This will help identify further adverse impacts and enable the Department to consider if further mitigating action is necessary.
- 10.2 The results of these monitoring exercises will be published every 5 years and contained within that year's Departmental Annual Progress Report to the Equality Commission.

**APPENDIX 1**

**Policy Groupings within Magherafelt Area Plan 2015 for Equality Impact Assessment Screening.**

<b>Group 1 Housing</b>
Allocation HOU 1 Housing
Policy HOU 2 Protected Town Centre Housing Areas
Policy Sett 1 Designation of Settlements
Policy Sett 2 Development within Settlement Development Limits
Policy Sett 3 Development Opportunity Sites

<b>Group 2 Industry</b>
Allocation IND 1 Industry
Proposal COU 10 Land zoned for Industry
Policy Sett 1 Designation of Settlements
Policy Sett 2 Development within Settlement Development Limits
Policy Sett 3 Development Opportunity Sites

<b>Group 4 Commerce</b>
Proposal MT 28 Town Centre
Proposal MT 29 Primary Retail Core
Proposal MA 15 Town Centre
Proposal MA 16 Primary Retail Core

<b>Group 5 Opportunity Sites</b>
Policy Sett 3 Development Opportunity Sites

<b>Group 6 Community Uses</b>
Policy COY 1 Community Uses

<b>Group 7 Transportation</b>
Proposal COU 6 Park and Ride / Park and Share Site at Castledawson Roundabout
Proposal COU 7 Park and Ride / Park and Share Sites Outside Maghera
Proposal COU 8 Transportation Scheme for a new link road between the A6, beside the A6 and Aughrim Road, Creagh
Proposal COU 9 Transportation Scheme for a new slip road on the northern side of the A6, beside the A6 and Tobermore Road, outside Maghera.

<b>Group 8 Environment and Conservation</b>
Policy CON 1 Areas of High Scenic Value
Policy CON 2 Local Landscape Policy Areas (LLPAs)
Policy CON 3 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance
Designation COU 3 Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance
Designation COU 5 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes

<b>Group 9 Minerals</b>
Policy MN 1 Hydrocarbon Exploration

<b>Group 10 Countryside</b>
Designation COU 1 Western Lough Neagh Shores Area of High Scenic Value
Designation COU 2 Slieve Gallion Area of High Scenic Value
Designation COU 3 Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance
Designation COU 4 Dispersed Rural Community

**APPENDIX 2  
RESULTS OF SCREENING: MATRIX SHOWING WHICH POLICY GROUPINGS  
AFFECTS THE SPECIFIC SECTION 75 GROUPS.**

	Religious Belief	Political Opinion	Racial group	Age	Marital status	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Disability	Dependency
Group 1 Housing	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	√
Group 2 Industry	√	√	X	√	X	X	√	X	X
Group 3 Recreation & Open space *									
Group 4 Commerce	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 5 Development Opportunity Sites	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 6 Community Uses	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X
Group 7 Transportation	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 8 Environment and Conservation	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 9 Minerals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Group 10 Countryside	√	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

\* Group 3 – Recreation and Open space has been excluded from this screening table as the plan provides no Allocations, Designations, Policies, Proposals and Zonings for this.

### APPENDIX 3 CENSUS DATA

**Table 1: Table Showing Wards and the Settlements contained within  
Magherafelt District**

<b>Wards</b>	<b>Towns, Villages and small settlements partly or wholly contained within these wards</b>
Ballymaguigan	Magherafelt Creagh
Bellaghy	Bellaghy
Castledawson	Castledawson
Draperstown	Draperstown Straw
Glebe	Magherafelt
Gulladuff	Gulladuff Maghera
Knockcloghrim	Curran Knockcloghrim Magherafelt
Lecumpher	Desertmartin Magherafelt
Lower Glenshane	Maghera Moneyneany
Maghera	Maghera
Swatragh	Maghera Swatragh
Tobermore	Draperstown Tobermore
Town Parks East	Magherafelt
Town Parks West	Magherafelt
Upperlands	Culnady Tamlaght Upperlands
Valley	Clady Glenone Inishrush

<b>Table 2: Population by Religious Composition – Magherafelt District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)</b>					
Wards	Roman Catholic	Protestant And Other	Other religions and philosophies	Not Stated	Total Pop
Ballymaguigan	76% (1,821)	23% (560)	0% (6)	1% (25)	2,412
Bellaghy	82% (2,000)	18% (439)	0% (0)	0% (3)	2,442
Castledawson	48% (1,430)	50% (1,498)	1% (17)	1% (34)	2,979
Draperstown	96% (2,347)	4% (105)	0% (3)	0% (9)	2,464
Glebe	66% (1,897)	33% (951)	0% (14)	1% (43)	2,905
Gulladuff	63% (1,477)	36% (855)	0% (0)	1% (15)	2,347
Knockcloghrim	49% (1,159)	49% (1,184)	0% (3)	2% (36)	2,382
Lecumpher	47% (1,086)	52% (1,232)	0% (3)	1% (14)	2,335
Lower Glenshane	94% (2,499)	6% (171)	0% (5)	0% (11)	2,686
Maghera	78% (1,939)	22% (552)	0% (0)	0% (5)	2,496
Swatragh	89% (2,366)	11% (298)	0% (0)	0% (7)	2,671
Tobermore	34% (711)	65% (1,354)	0% (0)	1% (13)	2,078
Town Parks East	51% (1,497)	47% (1,402)	0% (6)	2% (50)	2,955
Town Parks West	49% (1,028)	48% (1,015)	1% (24)	2% (35)	2,102
Upperlands	25% (528)	74% (1,521)	0% (0)	1% (22)	2,071
Valley	69% (1,724)	30% (731)	0% (5)	1% (16)	2,476
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64%</b> <b>(25,509)</b>	<b>35%</b> <b>(13,868)</b>	<b>0%</b> <b>(86)</b>	<b>1%</b> <b>(338)</b>	<b>39,801</b>

Source: Census 2001 - Community Background (Religion or Religion Brought up in).

<b>Table 3: Population by Political Opinion – Magherafelt District (Electoral Wards and Enumeration Districts – Eds.)</b>				
District Electoral Area	Nationalist	Unionist	Other	No vote
Magherafelt Town: Includes Ballymaguigan Glebe Knockcloghrim Lecumpher Towns Park East Towns Park West	43%	34%	0%	23%
Moyola: Includes Bellaghy Castledawson Gulladuff Upperlands Valley	31%	47%	2%	20%
Sperrin: Includes Draperstown Lower Glenshane Maghera Swatragh Tobermore	67%	8%	9%	16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47% (13,140)</b>	<b>30% (8,327)</b>	<b>3% (986)</b>	<b>20% (5,675)</b>

**APPENDIX 4  
LIST OF CONSULTEES AT DRAFT EQIA STAGE**

NI Human Rights Commission  
Temple Court  
BELFAST  
BT1 1NA

NI Equality Commission  
Equality House  
7 – 9 Shaftesbury Square  
BELFAST  
BT2 7DP

Equality Forum  
SEELB  
Grahamsbridge Road  
DUNDONALD  
BT16 2HS

Rural Community Network  
38a Old Town Street  
COOKSTOWN  
BT80 8EF

Presbyterian Church in Ireland  
Church House  
Fisherwick Place  
BELFAST  
BT1 6DW

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of  
all Ireland  
Cathedral Road  
ARMAGH  
BT61 7QV

Methodist Church in Ireland  
33 Grange Road  
COLERAINE  
BT52 1NG

Labour Party  
Mr Malachi Curran  
84 – 86 Main Street  
Killough  
DOWNPATRICK  
BT30 7QD

Ulster Democratic Party  
36 Castle Street  
LISBURN  
BT27 4XE

NI Women's Coalition Party  
52 Elmwood Avenue  
BELFAST  
BT9 6AZ

Democratic Unionist Party  
256 Ravenhill Road  
BELFAST  
BT6 8GJ

Progressive Unionist Party  
182 Shankill Road  
BELFAST  
BT13 2BL

NI Unionist Party  
Parliament Buildings  
Stormont  
BELFAST  
BT4 3SW

Alliance Party  
Mr S. Neeson  
88 University Street  
BELFAST

Social Democratic and Labour Party  
SDLP HQ121 Ormeau Road  
BELFAST BT7 1SH

Workers Party  
Mr Tom French  
6 Springfield Road  
BELFAST  
BT12 7AG

UK Unionist Party  
10 Hamilton Road  
BANGOR  
BT20 4LE

Sinn Fein  
51 – 55 Falls Road  
BELFAST

Ulster Unionist Party  
3 Glengall Street  
BELFAST  
BT12 5AE

NI Council for Ethnic Minorities  
Ascot House  
24 – 31 Shaftesbury Square  
BELFAST  
BT2 7DB

Indian Community Centre  
86 Clifton Street  
BELFAST  
BT13 1AB

Chinese Welfare Association  
133 – 135 University Street  
BELFAST  
BT7 1HP

Traveller Movement NI  
30 University Street  
BELFAST  
BT7 1FZ

Age Concern NI  
3 Lower Crescent  
BELFAST  
BT7 1NR

Help the Aged, NI  
Ascot House  
24 – 31 Shaftesbury Square  
BELFAST  
BT2 7DB

Youth Council of NI  
Forestview  
Purdy's lane  
BELFAST  
BT8 7AR

NI Pensioners Convention  
c/o Transport House  
High Street  
BELFAST

Relate  
76 Dublin Road  
BELFAST

Women Forum NI  
72 Jordanstown Road  
NEWTOWNABBNEY  
BT37 0GC

Womens Information Group  
6 Mount Charles  
BELFAST  
BT7 1NZ

Men's Action Network  
6 Shipquay Street  
Londonderry

Disability Action  
Portside Business Park  
189 Airport Road West  
BELFAST  
BT3 9ED

Royal National Institute for Deaf (NI)  
Wilton House  
5 College Square North  
BELFAST  
BT1 6AR

Royal National Institute for Blind (NI)  
40 Linenhall Street  
BELFAST  
BT2 8BA

MENCAP  
Segal House  
4 Annadale Avenue  
BELFAST  
BT7 3JH

Sense NI  
The Manor House  
51 Mallusk House  
NEWTOWNABBNEY  
BT36 4RU

Coalition on Sexual Orientation  
c/o The Rainbow Project  
33 Church Lane  
BELFAST  
BT1 4QN

Gingerbread NI  
169 University Street  
BELFAST  
BT7 1HR

Carers National Assoc NI  
11 Lower Crescent  
BELFAST  
BT7 1NR

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