

# Policy Screening Form

## Policy Scoping

**Policy Title:** Armagh Place Plan

**Brief Description of Policy (please attach copy if available). Please state if it is a new, existing or amended policy.**

New policy

The Armagh Place Plan is a new locality plan for Armagh. Its aim is to develop a new integrated local plan for the city, incorporating and updating any existing strategies and policies for the city. The plan identifies a series of strategically aligned outcomes and actions for taking forward in the city to help build sustainability, health, connectivity and engagement by residents.

The new plan contains 4 key outcomes and 31 actions based and is built on a diverse engagement process throughout its development.

**Intended aims/outcomes. What is the policy trying to achieve?**

**The Armagh Place Plan is the creation of a new locality/community plan for the city**

There are four outcomes for the Plan

1. A Connected City: Armagh is a connected city: physically, digitally and socially
2. A Green City: Armagh is leading the way in sustainable and green thinking; including reducing its air pollution
3. An Engaging city: Armagh engages those who live, work and visit it.
4. A Healthy City: Armagh is an inclusive city and a healthy city.

These priorities were identified through research and community engagement from December 2020 to July 2021 and are strategically aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Programme for Government, and *Connected*, a community plan for Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon, 2017-2030. A policy review of 53 other strategies, policies and plans relevant to the city was also carried out as part of the desktop review, as well as a city health check, adopting methodological approaches from the Government's High Street Task Force.

The plan is made up of four key sections

1. Overview – this contains a summary, analysis and key insights early engagement with the community and key stakeholders on what they think about their city. It presents a collaborative vision for the city in keeping with what people think are the key assets of the city and where the opportunities in the future lie.
2. The case for change – this contains key analysis from the desktop research, city health check and strategic alignment that arrives at a series of 9 key findings or 'insights' into Armagh
3. The third section presents the outcomes and key areas for each to address.

4. The final section presents a series of seven typologies of spaces for change in the city, and under these a series of key actions are identified, including key delivery partners, next steps and timescales for delivery:

### Policy Framework

Has the policy been developed in response to statutory requirements, legal advice or on the basis of any other professional advice? Does this affect the discretion available to Council to amend the policy?

Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 and places a duty on community planning partners to take forward collaborative actions to realise the outcomes in the community plan, under which this plan aligns. It is a non-statutory plan, but it does have the potential to be adopted into the Local Development Planning suite as supplementary planning policy guidance for the city.

**Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the policy? If so, please outline.**

All Section 75 groups should benefit from the implementation of the Armagh Place Plan. The plan has engaged S75 groups in its development.

**Who initiated or wrote the policy (if Council decision, please state). Who is responsible for implementing the policy?**

Who initiated or wrote policy?	Who is responsible for implementation?
<p>Urban Scale Interventions were appointed by ABC to deliver and write the plan.</p> <p>The plan has been created collaboratively through the Armagh Place Plan Steering Group which is made up of representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ABC Council</li> <li>- Housing Executive</li> <li>- Department for Communities</li> <li>- Business representatives in the city</li> <li>- Ulster University</li> <li>- Community and voluntary sector representatives in the city</li> </ul>	<p>The Community Planning Strategic Partnership is responsible for its delivery. A non-statutory steering group has been established and consideration should be given as to its continuing role in helping deliver the Armagh Place Plan.</p>

**Are there any factors which might contribute to or detract from the implementation of the policy (e.g. financial, legislative, other)?**

The Armagh Place Plan is dependent on buy in, commitment and resources of all community planning partners and strategic and community partners who will be required to help deliver the plan.

**Main stakeholders in relation to the policy**

Please list main stakeholders affected by the policy (e.g. staff, service users, other statutory bodies, community or voluntary sector, private sector)

The community, which is defined in its broadest sense in the community planning statutory guidance and includes:

- residents;
  - service users;
  - voluntary body representatives whose activities benefit our district;
  - businesses; and
  - other persons interested in the social, economic or environmental wellbeing of the area.
- 
- Community Planning Partners
  - Community and Voluntary Sector Panel member
  - Business Partnership Alliance
  - Elected Members
  - Government departments

**Are there any other policies with a bearing on this policy? If so, please identify them and how they impact on this policy.**

- *ABC Draft Agricultural Strategy*
- *ABC Good Relations Strategy*
- *ABC Play Strategy*
- *ABC Tourism Strategy 2017-2022*
- *Age Friendly Strategy (forthcoming)*
- *Community planning partners' corporate plans*
- *Connected Community Plan for Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2017-2030*
- *Get Moving ABC Framework*
- *Local Development Plan for the ABC Borough*
- *Mullinure Landscape Strategy (forthcoming)*
- *Programme for Government*
- *Regional Development Strategy 2035 for Northern Ireland*
- *Rural Policy Framework NI*
- *Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) for Northern Ireland*
- *Sustainability for the Future – DAERA's plan to 2050*

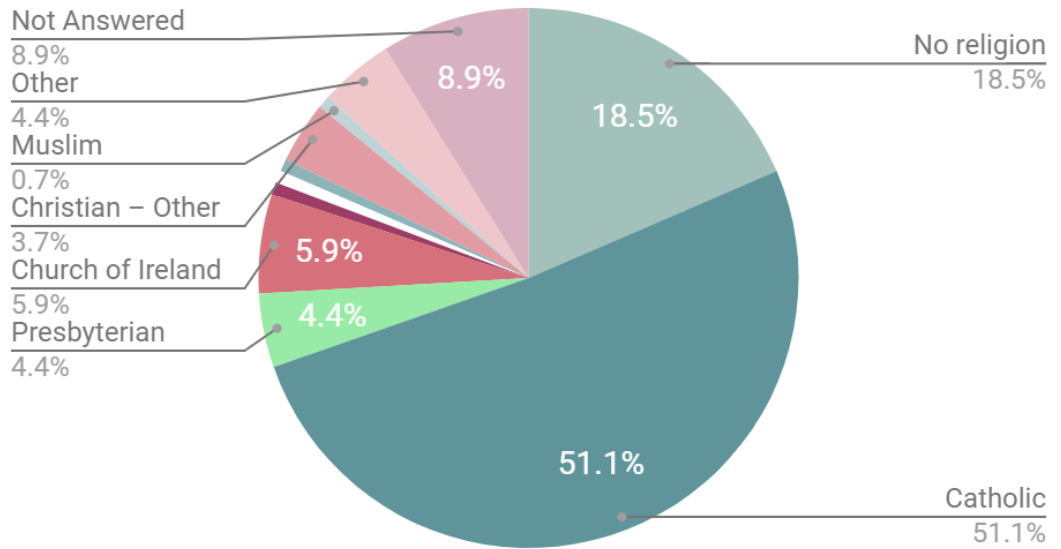
## Available Evidence

Council should ensure that its screening decisions are informed by relevant data. What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

The following evidence was considered to develop the Armagh Place Plan

- Online public engagement workshops, March 2021
- Older persons online workshop, March 2021
- Armagh Place Plan Survey, July 2021
- Primary and Secondary Schools Survey, June 2021
- Live public engagement on two days in the city, July 2021
- Two focus group workshops with young people, one aged 8-11 years old, and one aged 12-17 years old.
- 1 to 1 stakeholder interviews with strategic and local partners, including the equality officer for ABC Council.

Section 75 category	Evidence																																															
Religious belief	<p>The 2011 Census shows that the majority of Armagh Settlement belonged to or were brought up in the Catholic religion (69%). This differed from the borough as a whole where those belonging to or brought up in the Catholic religion account for 43% of the population while 52% belong to or were brought up in a Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related) religion.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Religion or Religion Brought Up In</th> <th>Armagh Settlement</th> <th>Armagh Settlement %</th> <th>Armagh Catchment</th> <th>Armagh Catchment %</th> <th>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough</th> <th>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Catholic</td> <td>10,174</td> <td>69%</td> <td>27,368</td> <td>51%</td> <td>85,770</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protestant and Other Christian</td> <td>3,982</td> <td>27%</td> <td>24,449</td> <td>46%</td> <td>103,315</td> <td>52%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>127</td> <td>1%</td> <td>338</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1,590</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>494</td> <td>3%</td> <td>1,540</td> <td>3%</td> <td>9,018</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>14,777</td> <td>100%</td> <td>53,695</td> <td>100%</td> <td>199,693</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 5. Religion or religion brought up in of residents in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS212NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.</i></p> <p>Information about religious belief was captured as part of the community survey for the plan and is as follows:</p>						Religion or Religion Brought Up In	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %	Catholic	10,174	69%	27,368	51%	85,770	43%	Protestant and Other Christian	3,982	27%	24,449	46%	103,315	52%	Other	127	1%	338	1%	1,590	1%	None	494	3%	1,540	3%	9,018	5%	Total	14,777	100%	53,695	100%	199,693	100%
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There is a much higher proportion of respondents stipulating that they have no religion than the census data above. The number of people stating that they are Catholic aligns with the Armagh catchment area, whilst the number of people stating that they are Protestant or other Christian is 13.6%, lower than the Armagh settlement of 27%.

<p>Political opinion</p>	<p>Armagh DEA is made up of the following political representation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SDLP – 2</li> <li>SF – 3</li> <li>UUP – 1</li> <li>Independent - 1</li> </ul> <p>Cusher DEA is made up of the following political representation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent – 1</li> <li>SF – 1</li> <li>UUP – 2</li> <li>DUP - 1</li> </ul> <p>The Armagh and Cusher DEA representatives were invited to give information, ideas and feedback on the Armagh Place Plan on three separate occasions at each key stage of the project. Their feedback and comments have helped shape the plan.</p>
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A map showing the location and area covered by the two DEAs that the Armagh plan is for is shown above.

Racial group

**Ethnicity**  
 Results from the 2011 Census showed that 97.9% of the usually resident population of the borough were white and 2.1% were from minority ethnic groups. The main ethnic minorities were Chinese (94 individuals), Indian (70 individuals) and Irish Traveller (59 individuals).

Ethnicity	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
White	14,467	97.90%	53,196	99.07%	196,777	98.54%
Chinese	94	0.64%	108	0.20%	528	0.26%
Irish Traveller	59	0.40%	75	0.14%	136	0.07%
Indian	70	0.47%	104	0.19%	388	0.19%
Pakistani	11	0.07%	13	0.02%	196	0.10%
Bangladeshi	4	0.03%	4	0.01%	25	0.01%
Other Asian	21	0.14%	46	0.09%	463	0.23%

Black Caribbean	0	0.00%	3	0.01%	32	0.02%
Black African	4	0.03%	5	0.01%	195	0.10%
Black Other	2	0.01%	4	0.01%	108	0.05%
Mixed	31	0.21%	91	0.17%	605	0.30%
Other	14	0.09%	46	0.09%	240	0.12%
Total	14,777	100%	53,695	100%	199,693	100%

*Table 6. Ethnic group of residents in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS201NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.*

#### Country of Birth

82.7% of residents in Armagh Settlement on Census Day 2011 were born in Northern Ireland, a lower proportion than the borough overall (89.0%).

Country of Birth	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
Northern Ireland	12,225	82.7%	47,453	88.4%	177,634	89.0%
England	490	3.3%	1,530	2.8%	6,125	3.1%
Scotland	105	0.7%	279	0.5%	1,312	0.7%
Wales	27	0.2%	76	0.1%	269	0.1%
Republic of Ireland	538	3.6%	1,701	3.2%	3,507	1.8%
Other EU:	63	0.4%	169	0.3%	1,399	0.7%
Other EU:	1,012	6.9%	1,819	3.4%	6,306	3.2%
Other	317	2.2%	668	1.2%	3,141	1.6%
Total	14,777	100%	53,695	100%	199,693	100%

*Table 7. Country of birth of residents in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS204NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.*

#### Main Language

Results from the 2011 Census show that Armagh Settlement had a lower proportion of residents aged 3+ whose main language was English (91.96%) than the borough overall (95.72%). Lithuanian (2.97%) and Polish (1.83%) were the other most common main languages for residents of Armagh Settlement.

Main Language	Armagh Settlement	Armagh Settlement %	Armagh Catchment	Armagh Catchment %	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough %
English	12,986	91.96%	49,414	96.13%	182,380	95.72%
Polish	259	1.83%	496	0.96%	2,919	1.53%
Lithuanian	420	2.97%	674	1.31%	1,736	0.91%

Irish	56	0.40%	110	0.21%	250	0.13%
Portuguese	13	0.09%	25	0.05%	834	0.44%
Slovak	16	0.11%	37	0.07%	195	0.10%
Chinese	28	0.20%	29	0.06%	130	0.07%
Tagalog/Fili	7	0.05%	13	0.03%	166	0.09%
Latvian	98	0.69%	166	0.32%	343	0.18%
Russian	49	0.35%	73	0.14%	170	0.09%
Malayalam	22	0.16%	29	0.06%	92	0.05%
Hungarian	9	0.06%	44	0.09%	100	0.05%
Other	159	1.13%	292	0.57%	1,211	0.64%
Total (Aged 3+)	14,122	100%	51,402	100%	190,526	100%

Table 8. Main language of residents aged 3+ in Armagh Settlement, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon at Census 2011. Source: Table KS207NI Census 2011, NISRA. Please note percentages may not sum due to rounding.

There is increasing evidence that some racial and ethnic minority groups are being disproportionately affected by COVID-19, including more COVID-19 cases, hospitalisation and deaths. See “Health Equity Considerations and Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups” from the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention and also “The Disproportionate Impact of COVID-19 on Ethnic Minorities in the UK and What We Can Do About It” from the Behavioural Insights Team.

Feedback from the focus groups indicated that some racial and ethnic minority groups are impacted by the issues being addressed in the Armagh Place Plan. These include:

- City centre living
- Housing waiting lists

Age

Armagh Settlement had an estimated population of 14,777 on Census Day 2011. The age profile of Armagh Settlement at this time is similar to that of the borough overall. In terms of gender, Census 2011 figures show females make up a higher percentage of Armagh Settlement than the borough overall. Residents of Armagh Settlement accounted for 7% of the population of the borough in 2011.

Armagh Catchment Area had an even split in 2011 of males and females. The age profile was the same as the borough overall.

	All Persons	Persons 0-15 years	Persons 16-64 years	Persons 65+ years	Mean Age of Population	Median Age of Population
Armagh Settlement Area	14,777 (approx.)	3,089	9,406	2,282	38	37
		21%	64%	15%		
Armagh Catchment	53,695	11,859	34,217	7,619	-	-
		22%	64%	14%		
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	199,693	44,206	127,860	27,627	37	36
		22%	64%	14%		



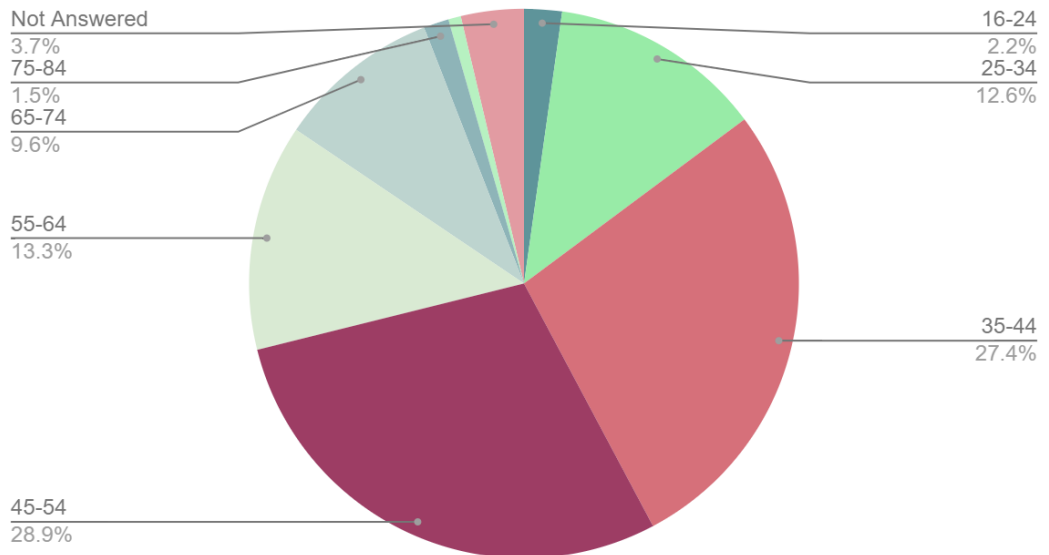
Borough						
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Table 2. Age profile of Armagh Settlement Area, Armagh Catchment Area and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough at Census 2011. Source: Table KS101NI and KS102NI Census 2011, NISRA.

More recent population estimates are not available for settlements, instead the SOAs that make up Armagh Area Proxy can be used. Population estimates for 2019 show that the population of the borough increased by 8.3% since 2011. Using the seven SOAs that make up the majority of Armagh Settlement, the population of this proxy area increased by 7.5% over the same period. Demesne 1 SOA and The Mall SOA showed the largest percentage increases.

The survey was able to gather data on the range of responses received. Out of a return of 136 surveys, the breakdown of age groups was as follows:

### Age Range



This gives a more detailed breakdown of the input into the plan, but it highlights a lack of engagement by young people in the survey. This was recognised and there were separate engagement activities focused on younger people and older people.

Schools pack – 159 responses, of which 11% were age 8-9, 24% was age 10, 16% was age 11, 30% age 12, 19% age 13-14.

There were also 3 separate focus group sessions for young people and older people:

- Young People age 8-11
- Young People age 12-17
- Older People 65+

<p>Claimant Count</p>	<p>Claimant Count</p> <p>At March 2020 the claimant count rate (claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16 to 64) for the borough was 1.9%. This was below the Northern Ireland rate of 2.6%. Callan Bridge electoral ward had the highest rate in the Armagh City area (4.5%). In September the rate in the borough was 4.7%, an increase of 2.8 percentage points. All electoral wards in the area of Armagh City showed an increase equal to or greater than this.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 488 1437 913"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">March 2020</th> <th colspan="2">September 2020</th> <th rowspan="2">Percentage point change in rate</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Claimants</th> <th>Rate (%)</th> <th>Claimants</th> <th>Rate (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Abbey Park</td> <td>40</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>85</td> <td>5.1</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Callan Bridge</td> <td>80</td> <td>4.5</td> <td>180</td> <td>10.0</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demesne</td> <td>30</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>90</td> <td>4.8</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Downs</td> <td>45</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>115</td> <td>7.2</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observatory</td> <td>30</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>85</td> <td>5.7</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Mall</td> <td>35</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>85</td> <td>7.7</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough</td> <td>2,610</td> <td>1.9</td> <td>6,270</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern Ireland</td> <td>30,200</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>62,250</td> <td>5.3</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 18. Claimant Count by electoral wards in the borough March 2020 and September 2020. Source: Claimant Count, NISRA. Please note figures are rounded to the nearest five and therefore may not sum to totals.</i></p> <p>The following maps show the results for all electoral wards in the borough in September 2020 and the change in the claimant count rate between March and September.</p>		March 2020		September 2020		Percentage point change in rate	Claimants	Rate (%)	Claimants	Rate (%)	Abbey Park	40	2.3	85	5.1	2.8	Callan Bridge	80	4.5	180	10.0	5.5	Demesne	30	1.5	90	4.8	3.3	Downs	45	2.8	115	7.2	4.4	Observatory	30	2.0	85	5.7	3.7	The Mall	35	3.2	85	7.7	4.5	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	2,610	1.9	6,270	4.7	2.8	Northern Ireland	30,200	2.6	62,250	5.3	2.7
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<p>Sexual orientation</p>	<p>The 2011 Census did not include a question on sexual identity.</p> <p>The Continuous Household Survey provides results on the sexual identity of persons aged 16 and over. For the combined years of 2016/17 – 2018/19, in the borough 98% of respondents to the survey identified as Heterosexual/Straight, 1% as Bisexual and less than 0.5% for each of Gay/Lesbian and Other. Less than 0.5% also responded don't know/refusal. (Note figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding).</p> <p>Results from the 2019 Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey showed for adults ages 18 and over in Northern Ireland overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I am 'gay' or 'lesbian' – 2%</li> <li>• I am heterosexual or 'straight' – 90%</li> <li>• I am bi-sexual – 1%</li> <li>• Other answer – 1%</li> <li>• I do not wish to answer this question – 7%</li> </ul> <p>(Note figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding).</p> <p>The survey responses recorded sexual orientation as follows (n=136):</p> <p>Gay or Lesbian – 2.22%</p> <p>Heterosexual or Straight – 81.48%</p> <p>Not Answered – 8.89%</p> <p>Prefer not to say – 7.41%</p>																																																										

Gender		<b>All Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	There is a higher proportion of females living in Armagh settlement area, which is slightly above the Borough average.																								
	Armagh Settlement Area	14,777 (approx.)	7,016 47%	7,761 53%																									
	Armagh Catchment	53,695	26,688 50%	27,007 50%																									
	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough	199,693	98,713 49%	100,980 51%																									
	The survey responses came back as follows (n=136):																												
	Female – 53%																												
	Male – 41%																												
	Not Answered – 6%																												
Disability	<p>Armagh Settlement Area</p> <p>As part of the Community section, the overall Multiple Deprivation Measure and Health Deprivation and Disability Domain are relevant. Looking at those SOAs in the Armagh Area Proxy, Callan Bridge is ranked within the 10% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland for the overall MDM. It is also within the 20% most deprived SOAs in Northern Ireland for Health Deprivation and Disability.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rank of 1 is the most deprived, 890 is the least deprived</th> <th>Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank</th> <th>Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Abbey Park</td> <td>424</td> <td>315</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Callan Bridge</td> <td>61</td> <td>121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demesne 1</td> <td>718</td> <td>724</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demesne 2</td> <td>521</td> <td>432</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Downs</td> <td>288</td> <td>262</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observatory</td> <td>426</td> <td>478</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Mall</td> <td>269</td> <td>391</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Table 9. Overall Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank and individual domain ranks for SOAs in Armagh Area Proxy. Source: Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017, NISRA. Those shaded dark blue are ranked in the 10% most deprived and those in light blue are in the top 11-20% most deprived in Northern Ireland.</i></p>					Rank of 1 is the most deprived, 890 is the least deprived	Multiple Deprivation Measure Rank	Health Deprivation and Disability Domain Rank	Abbey Park	424	315	Callan Bridge	61	121	Demesne 1	718	724	Demesne 2	521	432	Downs	288	262	Observatory	426	478	The Mall	269	391
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Dependants	The 2011 Census showed that 36% or 27,827 households in the borough contained dependent children.																												

	<p><b>Armagh DEA</b>  21.92% of households married or in a same sex civil partnership couple with dependent children  1.95% cohabiting couple with dependent children  9.17% are lone parenting with dependent children  2.93% are Other household type with dependent children</p> <p><b>Cusher DEA</b>  25.99% of households married or in a same sex civil partnership couple with dependent children  1.98% cohabiting couple with dependent children  6.46% are lone parenting with dependent children  1.95% are Other household type with dependent children</p>
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Once a draft version was agreed, the Draft Armagh Place Plan was issued for a 12 week public consultation period 1 Nov 2021 until 23 Jan 2022. The documents were published on the Consultation Hub and the public survey received 85 returns. Within this period, four online engagement workshops were held to discuss the draft plan and a live engagement stall in the Mall Shopping Centre, Armagh. Pop up banners promoting the survey and draft plan outcomes were rotated around the city in public places.

The 12 week engagement included 85 responses to the survey, 31 people attended the workshops, 200 leaflets circulated around the city centre, and 30 conversations.

The findings of the public consultation are included in the **Engagement Report** section 7.

The total satisfaction rate/agreement with the draft plan outcomes and actions is 92%.

### Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information gathered above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories in relation to this particular policy/decision?

<b>Section 75 category</b>	<b>Needs, experiences and priorities</b>
Religious belief	No information available.
Political opinion	ensuring that service provision takes into account the varying political opinions between Armagh and Cusher DEA. Some young people felt there were issues in relation to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accessibility of the city</li> <li>2. Provision of shared and welcoming space</li> <li>3. Territorial markings, flags and emblems</li> </ol>
Racial group	There opinions expressed in the engagement findings that minority ethnic groups suffer from stigma in terms of provision of housing in the city.
Age	Young people felt issues in relation to:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Getting around the city due to its poor public transport provision</li> <li>• Stigmatisation when spending time in public spaces</li> </ul> <p>Older people identified issues in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social isolation</li> <li>• Accessibility to the city centre on foot</li> </ul> <p>Engagement with these groups in the development of any public space proposals should therefore take place to ensure needs are met.</p>
Marital status	No information available.
Sexual orientation	No information available.
Men and women generally	Men and women generally - the issue of safety and security in the city centre was raised in one of the engagement sessions. Women especially feel less safe walking in the city centre.
Disability	<p>There is some evidence from the engagement sessions that the city centre is not accessible to those with physical disabilities than others. The provision of accessible changing facilities for young people with physical disability was highlighted as a concern. Also the poor quality and steepness of the terrain in the city makes it difficult for anyone with physical impairment to navigate through the city.</p> <p>Bodies representing the interests of different disabilities should be engaged as the plan develops specific proposals for public space further.</p>
Dependants	No information available

## Screening Questions

### 1. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy for each of the Section 75 categories?

Category	Policy Impact	Level of impact (Major/minor/none)
Religious belief		No negative impact
Political opinion	Proposals to improve the Mall and the Gaol which are identified as two areas of shared space at the boundary between Armagh and Cusher DEA have been identified in the Plan.	Positive
Racial group	Proposals to create tenure blind housing in the city centre will assist in reducing the stigma attached with minority ethnic communities that have moved into the area and are living in the city centre.	Positive
Age	<p>There are actions within the Armagh Plan which will improve the engagement of young people in the design of Armagh and involvement in the decisions that affect them.</p> <p>Provisions for diversity of housing options in the city centre means there will be appropriate and accessible housing for older people.</p> <p>Improved public space will ensure that spaces are welcoming to all age groups.</p>	Positive
Marital status		No negative impact.
Sexual orientation		No negative impact.
Men and women generally	There is an action in the Plan to create safer and more welcoming public spaces in the city, therefore reducing the fear of crime in the public space.	positive
Disability	Proposals in the plan seek to retain public services in the city centre, where accessible facilities will reduce the difficulties	Positive

	currently experienced by those with physical disabilities.	
Dependents		No negative impact.

**2. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 categories?**

Category	If yes, provide details	If no, provide reasons
Religious belief	Many of the proposals in the plan advocate for the codesign of the public space by a range of different s75 groups. For example young people being involved in the development of public space will reduce the stigma and give greater ownership to feel safe and welcome in the city. Opportunities to enhance shared space in the centre of the city exists.	
Political opinion		
Racial group		
Age		
Marital status		
Sexual orientation		
Men and women generally		
Disability		
Dependents		

**3. To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion, or racial group?**

Category	Details of Policy Impact	Level of impact (major/minor/none)
Religious belief	The effective implementation of the Armagh Place Plan will deliver outcomes to all members of the local community, visitors and workers regardless of religious belief.	Minor
Political opinion	The effective implementation of the Armagh Place Plan will deliver outcomes to all members of the local community, visitors and workers regardless of political opinion.	Minor
Racial group	The effective implementation of the Armagh Place Plan will deliver outcomes to all members of the local community, visitors and workers regardless of racial group.	Minor

**4. Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?**

Category	If yes, provide details	If no, provide reasons
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Religious belief	Enhanced public space and shared services that are open and welcome to all in neutral locations.	
Political opinion	City centre has many focused improvements proposed, which will enhance its position as a main shared space for the city.	
Racial group	Ensure that specific needs of different ethnic minorities are designed into new housing and developments in the city centre, including those of the Irish Travelling community.	

### **Multiple Identity**

Generally speaking, people fall into more than one Section 75 category (for example: disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; young lesbian, gay and bisexual people). Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant s75 categories concerned.

No information available.

### **Disability Discrimination (NI) Order 2006**

Is there an opportunity for the policy to promote positive attitudes towards disabled people?

Yes, the Armagh Place Plan Steering Group involves representatives from good relation and equality and they will continue to inform how the proposals contained within the plan can promote positive attitudes towards disabled people as they are designed e.g. provision of autism friendly schemes in the city.

Is there an opportunity for the policy to encourage participation by disabled people in public life?

Yes, the Armagh Place Plan Steering Group involves representatives from good relations and equality and they will continue to inform how the proposals contained within the plan can promote positive attitudes towards disabled people as they are designed e.g. accessible facilities in the city centre.



## Screening Decision

### A: NO IMPACT IDENTIFIED ON ANY CATEGORY – EQIA UNNECESSARY

Please identify reasons for this below

### B: MINOR IMPACT IDENTIFIED – EQIA NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY AS IMPACT CAN BE ELIMINATED OR MITIGATED

Where the impact is likely to be minor, you should consider if the policy can be mitigated or an alternative policy introduced. If so, an EQIA may not be considered necessary. You must indicate the reasons for this decision below, together with details of measures to mitigate the adverse impact or the alternative policy proposed.

It is recommended the draft Armagh Place Plan not be subject to an EQIA

The Armagh Place Plan has been developed following an extensive research exercise. This included an online survey, engagement with young people and older people, online and live engagement exercises, with Community Planning Partners and the Community and Voluntary Sector Panel.

Desktop research of the available evidence from NISRA and Statutory Partners was compiled to support development of Armagh Place Plan.

The research showed that children and young people; older people; BAME communities, people with a disability and carers are affected by the current urban form, layout and engagement that happens in the city. Common themes identified were:

- Skills and employment
- Accessibility of the city centre
- Territorial markings, flags and emblems
- Safety of the city centre at night

These are reflected in the actions in the plan and the plan commits the partnership to ongoing dialogue with S75 groups to ensure that their needs are addressed in its implementation.

### C: MAJOR IMPACT IDENTIFIED – EQIA REQUIRED

If the decision is to conduct an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

N/A

### **Timetabling and Prioritising**

**If the policy has been screened in for equality impact assessment**, please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment.

On a scale of 1-3 with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.

<b>Priority criterion</b>	<b>Rating (1-3)</b>
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	
Social need	
Effect on people's daily lives	

The total rating score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment. This list of priorities will assist the council in timetabling its EQIAs.

Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities? If yes, please give details.

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## Monitoring

Effective monitoring will help the authority identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy. It is recommended that where a policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced to mitigate adverse impact, monitoring be undertaken on a broader basis to identify any impact (positive or adverse).

Further information on monitoring is available in the Equality Commission's guidance on monitoring ([www.equalityni.org](http://www.equalityni.org)).

Identify how the impact of the policy is to be monitored

Community planning department will monitor the progress through population indicators dashboard. The delivery and implementation of the actions will be monitored quarterly with each lead point of contact.  
Progress updates will be discussed at the Community Planning Partnership - Place Board.

## Approval and Authorisation

A copy of the screening form for each policy screened should be signed off by the senior manager responsible for that policy. The screening recommendation should be reported to the relevant Committee/Council when the policy is submitted for approval.

<b>Screened by</b>	<b>Position/Job title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Mura Quigley	Associate Director, Urban Scale Interventions on behalf of ABC Community Planning Department.	05/08/2022, updated 28/2/2022
<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Position/Job Title</b>	<b>Date</b>
Elaine Gillespie	Head of Community Planning	28/2/2022

Please forward a copy of the completed policy and form to:

[mary.hanna@armaghbanbridgecraigavon.gov.uk](mailto:mary.hanna@armaghbanbridgecraigavon.gov.uk)

who will ensure these are made available on the Council's website.

The above officer is also responsible for issuing reports on a quarterly basis on those policies "screened out for EQIA". This allows stakeholders who disagree with this recommendation to submit their views. In the event of any stakeholder disagreeing with the decision to screen out any policy, the screening exercise will be reviewed.