



Mid Ulster

Position Paper – Health, Education and Community Uses

January 2016

Health, Education and Community Uses

Purpose: To provide the Council with an overview of matters relating to the health, education and community uses in the Mid Ulster Council District.

Content: This paper provides:

- (i)** The regional and local policy context for health, education and community uses in the Mid Ulster District.
- (ii)** An overview of the existing provision of Health, Education and Community Uses and Services in Mid Ulster and any known future proposals for changes to these.
- (iii)** The main implications of the level of provision and future proposals for the amount and location of development in the Mid Ulster Area.

Recommendation: That the Council notes the findings and considers how this position paper shall be used to inform the preparation of the Local Development Plan.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This purpose of this paper is to assess a range of public services including health, education and community uses. The provision for and planning of, health and education facilities does not lie within the remit of the Council. However, the Council does provide support and assistance to a range of community groups as well as maintaining buildings utilised for community uses. It is unlikely that the role of the Local Development Plan will be to safeguard or identify land for any of these uses. It is however important for the Local Development Plan (LDP) to be aware of the range, provision and location of such services and to set out any Strategy to address any issues highlighted in this evidence gathering stage of the development plan making process. The paper has been informed by consultations with the relevant health and education authorities and the detail of this is provided within the paper.

2.0 General Context and Policy Context

- 2.1 Planning for the provision of **health facilities** within the Mid Ulster District falls within the remit of the Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) and the Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT). The NHSCT has responsibility for the former Magherafelt and Cookstown LGD areas while the SHSCT has responsibility for the former Dungannon and South Tyrone LGD area. The Health System in Northern Ireland is currently being transformed under an initiative known as Transforming Your Care. The aim of this initiative is to move the emphasis of care provision away from the institutional setting and to place the focus on the individual while also encouraging the promotion of care in the community and integrated care. The potential implications that this initiative will have for planning will be discussed later in the paper.
- 2.2 Planning for the provision of **education facilities** in the District is the responsibility of a number of different agencies. These agencies and their area of responsibility are laid out in the table below;

EDUCATIONAL SECTOR	AGENCY / AGENCIES WITH RESPONSIBILITY
CONTROLLED SECTOR (e.g. non-denominational primary and secondary schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education Authority (EA) – Northern Region - Magherafelt Area & Southern Region – Cookstown and Dungannon Areas
NON CONTROLLED SECTOR (e.g. denominational primary and secondary schools, grammar schools, Integrated schools, Irish medium schools)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Education (DE)• Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS)• Comhairlena Gaelscolaíochta

- 2.3 With regard to **community uses** the Council provides a range of community facilities/venues within the Mid Ulster District either via direct ownership or via financial support. The detail of these are set out in section 10 of this paper.
- 2.4 This position paper is intended to provide an accurate picture as to what the existing provision is in relation to each of the services as well as highlight any upcoming proposals for new developments which will increase or improve the level of provision in the District. Council should be aware of these matters when preparing the LDP for the area.

Strategic and Local Planning Policy Context

- 2.5 The **Regional Development Strategy (RDS)** identifies Cookstown and Dungannon as main hubs and Magherafelt as a local hub which when combined, form a cluster. The strategic aim is to develop these hubs into places where the greatest levels of service is provided. Therefore, one would expect that the greatest degree of health provision, as well as other public services such as education, libraries and community facilities should be located within these hubs.
- 2.6 The idea of combining the three hubs within the district to form a cluster is intended to allow services to be shared between hubs and to avoid competition between neighbouring settlements. The RDS does not include a specific section relating exclusively to the promotion of health. In England for example, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) contains a specific section on promotion of healthy communities. However, at the core of the RDS is the need to promote sustainable development and the three main pillars of this are the environment, the economy and society. These three elements of a sustainable approach are important in that the improvement of each has indirect links to the improvement of health and wellbeing.
- 2.7 One of the 8 aims of the RDS is to “promote development which improves the health and wellbeing of communities.” In order to realise this aim, the RDS states that improved health and well-being;
- is derived not only from easy access to appropriate services and facilities, although this is important, but also from the creation of a strong economy set within a safe and attractive environment. The provision of more social and affordable housing also helps to build strong balanced communities.*¹
- 2.8 As we know in Mid Ulster we have a significant proportion of our communities residing in the rural area and importantly the RDS recognises that we must also strive to keep our rural areas sustainable and ensure that people who live there, either through choice or birth, have access to services and are offered opportunities in terms of accessing education, jobs, healthcare and leisure. Therefore access to services in the rural area in Mid Ulster is particularly important and the need to ensure that our road and transport networks are of a high standard is even more pertinent in this scenario.
- 2.9 Within the recently published **Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)**, in the context of Public Utilities the SPPS states that LDP's should allocate sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community, in terms of health, education and other public services (Page 95). The SPPS also states that the planning system has an active role to play in helping to better the lives of people and communities and in supporting the Executives key priority of improving health and well being. The document goes on to list a number of ways in which the planning system can contribute to improved health either through the plan making process or through the decision making process:

¹ Regional Development Strategy (2035), Department of Regional Development , P. 19

- Safeguarding existing and facilitating quality open space, sport and recreation provision of new areas of outdoor open space;
- Providing safe and secure age-friendly environments;
- encouraging and supporting quality, environmentally sustainable design;
- Better connected communities with safe pedestrian environments;
- better integration between land-use planning and transport;
- facilitating the protection and provision of green and blue infrastructure
- supporting the provision of jobs, services and economic growth;
- supporting delivery of homes to meet the full range of housing needs, contributing to balanced communities; and
- supporting broader government policy aimed at addressing for example obesity, and health and well-being impacts arising through pollution.

2.10 The SPPS advises that the plan making process may involve liaison with bodies and agencies to understand and take account of health issues and the needs of local communities where appropriate. It also directs that where appropriate the council may bring forward local policies that contribute to improving health and well-being as well as those which promote social cohesion and the development of social capital, the provision of health, security, community, and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.

2.11 Within the *Dungannon & South Tyrone Area Plan 2010*, *Cookstown Area Plan 2010* and *Magherafelt Area Plan 2015* there are no specific planning policies or zonings relating to health or education. Each of the three plans do however contain planning policy relating to community uses and set out a number of criteria against which such an application will be considered.

3.0 HEALTH

General Health levels

3.1 In general, levels of health in Mid Ulster are better than the rest of Northern Ireland, as a whole. Life expectancy in Mid Ulster is 78.8 for men and 82.8 for women, compared to the Northern Ireland average of 77.7 for men and 82.1 for women.²

3.2 The table below compares the levels of health enjoyed in Mid Ulster to the rest of Northern Ireland. It uses 26 health indicators and is taken from a report into health inequalities in Northern Ireland³. For the purposes of this paper, the level of health enjoyed will be simply described as "much better", "better," "slightly better," "worse" or "slightly worse."

² Health Inequalities – Northern Ireland and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Sub Regional, March 2015, p.99

³ Health Inequalities – Northern Ireland and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System – Sub Regional, March 2015, p.101-104

3.3 In addition to information contained within this table, research carried out for Mid Ulster Council by Oxford Economics shows that the proportion of people living with long term limiting illnesses (an indicator not covered in the table below) in Mid Ulster is lower than the Northern Ireland average. While the incidence of long term limiting illness is on the rise in Mid Ulster (and in Northern Ireland in general due to an ageing population), the overall proportion of the population living with such illness is lower in Mid Ulster at 19% compared to 21% for Northern Ireland. ⁴

Health Indicator	Mid Ulster compared to Northern Ireland as a whole
Suicide Rate	Slightly Better ***
Admission Rate – Drug Related	Better
Admission Rate – Alcohol related	Better
Admission rate – Self Harm	Better
Prescription Rate – mood and anxiety disorders	Slightly Better
Death Rate - Preventable	Slightly Better
Breastfeeding on discharge	Slightly Better
Potential Years of Life Lost	Slightly Better
Death Rate – Avoidable	Slightly Better
Death Rate – smoking related	Slightly Better
Death Rate – Cancer	Slightly Better
Admission Rates – Emergency	Slightly Better
Admission Rates - Respiratory	Slightly Better
Prescription Rate - Statin	Slightly Worse
Death Rate – Amenable	Slightly Better
Death Rate – All Age, All-Cause Mortality	Slightly Better
Admission Rate – All	Slightly Better

⁴ Oxford Economics, Mid Ulster District Council Consultancy Support for Social, Economic and Environmental Data Analysis, p. 22

Low Birth Weight	Slightly Better
Male Life expectancy	Slightly Better
Death Rate - Respiratory	Slightly Worse
Death Rate - Circulatory	Slightly Worse
Admission Rate – Circulatory	Slightly Worse
Incidence Rate - Cancer	Slightly Better
Female Life Expectancy	Slightly Better
P1 childhood obesity	Slightly Worse
Teenage Birth Rate	Better

*** It should be noted that whilst the absolute number of suicides in Mid Ulster is “slightly better” than the NI average, the relative number of suicides is above the Northern Ireland Average. Suicide accounts for 2.32% of all deaths in Mid Ulster, compared to 1.83% of all deaths in Northern Ireland. This figure is second only in Northern Ireland to Newry, Mourne and Down District.⁵

- 3.4** It is evident from the table that in terms of health, for the large part, Mid Ulster is a better place to live than the rest of Northern Ireland as a whole. Circulatory problems (such as heart disease), respiratory problems, cholesterol levels and childhood obesity seem to be the main problem areas.
- 3.5** The research carried out by Oxford Economics on behalf of the Council shows that Mid Ulster has a higher proportion of deaths from the main disease types (Cancer, Circulatory, Respiratory) than the Northern Ireland average and any individual council area in the region (74% for Mid Ulster compared to 69% for NI)⁶. When this is read in conjunction with the information in the table above which show that death rates from cancer in Mid Ulster are better than the Northern Ireland average, the conclusion is that circulatory (such as heart problems) and respiratory diseases are significantly more prevalent in Mid Ulster than in Northern Ireland as a whole.
- 3.6** This is also borne out in the table below which shows the death by cause in 2014 in Northern Ireland as a whole and then the figure for Mid Ulster. The information contained within the table is sourced from information supplied by NISRA. It can be seen from the table that the percentage of deaths caused by

⁵ Figures from NISRA

⁶ Oxford Economics, Mid Ulster District Council Consultancy Support for Social, Economic and Environmental Data Analysis, p. 26.

circulatory diseases is higher in Mid Ulster when compared with the Northern Ireland total for 2014. This also correlates with the findings in the table above relating to the levels of health enjoyed in the district compared to NI and further reinforces the importance of supporting any initiative that can help to address this situation.

Deaths by Cause in 2014

LGD2014	Deaths In 2014	Deaths due to Malignant Neoplasms (%)	Deaths due to Circulatory Diseases (%)	Deaths due to Respiratory Diseases (%)	Deaths due to External Causes (%)	Deaths from suicide and undetermined (%)
Northern Ireland	14678	29.452	25.337	13.653	4.775	1.825
Mid Ulster	947	27.455	29.883	11.615	5.702	2.323

Source: NISRA

3.7 The issues identified by these statistics and figures can, in part, be addressed by the availability of open space, recreation facilities and sustainable travel initiatives to encourage exercise and active travel. The planning system can help to safeguard and provide these things (as will be discussed later in this paper) and therefore, can play a part in improving the health of the District. The issue of access to services to ensure that those who reside in Mid Ulster have the appropriate level of care available is discussed in the following section.

Existing Provision – Existing Health Facilities

3.8 Consultation has been carried out with both the Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) and the Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) to ascertain the level of existing provision which currently exists in the Mid Ulster District.

3.9 The Northern Health and Social Care Trust (NHSCT) currently has an interest in 38 buildings in the Mid Ulster District. Of these 38 buildings, it owns and operates 15, leases out 4 to others and leases 19 from others. These buildings are used for a variety of purposes including hospitals, clinics, drop-in centres, children’s homes, offices and adult centres. The trust also own land at Tirkane Court Maghera, currently in use as a sheltered housing project.

3.10 The Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCT) owns 7 sites within the District and these are used for a variety of purposes including a hospital, a residential home, a social education centre and health clinics. A list of all NHSCT and SHSCT properties is included in Appendix 1.

3.11 The following sections highlight the level of varying categories of existing health care across the District.

Hospitals

3.12 There are currently only 2 hospitals in the Mid Ulster District. The location of these hospitals and the services provided at each are laid out in the table below;

LOCATIONS / NAME OF HOSPITAL	SERVICES PROVIDED	ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY CARE PROVIDED?
Mid Ulster Hospital, Hospital Road, Magherafelt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care of the elderly • Children’s unit • Community dental services • Day Surgery Unit • Dietetics • Endoscopy Suite • Minor Injuries Unit • Occupational therapy • Outpatients services • Physiotherapy • Radiology /diagnostics • Rehabilitation • Speech/ Language Therapy 	NO
South Tyrone Hospital, Carland Road, Dungannon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic pain management • Community Dentistry • Day Cases • Dental surgery for patient with special needs and phobias • Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) • Endoscopy including open access • Minor Injuries • Gastroenterology • General surgery • Gynaecology • Ophthalmology • Orthopaedic surgery • Urology 	NO

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-assessment of patients for Ophthalmology. 	
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3.13 As shown in the tables above, there is no Accident and Emergency (A&E) care provided at any of the hospital sites in the Mid Ulster District. The A&E unit at Mid Ulster Hospital closed in 2011 and its counterpart at the South Tyrone Hospital has been closed since 1999. None of the hospitals can therefore be considered as Acute Hospitals which provide A&E / Maternity / Emergency Surgery.

3.14 Patients in Mid Ulster who need to avail of acute services are required to travel to either, Antrim Area Hospital, Craigavon Area Hospital or South West Acute Hospital.

Journey Time to A&E

3.15 In 2004, NISRA published data showing that the average journey time from Mid Ulster to A&E services was 20 minutes. These figures were produced before the closure of A&E services at Magherafelt (the main A&E in the District) and therefore are certainly no longer reflective of the journey times experienced from the various areas across the district. The absence of A&E services in Magherafelt now means that travel times from Mid Ulster are, in all likelihood, much higher than 20 minutes as well as being higher than the Northern Ireland average. It is also worth noting that for the most part, given that Mid Ulster is a predominantly rural district journey times from more rural parts of the district (such as Carntogher, Torrent, Clogher Valley) are likely to be significantly higher than the district average.

Ambulance Response time

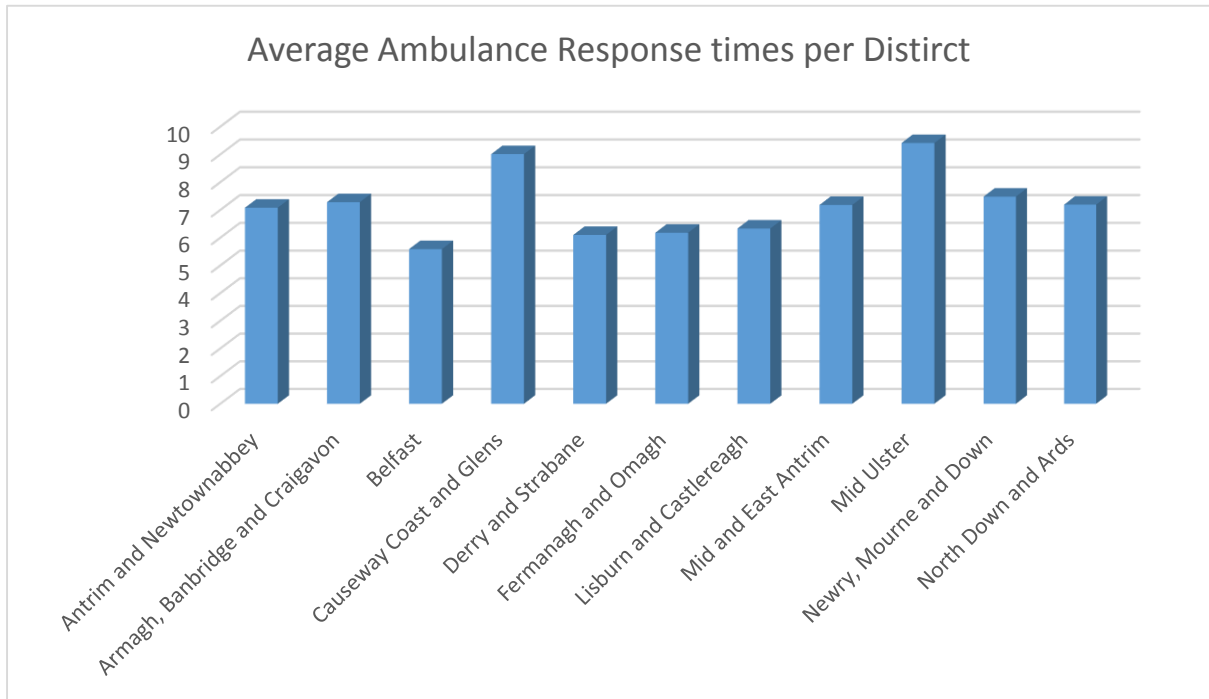
3.16 Similarly, data published by NISRA also shows that ambulance response times in Mid Ulster are the highest in the region meaning that people in Mid Ulster have to wait longer on ambulances in case of emergency than anywhere else in the country. In 2013, the average response time in Mid Ulster was 9 minutes 41 seconds, a figure which has risen every year since 2009. This is the highest of all districts in the region and is considerably higher than the Northern Ireland average of 7 minutes and 16 seconds. As with journey times to A&E it is also important to note that for more rural parts of the district these times are likely be even higher. The figures regarding journey times and response times are laid out in the table and graph below.⁷

⁷<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/public/Theme.aspx?themeNumber=134>

Travel Time to Nearest Accident & Emergency Department

COUNCIL DISTRICT	TRAVEL TIME TO HOSPITAL WITH A&E EXCLUDING MINOR INJURY UNIT (AVERAGE MINUTES)
MID ULSTER	20 (whilst more recent data is not available from NISRA, it is likely that this figure is now higher given the closure of Mid Ulster A&E)
ARMAGH BANBRIDGE C'AVON	16.7
NEWRY & MOURNE	15
MID AND EAST ANTRIM	20.6
CAUSEWAY COAST AND GLENS	21.5
LISBURN AND CASTLEREAGH	8.5
FERMANAGH AND OMAGH	14.5 (whilst more recent data is not available from NISRA, it is likely that this figure is now higher given the closure of Omagh A&E)
BELFAST	5
ARDS AND NORTH DOWN	15.5
ANTRIM AND NEWTOWNABBAY	9
DERRY STRABANE	18
NORTHERN IRELAND AVERAGE	16.3

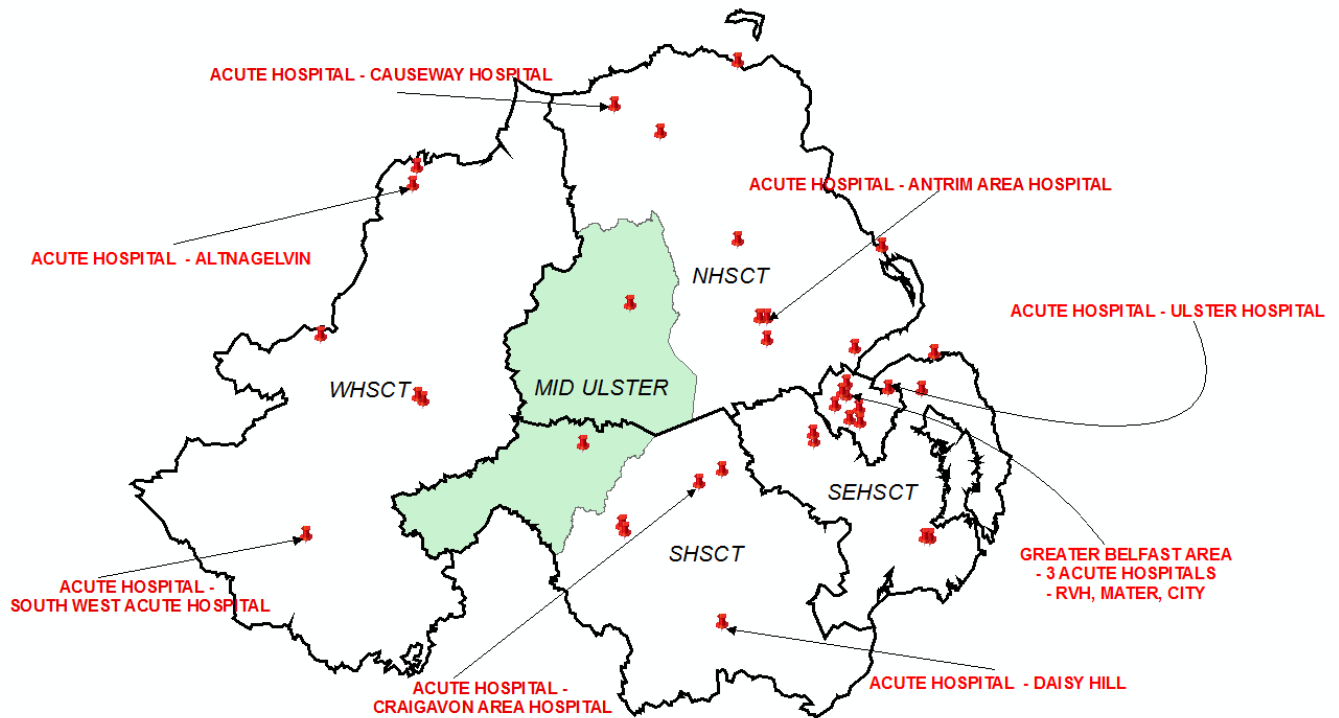
Source: NISRA



Source: NISRA

3.17 Perhaps one of the most concerning issues in relation to the provision of acute services in Mid Ulster is the picture painted by the statistics in the tables relating to the health enjoyed by those in Mid Ulster and the cause of death in 2014. Both these tables show that in Mid Ulster, circulatory problems, both in terms of state of health and causes of death in 2014, are experienced at a higher level than those across Northern Ireland as a whole and therefore access to acute and appropriate services would be considered an extremely important issue. It is therefore imperative that our roads networks are of a standard to ensure direct and speedy access to the services that are available and to link into those that are provided outside of our District. The need to ensure good transport links across the District is something that was highlighted in the earlier Position Paper 5 which considered Transportation and Infrastructure.

MAP OF ALL HOSPITALS IN NORTHERN IRELAND INCLUDING LOCATION OF ACUTE HOSPITALS



Doctors (GP) Surgeries

- 3.18** There are 29 GP surgeries operating in the Mid Ulster District. Within the jurisdiction of the NHSCT (Magherafelt and Cookstown areas) there are 15 in operation whilst in the jurisdiction of the SHSCT (Dungannon South Tyrone Area) there are 14. A list of these surgeries is contained in Appendix 2.

Care for Elderly / Vulnerable

- 3.19** Consultation with the health trusts as well as inspection of data held by the Royal and Quality Improvement Authority (RQIA) has shown that there are a number of additional facilities available for care for the elderly and other vulnerable groups such as those with learning difficulties. The majority of these facilities are run privately, independent of the health trusts but are answerable to the RQIA in terms of the level and quality of care provided.
- 3.20** There are 11 Day Care Facilities, 23 Nursing Homes, 19 Residential Care Homes and 13 Domiciliary Care providers in the Mid Ulster District. Details of each of these are included in Appendix 3.

4.0 Proposals in Mid Ulster – Health

- 4.1** The SHSCT currently has plans to develop two of its sites. One of these is the site of the South Tyrone Hospital, where there are future plans to build a

Community Treatment and Care Centre, a development which is indicative of the promotion of “care in the community”, in line with the Transforming Your Care initiative which is discussed later in the paper. This is likely to be a major development. A similar development was recently completed in Portadown by the SHSCT at a cost of £16.5 million. No indication has been provided by the Trust as to where the exact siting for the development will be located. The concept of integrated care provision hubs (which have been developed in other Council areas) within Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt is also something that the Council recognises as being an important direction for health and hospital provision in the District.

4.2 In addition to this, there is a business case currently being progressed for a new 40 place day care centre, located at the site of Oakridge Social Education Centre which is located at Drumglass Lodge, 20 Coalisland Road, Dungannon. The preferred option in terms of the location of this new development is a site “to the back of Oakridge SEC⁸” which is currently owned by the Trust. The trust, in their consultation response have not indicated the precise location of this proposal. However, from the information provided it would seem that the preferred site is currently zoned as an LLPA and an area of existing recreation / open space within the current Area Plan.

4.3 The Northern Trust (NHSCT) have identified the likelihood of 2 capital investment projects in Mid Ulster up until 2020/21. These involve planned new build Health and Care Centres in Cookstown and Magherafelt. The Trust has indicated that the Cookstown project is likely to involve a new build while the Magherafelt project is likely to be housed in a new build premises or in existing refurbished premises.

5.0 Role of Planning in Promoting Health and Well-Being

5.1 As has been mentioned earlier in this paper, it is not the role of the LDP to zone land for health care facilities such as hospitals or to decide what services are available at specific health care sites, although where a land need is identified this land can be protected in the LDP. This is the responsibility of the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) and the Health and Social Care Board.

5.2 The planning authority can however, exert a degree of influence over the promotion of health and well-being throughout the District. In addition, while health provision is not the responsibility of the Council, Mid Ulster Council has a role to play in terms of health prevention and the promotion of lifestyle programmes and linkages to the Leisure Centres within the District.

⁸ The Trust in their consultation response have only indicated the nature of the development proposal. Further information on the potential preferred site is obtained at <http://www.southerntrust.hscni.net/pdf/27.5.10-08.SOCforOakridgeDayCentreST23910.pdf>

THE LDP PROCESS

- 5.3** As stated in the SPPS, the LDP must provide for new as well as protect existing areas of open space. By doing this, people are afforded more opportunity to exercise, play sport and interact with other members of the community. All of these things provide direct health benefits in so far as they can help bring about a decline in obesity, circulatory diseases and other related illnesses, as well as providing environmental and social benefits. Professor Sir Michael Marmot, in a review into reducing health inequalities in England, included as one of his recommendations that in order to create healthy and sustainable communities, it was necessary to improve the availability of good quality open and green spaces across the social gradient.⁹
- 5.4** The promotion of Active Travel is another way in which the planning authority can influence the health of its residents. In a consultation response to DRD's revised Regional Transportation Strategy (RTS), the Public Health Agency advised that the single most important aspect of transportation is the need to promote Active Travel. They allude to a recent report on tackling obesity (Foresight Tackling Obesity, 2007) which stated that one of the top 5 policy measures having the greatest impact on levels of obesity was increasing the "walkability / cycleability of the built environment"¹⁰. Similarly, Professor Marmot's report states that the creation of healthy communities is dependent on "improving active travel across the social gradient."¹¹
- 5.5** Bearing this in mind, in Position Paper 5, Transportation, the Council set out the main measures whereby the promotion of walking and cycling could be promoted via the LDP process. These were¹²:
- By safeguarding existing and proposed walk ways such as the Ulster Way and the Sustrans cycle network;
 - By encouraging the design of new housing development schemes to ensure permeability between them and within towns and to encourage links with green spaces and corridors within the towns.
 - By encouraging the adoption of the Safer Routes to Schools concept so that children can walk and cycle to school. This will invariably reduce the number of cars using the roads within the towns at key times.
- 5.6** The LDP can also impact on wellbeing by ensuring that there is an adequate supply of housing land so that good quality affordable housing is available to the population. Availability of good quality housing is essential for both physical and mental wellbeing as well as providing social benefits. It is also recognised that high quality residential developments with access to open space is

⁹ Fair Society, Healthy Lives, Professor Sir Michael Marmot, 2010, p.24

¹⁰ Consultation Response from Public Health Agency to DRD's revised RTS, June 2011, p. 3

¹¹ Fair Society, Healthy Lives, Professor Sir Michael Marmot, 2010, p.24

¹² Mid Ulster District Council, Position Paper 5, Transportation, May 2015, p. 29

important for mental health and wellbeing and also in terms of community safety. A recent report on how the planning system can feed into the drive for health improvements has stated that:

Access to decent and adequate housing is critically important, especially for the very young and the very old in terms of health and wellbeing.¹³

- 5.7** The recent MUDC position paper on housing allocation showed there is adequate land in a large majority of settlements across Mid Ulster to provide enough good quality housing.

DECISION TAKING

- 5.8** As well as promoting active travel and encouraging the provision of open space, there are more obvious ways in which the Council, through planning decision making can safeguard public health and these include, but are not limited to,

- Not permitting development which would lead to unacceptable levels of noise pollution or air pollution, both of which have obvious impacts on public health.
- Not permitting development which would increase flood risk and put the lives of residents at risk.
- Not permitting telecommunications development which will impact negatively on public health.

- 5.9** In all of these aspects, consultation will be carried out with relevant authorities to gauge the potential levels of health impact involved.

- 5.10** All of the above; the promotion of Active Travel, provision of Open Space and the need to bear in mind health considerations when making planning decisions are all things which are catered for by the current suite of Planning Policy Statement (PPS's) which contain prevailing planning policy. The Council will be conducting policy reviews of these PPS's in the coming months, prior to compiling its own local subject policies as part of the LDP and in doing so will assess if adequate provision is given to a range of issues including health and wellbeing considerations.

- 5.11** This will be in keeping with guidance from DHSSPS who have produced a document which lays out ways in which various statutory agencies and other stakeholder groups can act as delivery partners to promote health and wellbeing in children and young people. One of their recommendations is that DOE, DRD, DCAL, NIHE and District Councils all act together to review planning policies so that they take account of the impact on health, and opportunities for sustainable physical activity.¹⁴

- 5.12** While the policy reviews being carried out by Mid Ulster District Council in the coming months are being done primarily for the creation of a new Plan Strategy,

¹³ Reuniting Health With Planning, Andrew Ross and Michael Chang, July 2012, p.10

¹⁴ "A fitter Future For All – Framework for Preventing and Addressing Overweight and Obesity in Northern Ireland 2012-2022", DHSSPS, 2012, P. 74

it is also an important opportunity to ensure that adequate consideration is given to the ways in which our current policies can contribute positively to health and well-being.

6.0 Transforming Your Care – Changing the Health System in Northern Ireland

6.1 Transforming Your Care (TYC) is an initiative aimed at improving the health care system in Northern Ireland. It derives from a report written in 2011 by a group of experts, chaired by John Compton and commissioned by the then Minister for Health, Edwin Poots.

6.2 The review found that there was a need to reshape the health care system because of a number of factors such as an increasing and ageing population, a rise in poor health / chronic conditions and economic uncertainty. It advised that if services continue to be provided as they currently are, then the existing model will become unsustainable.

6.3 Some of the most notable aims of TYC are:

- Focus on disease prevention and tackling health inequalities to reduce dependence on the health care system
- Care should be provided in the community or in people's homes where practical. More services such as X-RAY and diagnostic services should be available in local facilities such as GP surgeries. Care for the elderly should increasingly be provided at home instead of in institutional settings.
- Population based approach where cooperation between health trusts is used to encourage a more Northern Ireland wide approach to the provision of health care.
- Integrated Care – care provided by different parts of the health system should be integrated where possible. This may involve teams of multidisciplinary health professionals (GP, dietician, occupational therapist, physio etc.) operating in a community
- Focus on sustainability of services provided – use of locum or agency staff to provide a service is not encouraged.
- Realising value for money.

6.4 What all this means is a health system focussed on the individual becoming healthier, better educated and making better decisions. If care is needed it should primarily be provided by local services such as nurses, health visitors, GP's, pharmacy, social care or an outpatients clinic. Major acute care and specialist care will be provided at major sites such as acute hospitals. The following Diagram sums up what the proposed health system will look like under TYC.



Source: Transforming Your Care – A Review of Health and Social Care in Northern Ireland: December 2011

Implications of TYC for Mid Ulster and the Planning System

6.5 The implementation of TYC is ultimately designed to bring about an improved and more efficient health service. However, in doing this, it will mean that there are consequences for both the Mid Ulster District and the planning system in general. These include but are not limited to;

1. The closing or downscaling of existing health care sites within the district. For instance, the Mid Ulster Hospital and the South Tyrone Hospital have lost their acute services. While it was recently announced that the Trust planned to eventually “phase out” provision at the Westlands Residential Care Home in Cookstown, this decision is currently on hold.
2. A key aim of TYC is to encourage vulnerable people such as elderly and disabled people to receive more care at home in order to take the strain of existing health facilities. In order for such patients to feel more comfortable at home, they are likely to need to make alterations and additions to their homes. This may result in an increase in planning applications / Certificate of Lawful Use or Development applications for minor development such as

extensions for things like additional downstairs bedrooms / shower rooms etc.

3. With specific reference to elderly people, TYC aims to significantly reduce the amount of care being provided in institutions such as residential and nursing homes and for more elderly people to live and be cared for in their own home. In order for this to be possible, the elderly will need access to;
 - i. Good quality housing (in addition to existing urban dwellers, many elderly rural dwellers seek to move to urban areas in their later years).
 - ii. The ability to “get out and about” in their community
 - iii. The ability to keep active and healthy
 - iv. Safe and attractive neighbourhoodsThese are all things which the planning system can help to bring about, as has been discussed in earlier parts of this paper.
4. There will be a greater need for protection of existing and provision of new, areas of open space in order to encourage health among the general public and decrease dependence on the health system.
5. There will be a greater use of and need for community facilities to be used for initiatives such as smoking cessation classes, screening, healthy eating classes, family support and exercise classes.
6. In order to enable more services to be provided in the community, new facilities may need to be developed to provide this. TYC states that;

*New facilities will need to be developed to support this model, which may be similar to the health and care centres currently available in some areas.*¹⁵

This is already evident in Mid Ulster, where the SHSCT have plans for a new Community Treatment and Care Centre (CTCC) at the South Tyrone Hospital Site in Dungannon. This proposal is part of an initiative aimed at increasing the number of these centres in the Trust area to 5 in total.

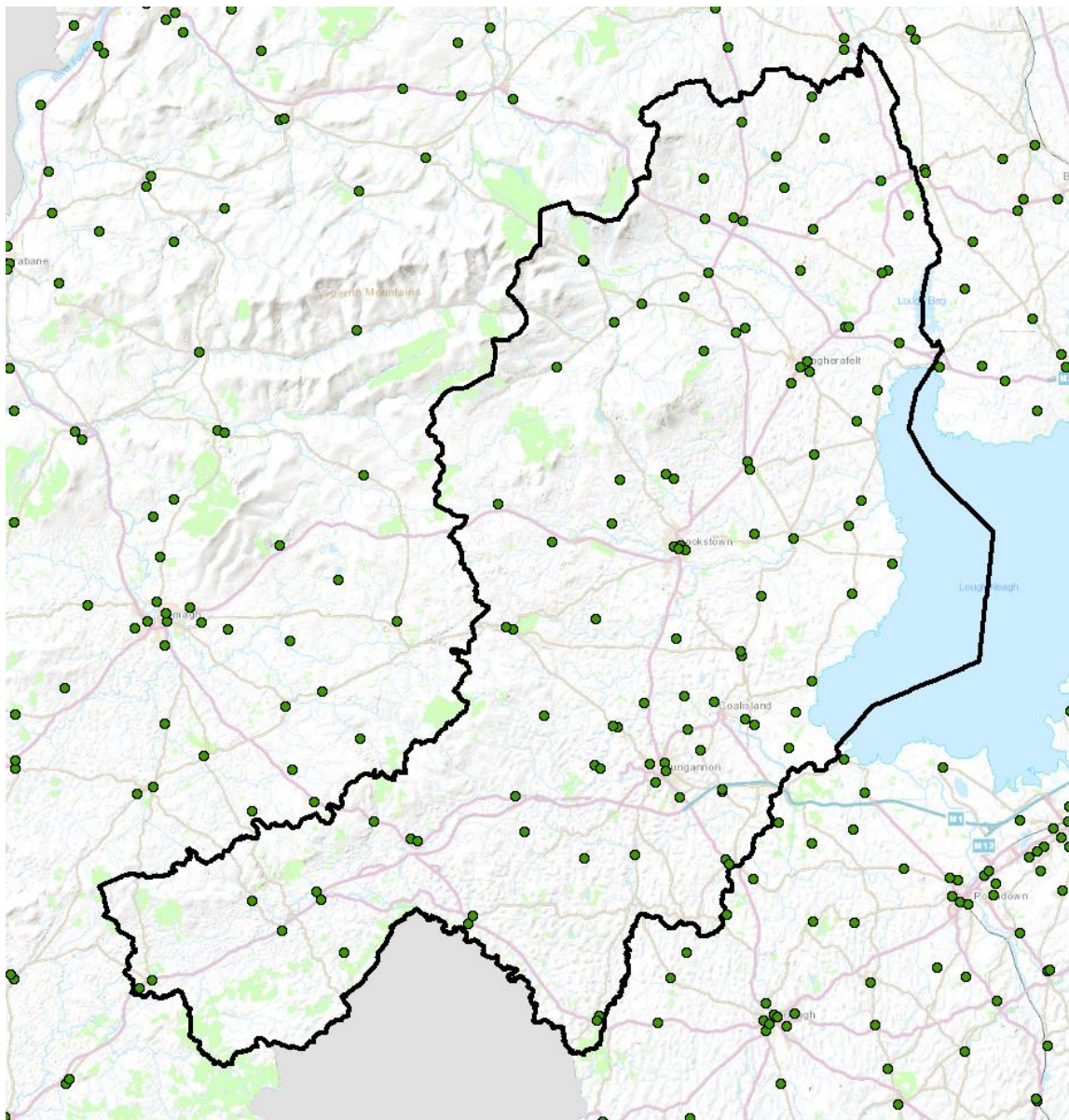
7.0 EDUCATION - Existing Provision in Mid Ulster

- 7.1 Within the Mid Ulster District, the North Eastern region of the Education Authority (EA) are responsible for the former Magherafelt LGD, while the Southern Region are responsible for both the former Cookstown and Dungannon LGD areas. Area Plans have been produced for each region in conjunction with the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS). These Education Area Plans provide a good indicator as to the current and future level of education provision within our district.

Education (Primary)

The following map shows the location of all primary schools in the Mid Ulster District.

¹⁵ Transforming Your Care, A review of Health and Social Care in northern Ireland, December 2011 p. 45



Cookstown

- 7.2** In the former Cookstown District, as of October 2013, primary education was provided by 27 schools catering for 3,649 pupils across 3 sectors; 16 maintained schools (2,227 pupils), 10 controlled schools (1,253 pupils) and 1 integrated school (169 pupils)¹⁶. The names of these schools are laid out in the table in Appendix 4 and their locations are shown on the above map.
- 7.3** From these 27, as per 2014, there was only one school which was “oversubscribed” which was St Patricks PS, Loup which had an approved enrolment of 157 and an enrolment figure of 157. In total, there are

¹⁶ Area Plan for Primary Provision, Southern Education and Library Board (SELB) in conjunction with CCMS, June 2014, P. 43

approximately 1,559 unfilled / surplus places across primary schools in the Cookstown Area.¹⁷

7.4 The Education Area Plan estimates that by the year 2025, the number of primary pupils in the former Cookstown LGD will have risen by approximately 508 to around 4,157. With an approved enrolment in 2025 of 5,208 pupils this increase will mean that there is still adequate primary school provision in the Cookstown area.¹⁸

7.5 The increased pupil numbers and the resultant level of available pupil spaces is broken down per sector in the table below;

Year	Controlled Schools			Maintained Schools			Integrated Schools		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places
2013	1,253	1,994	741 (37%)	2,227	3,040	813 (27%)	169	174	5 (3%)
2025	1,412	1,994	582 (29%)	2,555	3,040	485 (16%)	190	174	-16 (-9%)

7.6 As can be seen from the table above, there is adequate provision for primary school spaces in both the controlled and maintained sectors in the Cookstown Area up until 2025 and probably beyond, until the end of the plan period. The only integrated school (Phoenix Integrated PS, Cookstown) in the area will be oversubscribed by 2025.

Dungannon and South Tyrone

7.7 In the former Dungannon and South Tyrone District, as of October 2013, primary education was provided by 43 schools catering for 5,850 pupils in 3 sectors; 27 maintained schools (3,884 pupils), 15 controlled schools (1,760 pupils) and 1 integrated school (206 pupils).¹⁹The names of these schools are laid out in the table in Appendix 4 and their locations are shown on the above map.

7.8 From these 43 schools, as per 2014, 6 are “oversubscribed” and are identified in the table below;

¹⁷ Area Plan for Primary Provision, Southern Education and Library Board in conjunction with CCMS, June 2014, P. 47-48

¹⁸ As above

¹⁹ Area Plan for Primary Provision, Southern Education and Library Board in conjunction with CCMS, June 2014, P. 65

SCHOOL	13/14 ENROLMENT	APPROVED ENROLMENT	SURPLUS PLACES
AUGHNACLOY REG PS	126	116	-10
DUNGANNON PS	228	223	-5
FIVEMILETOWN PS	190	180	-10
ST PATRICKS PS, EGLISH	116	83	-33
ST MARYS PS, AUGHNACLOY	98	82	-16
ST PATRICKS PS, DUNGANNON	703	687	-16

7.9 The Education Area Plan estimates that by the year 2025, the number of primary pupils in the former Dungannon and South Tyrone LGD will have risen by approximately 1,438 to around 7,288. With an improved enrolment of around 7,057, this will mean that there is need for additional primary school spaces in the Dungannon South Tyrone area.

7.10 The increased pupil numbers and the resultant level of available pupil spaces is broken down per sector in the table below;

Year	Controlled Schools			Maintained Schools			Integrated Schools		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places
2013	1,760	2,132	397 (19%)	3,884	4,720	901 (19%)	206	210	4
2025	2,107	2,127	25 (1%)	4,915	4,720	-195 (-4%)	266	210	-16 (-8%)

7.11 As can be seen from the table above, it is quite likely that additional primary school spaces will be required before the end of the LDP period in 2030. The controlled sector is the only sector forecast to have a surplus by 2025 and this surplus is a slender one.

Magherafelt

7.12 In the former Magherafelt District, at the end of 2014, primary education was provided by 33 schools catering for 4,434 pupils across 4 sectors; 19 maintained primary schools (3,247 pupils), 10 controlled primary schools (plus one Church of Ireland maintained school) – (889 pupils), 2 Irish Medium

Schools (95 pupils) and 1 Integrated school (203 pupils).²⁰The names of these schools are laid out in the table in Appendix 4 and their locations are shown on the above map.

7.13 From these 33 schools, as per 2014, 9 are “oversubscribed” and are identified in the table below;

SCHOOL	13/14 ENROLMENT	APPROVED ENROLMENT	SURPLUS PLACES
Knockloughrim Primary School	107	105	-2
Anahorish Primary School	177	174	-3
New Row Primary School	179	170	-9
St Brigids Primary School, Magheraflet	236	180	-56
St John Bosco Primary School, Ballynese	111	106	-5
St Johns Primary School, Swatragh	197	195	-2
St Patricks Primary School, Glen	176	175	-1
St Treas Primary School	126	107	-19
Gealscoil an tSeanchai	59	58	-1

7.14 The Education Area Plan estimates that by the year 2025, the number of primary pupils in the former Magherafelt LGD will have risen by approx. 427 to around 4,851.²¹ With an approved enrolment of 5,355²² this means that there is no need for additional primary school spaces in the Magherafelt Area.

7.15 The increased pupil numbers and the resultant level of available pupil spaces is broken down per sector in the table below;

²⁰Putting Pupils First; Shaping Our Future, Primary Area Plan, NEELBin conjunction with the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools, the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education and ComhairlenaGaelscolaíochta, P. 67

²¹Putting Pupils First; Shaping Our Future, Primary Area Plan, NEELB in conjunction with the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools, the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education and ComhairlenaGaelscolaíochta, P. 70

²² As above, P. 71

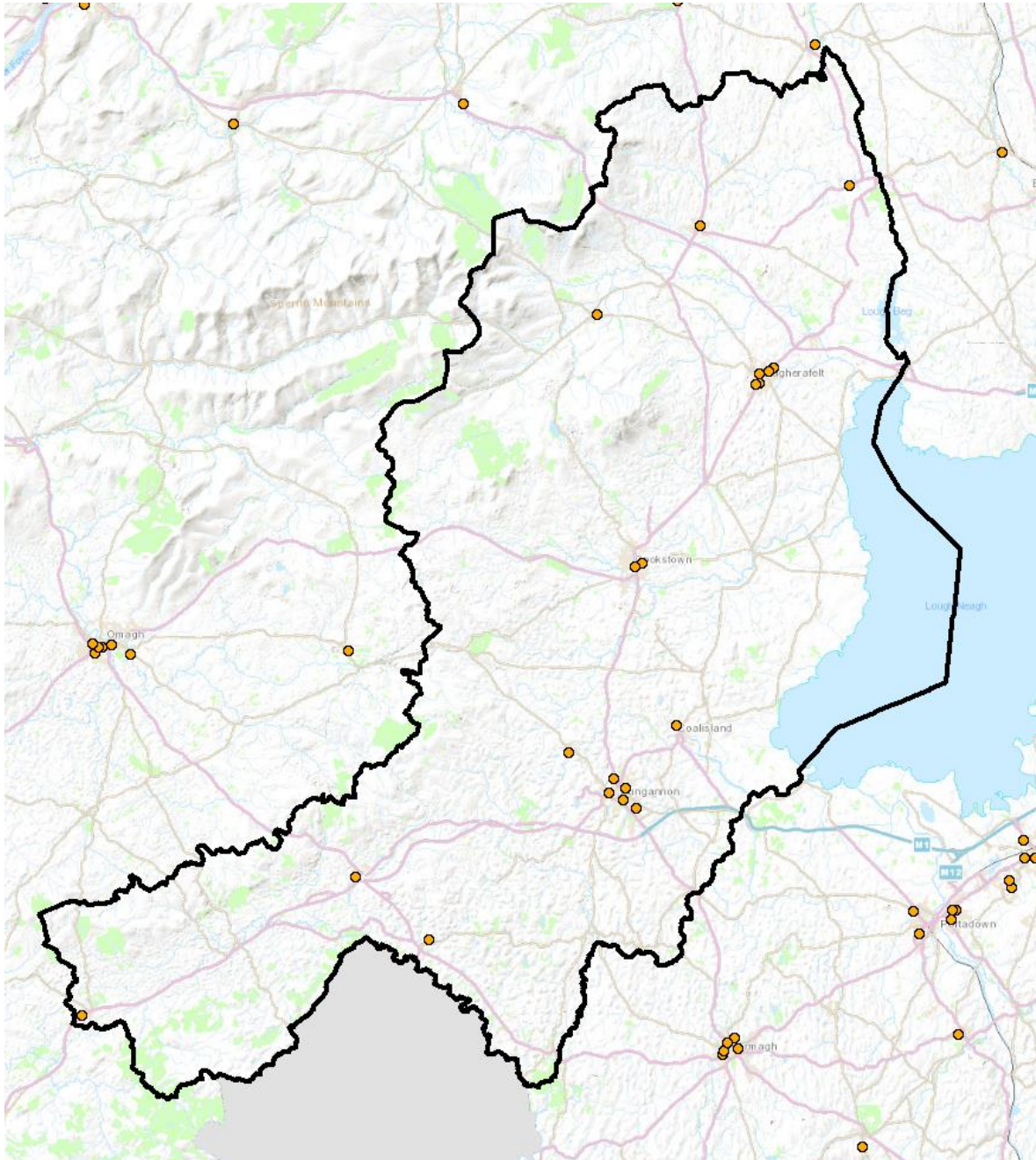
	Subset A (Controlled schools and Non Catholic Maintained Schools)			CCMS Maintained Schools & Irish Medium Schools			Integrated Schools		
Year	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places
2013	870	1,261	391 (31%)	3,361	3,891	530 (14%)	203	203	0
2025	1,063	1,261	198 (16%)	3,561	3,891	330 (8%)	227	203	-24 (-12%)

7.16 As can be seen from the table above, there is adequate provision for primary school spaces in both the controlled and maintained sectors in the Magherafelt Area up until 2025 and probably beyond, until the end of the plan period whilst this is not the case for the Integrated Sector.

7.17 In Mid Ulster District as a whole, it appears that there is adequate provision of primary school spaces in the Maintained and Controlled Sectors until the end of the plan period whilst this is not the case for the Integrated Sector.

Education (Post Primary)

The following map shows the location of all post primary schools in the Mid Ulster District.



Cookstown

- 7.18** Secondary education in the Cookstown Area is provided at 2 sites; 1 maintained school (Holy Trinity College) and 1 controlled school (Cookstown High School).

As of 2013, there were 1,838 pupils educated at these two sites; 879 at Cookstown High School and 959 at Holy Trinity College.²³

7.19 Neither of these schools could be classed as “oversubscribed” and importantly there are plans for a new build school at Holy Trinity which it is anticipated will make provision for 1400 places.

7.20 According to the regional Area Plan, by 2025, the number of secondary pupils will have risen to around 1,928. However with plans for a new school build for Holy Trinity with an anticipated provision for 1400 places the number will be much higher than that stated within the regional Area Plan. This increase in pupil numbers will mean that there is adequate provision of secondary school spaces up 2025 and beyond to the end of the plan period. The pupil numbers and the resultant level of available pupil spaces is broken down in the table below.

Year	Controlled Secondary and Grammar Schools and Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools			Maintained Secondary, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools			Grant Maintained Integrated Schools and Controlled Integrated Schools		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places
2013	879	1,100	221(20%)	959	960	1 (0.1%)	-	-	-
2025	988	1,100	112 (10%)	940 **	1400	460 (2%)	-	-	-

**This figure from the Regional Area Plan does not take account of plans for new build approved enrolment.

Dungannon and South Tyrone

7.21 Secondary education in the Dungannon and South Tyrone Area is provided at 10 sites; 4 Controlled Schools (1594 pupils), 5 Maintained Schools (3785 pupils) and 1 Integrated School (539 pupils).²⁴The names of these schools are laid out in the table in Appendix 4 and their locations are shown on the above map.

7.22 Of these 10 schools, 6 could be classed as “oversubscribed” and are identified in the table below;

²³ Area Plan for Post Primary Provision, SELB, January 2015, p.49

²⁴ As above, p.74

SCHOOL	13/14 ENROLMENT	APPROVED ENROLMENT	SURPLUS PLACES
Fivemiletown College	444	425	-19
Royal School Dungannon	653	650	-3
St Ciarans High School, Ballygawley	815	760	-55
St Patricks College, Dungannon	624	575	-49
St Josephs Grammar School, Donaghmore	635	575	-60
Integrated College Dungannon	539	500	-39

7.23 According to the regional Education Area Plan, by 2025, the number of secondary pupils will have risen from 5,918 to around 7,510²⁵. With an approved enrolment in 2025 of around 6,297, this increase in pupil numbers will mean that there will be approximated 1,213 more pupils than approved spaces by the year 2025. The increased pupil numbers and the resultant level of available pupil spaces is broken down in the table below;

	Controlled Secondary and Grammar Schools and Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools			Maintained Secondary, Catholic Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools			Grant Maintained Integrated Schools and Controlled Integrated Schools		
Year	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places
2013	1,594	1,807	213	3,785	3,990	115	539	500	0
2025	2,105	1,807	0	4,787	3,990	0	619	500	0

²⁵ As above, p.75

Magherafelt

7.24 Secondary education in the Magherafelt Area caters for 5,814²⁶ and is provided at 8 sites; 2 Controlled / Non Denomination Grammar Sector, 5 Maintained / Denominational Grammar Sector and 1 Integrated school. The names of these schools are laid out in the table in Appendix 4 and their locations are shown on the above map.

7.25 Of these 8 schools,4 could be classed as “oversubscribed” and these schools are laid out in the table below;²⁷

SCHOOL	ENROLMENT (as per Oct 13)	APPROVED ENROLMENT	SURPLUS PLACES
Rainey Endowed Grammar School, Magherafelt	719	700	-19
St Colms High, Draperstown	441	340	-101
St Pius X High, Magherafelt	933	850	-83
St Mary's Convent	1,097	1,070	-27

7.26 According to the regional Area Plan, post primary pupil numbers will have risen to approximately 6,564²⁸ by the year 2025. With an approved enrolment in 2025 of approximately 5,765 this increase in figures means that there will be more pupils than approved pupil spaces.²⁹

7.27 The increased pupil numbers and the resultant level of available pupil spaces is broken down in the table below;

Year	Controlled Secondary and Grammar Schools and Non-Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools			Maintained Secondary, Denominational Voluntary Grammar Schools & Irish Medium Schools			Grant Maintained Integrated Schools and Controlled Integrated Schools		
	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places	Pupil Numbers	Approved Enrolment	Surplus Places
2013	1,256	1,300	44	4,059	3,965	-94	499	500	1
2025	1,467	1,300	-167	4,537	3,965	-572	560	500	-60

²⁶ Putting Pupils First, Shaping our Future, Post Primary Area Plan, NEELB, December 2014, p. 75

²⁷ As above

²⁸ As above, p.76

²⁹ As above, p.80

- 7.28** This table clearly shows that in relation to secondary education, by 2025, the level of demand will exceed the approved enrolment in the Magherafelt Area.

Further/Higher Education

- 7.29** Further education provision exists in all three of the main hubs within Mid Ulster. In Magherafelt, further education is provided at a campus of the Northern Regional College (NRC). In both Cookstown and Dungannon, further education is provided at campuses of the Southern Regional College (SRC).
- 7.30** Consultation directly with the Northern Regional College and the Southern Regional College has revealed that they do not have plans to undertake any significant expansion of any of their bases at Cookstown or Magherafelt that the LDP would need to be aware. They have also confirmed that they do not have any plans at this time to dispose of any of their holdings in Mid Ulster within the period of the LDP. With regard to Dungannon, the Southwest College has indicated that they have plans to develop a new Centre of Engineering Excellence and this is something that the LDP should be aware of and where a site is identified this can be protected in the plan for this use. Links between industry and the engineering industry in particular are especially important in Mid Ulster given the important job provision from industry in the region. As we know from Position Paper 3 Employment and Economic Development, Mid Ulster has a higher proportion of jobs in manufacturing than the regional average. This is a key strength of the new Council area and it has proved to be more resilient than other sectors such as construction which has been seriously affected by the downturn. Within the district over a quarter of all jobs are in manufacturing compared to a regional average of fewer than 11%.
- 7.31** Mid Ulster is also very fortunate to have a CAFRE (College of Agriculture, Food & Rural Enterprise) campus at Loughry, located between Cookstown and Dungannon. This is one of three CAFRE campus' in Northern Ireland. CAFRE has excellent links with businesses and organizations and this is something that is particularly important for Mid Ulster given that food manufacture and the agri-food business is well represented in the district, such as Linden Foods, Moy Park, and Karro (Vion) Foods and are important employment providers in the area. Proposals in relation to Loughry are discussed in the preceding section of this Paper.

8.0 Education Proposals in Mid Ulster

- 8.1** There are a number of future proposals which will impact upon the provision of education within the Mid Ulster District. Details of these proposals have been obtained through consultation with the Department of Education who look after the non-controlled sector as well as the relevant Education Authorities who have responsibility for the controlled sector.

Closures / Surplus Facilities

8.2 In the Mid Ulster Council Area, there has only been one Development Proposal approved by the Minister for Education and that was for the closure of Crievagh Primary School, Cookstown which will close from 31st August 2015. The status of this school as a maintained school will mean that the disposal of its land / buildings will be decided by the trustees of the school.

8.3 In addition, there are two school sites in Mid Ulster which are surplus to requirements and which will be disposed of;

Former Toberlane Primary School, 20 Toberlane Road, Cookstown	School building and site will revert to Tyrone Presbytery (0.08 acres). The remainder of the site will be sold by the EA.
Former Minterburn Primary School. 142 Minterburn Road, Caledon	Site will be disposed of in accordance with LPS guidelines in 2016/17 (1.09 acres)

New Building Projects

8.4 There are proposals for new builds relating to four schools in the Mid Ulster District. Each project either has an approved business case or a business case at an advanced stage of preparation. No further land requirements are envisaged in order to allow these projects to go ahead. The four new build projects are:

- a) St Patricks Academy, Dungannon (approval announced by Minister for Education in Jan 2013).
- b) Edendork Primary School, Dungannon
- c) Holy Trinity College, Cookstown (approval announced by Minister for Education in Jan 2013).
- d) GaelscoilUi Neill, Coalisland

8.5 In addition to these proposals, development proposals have also been published to discontinue St Pauls College, Kilrea and St Mary's College, Clady with a view to building a new 850 pupil 11-18 catholic maintained post primary school. It is unclear as to where exactly this school will be built and/or what the additional land requirements are. However, with one of the existing schools being located in Kilrea, there is a significant likelihood that the new school will be built outside the Mid Ulster District.

8.6 In relation to further education campuses, the following proposals are planned in Mid Ulster;

Southwest College

- Development by Southwest College at Dungannon of a Centre for Engineering Excellence.

CAFRE at Loughry Campus

- Consultation with CAFRE has revealed that they are planning a new Science Centre which will house teaching and analytical laboratories for both microbiology and chemistry, classrooms, offices and possibly a new canteen. It will be a new build at the campus and will replace an existing building.
- Additional student accommodation at their Shannon Hall building is also proposed. They hope to build a new wing with 40 self-catering en-suite rooms for student use.
- Pedestrianisation of the core of the campus to improve the safety and aesthetics of the site is also proposed.
- The Lindesay Hall building, which contains the old Manor House, is also being reviewed. NIEA and others are being consulted about what renovations / demolitions might take place in order to upgrade part of the building – possibly as a DARD building for non-CAFRE staff – and remove those parts which are no longer in use.

Although not related to education, it is also worth mentioning that work has already begun on the new DARD Rivers Agency building which is being constructed on the site of the old farm at Loughry. This will house approximately 80 staff in open plan offices.

Shared Education Proposal

- 8.6** A new 12 classroom school will be built at a new site to accommodate the existing schools of St Johns Primary School, Moy and Moy Regional Primary School. Both schools will maintain their own individual ethos but will be housed on this new site, under the Shared Education Initiative. EA Southern Region has indicated that there are two potential sites which are being considered. One of these is within the Moy Settlement Limit, on land close to the Foxborough / Ridgewood / Ardean Manor Housing Developments. The other is close to the existing Moy Riding School on Derrycau Road. The latter site is located outside the Mid Ulster District.

School Improvements

- 8.7** The School Enhancement Programme (SEP) makes a fund of up to £4million available for the improvement and alteration of various school buildings. There are currently four SEP schemes in the pipeline in the Mid Ulster Area, however it is not anticipated that any of the schemes will require any additional land or lead to the disposal of any land. The four schemes are:
- a) St. Mary's Grammar School, Magheraflet – new classroom extension and car parking and the removal of mobile classrooms
 - b) Anahorish Primary School – Replacement of mobiles and provision of new multi-purpose hall
 - c) Rainey Endowed Grammar School – new sports hall and changing facilities and additional modular classrooms
 - d) St Jospehs Grammar School, Donaghmore– new sports hall, drama and PE facility and additional modular classrooms.
 - e) Orritor Primary School – Additional land required for traffic management system
 - f) Woods primary School – Additional land required for traffic management system. Plan included at Appendix 6

Minor Works

- 8.8** There are currently 28 applications lodged with the Department of Education for programmes of minor works in the non-controlled sector. These are typically small scale works and do not require any additional land to enable them to take place. A list of all applications for minor works is contained in Appendix 5.
- 8.9** The Department has also indicated that there is potential for two Irish Medium Schools to relocate to alternative sites. Relocation options are currently being considered for GaelscoilAodhaRua, Dungannon while GaelscoilEoghain, Cookstown also hopes to relocate at some point in the future. These proposals are not definite at the minute and therefore it cannot be said with any certainty that they will or will not require additional land.

Training Facility

- 8.10** The Northern Ireland Executive is currently evaluating plans to build a new state of the art Community Safety College on a site at Desertcreat, near Cookstown. Essentially this would be a training centre for the PSNI, Fire and Rescue Service and Prison Service. While the exact nature of any development at the Desertcreat site is as yet, unclear, this is something that the LDP should be aware of and where a site is identified this can be protected in the plan for this use.

9.0 Library Provision

9.1 Libraries NI is the body with overall responsibility for the provision of library services in Northern Ireland. They have advised that within Mid Ulster, there are currently 7 library branches in operation. These branches are;

- Coalisland Library, 2-4 Lineside, Coalisland.
- Cookstown Library, 13 Burn Road, Cookstown
- Draperstown Library, 80 High Street, Draperstown
- Dungannon Library, 36 Market Square, Dungannon
- Fivemiletown Library, 67 Main Street, Fivemiletown
- Maghera Library, 1 Church Street, Maghera
- Magherafelt Library, The Bridewell, 6 Church Street, Maghera

9.2 The following settlements are served by a mobile library which goes some way to remedying the absence of permanent library facilities.

- Ardboe
- Augher
- Aughnacloy
- Ballygawley
- Ballylifford
- Cappagh
- Castlecaulfield
- Clogher
- Coagh
- Donaghmore
- Drummullan
- Dunnamore
- Eglisk
- Galbally
- Moneymore
- Moortown
- Pomeroy
- Rock
- Stewartstown
- The Loup

9.3 No surplus land or facilities have been identified at this stage. Libraries NI have identified the need to improve the accommodation at both Coalisland and Fivemiletown Libraries. Improvements will either take place on the current site or at new locations which have yet to be identified.

10.0 Community Uses

Community Venues

- 10.1** The Council currently provides a range of community facilities / venues either via direct ownership or via financial support. In the current financial year, the council has provided support for 42 community venues, 6 in the Cookstown area, 9 in the Magherafelt area and 27 in the Dungannon South Tyrone area. These venues include a range of uses such as band halls, offices, sports clubs and cultural associations.³⁰
- 10.2** The Education Authority have indicated that they are willing to make land available to councils so that their facilities will be available for community uses. This will be subject to the agreement of the board of governors of the respective school and is in keeping with guidance given to schools by the Department of Education. This is a means by which the council can increase the level of service provision offered to its population with regard to things like pitches, play parks or Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA's).

Leisure Centres

- 10.3** Each of the three hub towns in Mid Ulster have a leisure centre which is owned by the Council. There is also a leisure centre in Maghera, a recreation centre in Moneymore and sports arenas in Cookstown (Mid Ulster Sports Arena /MUSA) and Magherafelt (Meadowbank). A summary of these venues and facilities contained in each are laid out in the table below.

FACILITY	C'TOWN LEISURE CENTRE	DUNG'NON LEISURE CENTRE	M'FELT LEISURE CENTRE (G'VALE)	MAGHERA LEISURE CENTRE	MEADOWBANK	MUSA	MONEYMORE RECREATION CENTRE
SWIMMING POOL	✓	✓	✓				
SPORTS HALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FITNESS SUITE	✓	✓	✓	✓			
FREE WEIGHTS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SQUASH COURTS	✓	✓	✓				
RACKET – BALL COURT	✓						
HEALTH SUITE	✓	✓	✓	✓			
TEN PIN BOWLING	✓						
DANCE / EXERCISE	✓	✓	✓				

³⁰ Mid Ulster District Council community development database. Lists of venues supplied in this database has NOT been included as an Appendix because MUDC, development department has advised that it is not for third party consumption.

MEETING ROOM	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CHILDREN SOFT PLAY FACILITY	✓		✓	✓			
CHILDREN INTERACTIVE FINTESS			✓				
CAFÉ	✓		✓		✓		

10.4 Greenvale Leisure Centre reopened in 2012 after having undergone a large scale £9.2million refurbishment, the most notable outcome of which was the provision of a 50m Olympic sized swimming pool, one of only 2 in Northern Ireland. Dungannon Leisure Centre benefited from a £1.8million refurbishment which resulted in a new swimming pool while the fitness suite in Cookstown Leisure Centre has been refurbished as recently as 2010. There are no proposals for further refurbishment of any of the existing leisure centres which would involve the requirement of additional land.

Play Parks

10.5 There are 98 council provided play parks located across the Mid Ulster District; 38 in the former Cookstown LGD, 40 in Dungannon and 20 in Magherafelt. Map 1 in Appendix 6 shows the location and distribution of all the District Councils children’s play facilities throughout the plan area. This distribution map shows that children’s play facilities are well spread throughout the District. Many of the most peripheral settlements in the plan area including Fivemiletown, Benburb, Pomeroy, Swatragh and Moortown all benefit from Children’s play space areas. Many of these play areas, particularly in the villages, are located surrounded by existing residential development. Therefore these areas are convenient and accessible for most sections of society, particularly children and the elderly and benefit from natural neighbourhood surveillance. These outdoor play spaces should be identified in the LDP and a general policy presumption against the loss of open space to competing land uses should be applied in compliance with the SPPS objectives. This matter is discussed in more detail and dealt with in the Position Paper on Open Space, Recreation and Leisure.

11.0 Conclusions

11.1 The purpose of this paper has been to provide an overview of the current provision of health care facilities, education provision and the level of provision of other community uses. It has also looked at how the planning system can endeavour to contribute to the creation of a more healthy community and promote general wellbeing. The provision of health and education facilities within the plan area is primarily the responsibility of a number of government Departments and statutory bodies with the District Council having a role in relation to community uses. . In terms of the LDP it is therefore important to

recognise that external providers will have their own long term strategies and investment plans subject to budget constraints. It is also important to note that the role of the Community Plan in this context will be an important aspect of considering these matters

- 11.2** If in formulating the Local Development Plan any of the providers identify a land need then this can be protected for this use. Equally if the providers identify any land that is surplus to requirements the LDP can identify suitable alternative uses. In accordance with regional and operational planning policy the plan will seek to locate new developments which maximise efficient use of education, health and community facilities whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum.
- 11.3** Community provision could also be provided in new housing developments and if there was to be any major urban expansion consideration should be given as to whether as part of that expansion there is a need for community facilities such as a hall, crèche or youth club to be provided and placing the onus on the developer to provide such a facility. However, there is a key problem in trying to provide these through the development plan. On the whole these come forward as a result of shorter timeframes and capital programmes and thus over the life of the plan funding opportunities for such facilities will arise which was not previously known about. Therefore the Plan needs to have an appropriate policy to allow community uses to be developed in urban areas regardless of zonings.
- 11.4** A healthy and educated community is about more than providing buildings for activity. Perhaps some of the most important things we can do is promote the protection of open space and recreation areas, protect our environmental assets, ensure the provision of high quality residential developments and avoid high density environs where the risk of crime and anti-social behaviour may be more likely. By doing this, people are afforded more opportunity to exercise, play sport and interact with other members of the community. All of these things provide direct health benefits in so far as they can help bring about a decline in obesity, circulatory diseases and other related illnesses, as well as providing environmental and social benefits.
- 11.5** The promotion of Active Travel is another way in which the planning authority can influence the health of its residents. Bearing this in mind, in Position Paper 5 Transportation, the Council set out the main measures whereby the promotion of walking and cycling could be promoted via the LDP process. These were³¹:
- By safeguarding existing and proposed walk ways such as the Ulster Way and the Sustrans cycle network;
 - By encouraging the design of new housing development schemes to ensure permeability between them and within towns and to encourage links with green spaces and corridors within the towns.

³¹ Mid Ulster District Council, Position Paper 5, Transportation, May 2015, p. 29

- By encouraging the adoption of the Safer Routes to Schools concept so that children can walk and cycle to school. This will invariably reduce the number of cars using the roads within the towns at key times.

11.6 With regard to the provision of health facilities and in particular acute services it is clear from the research that average travel times for those living in Mid Ulster to A&E services are significantly greater than the Northern Ireland average. Similarly, average ambulance response times in Mid Ulster are also significantly higher than the regional average. It should also be noted that the predominantly rural nature of the district means that certain parts will experience even greater response times and travel times than those indicated as the average for the district. The need for acute services within Mid Ulster is something therefore that the Council may wish to highlight within the LDP. Furthermore, the need to ensure good transport links across the District is particularly important in the context of access to important services.

11.7 Consultation with the education providers in Mid Ulster has revealed that there appears to be sufficient primary school spaces throughout the plan period in the Magherafelt and Cookstown Areas although additional school spaces may be required in the Dungannon South Tyrone Area. In relation to post primary education, additional spaces will be needed in the Magherafelt and Dungannon areas before the end of the plan period. In relation to further education the Southwest College has indicated that they have plans to develop a new Centre of Engineering Excellence in Dungannon and this is something that the LDP should be aware of and where a site is identified this can be protected in the plan for this use.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

PROPERTIES OWNED / LEASED BY NHSCT IN MID ULSTER

Owned, Leased or Leased Out	Property	Address	Town	Postcode	Total
TRUST OWNED	Ard Rath Children's Home	62 Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EG	1
	Community Health, 44 King Street	44 King Street	Magherafelt	BT45 6AU	1
	Hollybank Hostel	13 Union Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5DF	1
	Land - Tirkane Court	Tirkane Court	Maghera	BT46 5JD	1
	Loughview Mental Health Resource Centre	2-4 Ballyronan Road	Magherafelt	BT45 6BL	1
	Maghera DC	Coleraine Road	Maghera	BT46 5BN	1
	Maghera Health Centre	Church Street	Maghera	BT46 5EA	1
	Magherafelt - Oaktree Therapy Centre	53 Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EX	1
	Magherafelt Adult Centre	55 Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EG	1
	Magherafelt DC	57 Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EG	1
	Magherafelt Family Centre (New)	63 Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EG	1
	Magherafelt Fieldwork Offices	15 Fairhill Road	Magherafelt	BT45 6BL	1
	Magherafelt Health Centre (Fairhill)	Fairhill Road	Magherafelt	BT45 6BD	1
	Magherafelt Physiotherapy	Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EX	1
	Mid-Ulster Hospital	Land at Mid-Ulster Hosp	Magherafelt	BT45 5EX	1
		(blank)	Magherafelt	BT45 5EX	

	Westlands OPH & Day Centre	Westlands Road	Cookstown	BT80 8BX	1
TRUST OWNED Total					16
TRUST OWNED - LEASED TO OTHERS	Cookstown HC (Smyth)	52 Orritor Road	Cookstown	BT80 8BJ	1
	Magherafelt (Fairhill) HC Charlton	1 Fairhill Road	Magherafelt	BT45 6BD	1
	Mid Ulster Farmland	Hospital Road	Mid Ulster	BT45 5EX	1
	Mid-Ulster Hosp Shop	Hospital Road	Magherafelt	BT45 5EX	1
TRUST OWNED - LEASED TO OTHERS Total					4
LEASED BY TRUST	Bellaghy Health Centre	74 - 76a William St	Bellaghy	BT45 8HZ	1
	Coagh, 67 Urbal Road	67 Urbal Road	Coagh	BT80 0DP	1
	Community Health	31 Garden Street	Magherafelt	BT45 5DE	1
	Diamond Medical Centre	Market Square	Magherafelt	BT45 6ED	1
	Draperstown Clinic Relocation	6 Tobermore Road	Draperstown	BT45 7AG	1
	Drop in centre	59 Rainey Street	Magherafelt	BT45 5AF	1
	DUC	13 Station Road	Moneymore	BT45 7RA	1
	Kilronan Special School (Surestart lease transfer to Dof Educ)	46 Ballyronan Road	Magherafelt	BT45 6EN	1
	Maghera Health Centre	3 Church St	Maghera	BT46 5EA	1
	Moneymore Medical Centre	Fairhill	Moneymore	BT45 7LJ	1
	Oaks Family Practice		Cookstown	BT80 8BG	1
	Pomeroy	6 Lucy Street	Pomeroy	BT70 2QS	1
	Sperrin House	43 Queens Ave	Magherafelt	BT45 6BY	1

Stewartstown Medical Centre, 50 Hillhead	50 Hillhead, Stewartstown , Dungannon	Stewartstown	BT71 5HY	1
Unit 34, Cookstown Enterprise Centre	Derryloran Ind Estate, Sandholes Road	Cookstown	BT80 9LU	1
Unit 5a Toome Business Park	21 Hillhead Rd	Toome	BT41 3SF	1
Unit T2 &T1, C'stown Enterprise Centre	Derryloran Ind Estate, Sandholes Road	Cookstown	BT80 9LU	1
Units 1 & 2 Cornstore	Market Square	Moneymore	BT45 7PE	1
Units 3 & 4 Cornstore	Market Square	Moneymore	BT45 7PE	1
LEASED BY TRUST Total				19
Grand Total				39

Properties Owned by SHSCT

NAME OF FACILITY	FACILITY TYPE	LOCATION
South Tyrone Hospital	Hospital Type	Dungannon
Oakridge	Social Education Centre	Dungannon
Drumglass Site	16 plus / social services	Dungannon
Ballygawley Site	Health Centre	Ballygawley
Clogher Valley Site	Health Centre / Day Care Centre	Clogher
Roxborough House Site	Residential Home	Moy
Dungannon Health Clinic	Health Clinic	Dungannon

Appendix 2

List of GP surgeries in Mid Ulster

SHSCT PRACTICES – TAKEN FROM HSC EXCEL S/S³²

NAME OF PRACTICE	PRACTICE NUMBER	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2
Parkview Surgery	505	South Tyrone Hospital Site, Carland Road	Dungannon
The Valley Medical Centre	494	200 Cooneen Road	Fivemiletown
Moy Medical Centre	504	Charlemont Street	Moy
McShane and Campbell Practice	498	Charlemont Street	Moy
DR SRC Murty	517	39 Thomas Street,	Dungannon
Errigal Meidcal Centre	499	Old Dungannon Road,	Ballygawley
Northland Surgery	493	79 Cunninghams Lane	Dungannon
Campbell Surgery	495	10 Quarry Lane	Dungannon
Aughnacloy Health Centre	506	2 Sydney Lane	Aughnacloy
The Medical Centre	512	15 Barrack Street	Coalisland
Garvin Surgery	500	22 Barrack Street,	Coalisland
The Surgery	519	10a Lineside	Coalisland
Ardmore Medical Practice	509	57 Thomas Street	Dungannon
Moy Medical Practice	501	Charlemont Street	Moy

³² <http://www.hscbusiness.hscni.net/services/1816.htm>

NHSCT PRACTICES – RECEIVED FROM NHSCT

NAME OF PRACTICE	PRACTICE NUMBER	ADDRESS 1	ADDRESS 2
The Health Centre	401	52 Orritor Road	Cookstown
Draperstown Surgery	402	6 Tobermore Road	Draperstown
Coagh Medical Centre	404	67 Urbal Road,	Coagh
Loy Medical Centre	405	8 Loy Street	Cookstown
Garden Street Surgery	406	29 Garden Street	Magherafelt
Oaks Family Practice Centre	407	48 Orritor Road	Cookstown
The Health Centre	409	50 Hillhead	Stewartstown
Maghera Medical Centre	410	25 Church Street	Maghera
The Diamond Medical Centre	412	Market Square	Magherafelt
Loy Buildings	413	18 Loy Street	Cookstown
Bellaghy Health Centre	417	William Street	Bellaghy
The Diamond Medical Centre	418	Market Square	Magherafelt
Fair Hill Health Centre	419	Fairhill	Magherafelt
Moneymore Medical Practice	420	3 Fairhill	Moneymore
The Surgery	417	Station Road	Castledawson

APPENDIX 3 – Care for Elderly / Vulnerable

Lists of other health care provision by category, in the Mid Ulster District.³³

DAY CARE FACILITIES

- 1) Age NI, 2-4 Little Scotch Street, Dungannon
- 2) Beechview Beacon Centre, 12 Ballygawley Road, Dungannon
- 3) Clogher Valley Day Centre, 38 Augher Road, Clogher
- 4) Cookstown Adult Centre / Cookstown Day Centre, 2 Westlands Road, Cookstown.
- 5) Magherafelt Adult Centre, 55 Hospital Road, Magherafelt
- 6) Magherafelt Day Centre, 57 Hospital Road, Magherafelt
- 7) Market St Beacon Day Support, 2a Market Street, Magherafelt
- 8) Mind Wise, Unit 8 The Business Centre, Magherafelt
- 9) Oakridge Social Education Centre, 20-26 Coalisland Road, Dungannon
- 10) Willowbank Resource Centre, Carland Road, Dungannon
- 11) Woodlands Beacon Centre, 48c Molesworth Street, Cookstown

NURSING HOMES

- 1) Ashbrook Care Home, 50 Moor Road, Coalisland
- 2) Brooklands, 66 Hospital Road, Magherafelt
- 3) Castlehill, 14 Bellshill Road, Castledawson
- 4) Corkhill Care Centre, 27 Coolmaghery Road, Dungannon
- 5) Copperfields, 1-3 Moore Street, Aghnacloy
- 6) Cove Manor, 89 Mullinahoe Road, Ardboe, Dungannon
- 7) Drapersfield House, 19 Drapersfield Road, Cookstown
- 8) Dungannon Care Home, 100 Killyman Road, Dungannon
- 9) Fairfields Care Centre, 80a Fairhill Road, Cookstown
- 10) Geanann Care Centre, 31 Ballygawley Road, Dungannon
- 11) Glenview Private Nursing Home, 9 Cabragh Road, Dungannon
- 12) Hilltop Respite Unit, Flat 1, South Tyrone Hospital, Carland Rd., Dungannon
- 13) Magherafelt Manor, 22 Pound Road, Magherafelt
- 14) Marina Care Home, Shore Road, Ballyronan
- 15) Milesian Manor, 9 Ballyheiffer Road, Magherafelt
- 16) Moneymore Care Home, Cookstown Road, Moneymore
- 17) Nightingale Care Home, 34 Old Eglsih Road, Dungannon
- 18) Rivervale Country Nursing Home, 56a Dunnamore Road, Dunnamore
- 19) Sanville Private Nursing Home, 17 Annagher Road, Coalisland

33

[http://www.rqia.org.uk/what we do/registration inspection and reviews/service provider directory.cfm](http://www.rqia.org.uk/what_we_do/registration_inspection_and_reviews/service_provider_directory.cfm)

- 20) St MacCartans Nursing Home, 74 Main Street, Clogher
- 21) The Haven, 19 Quarry Lane, Dungannon
- 22) Valley Nursing Home, 8 Tullybroom Road, Clogher
- 23) Weavers House, Moneymore Road, Cookstown

RESIDENTIAL CARE HOMES

- 1) Anniscliff House, 141 Moneysharvin Road, Maghera
- 2) Ard Na Grainde, 15 Moneyroad Road, Randalstown
- 3) Benbradagh Care Home, 59 Tirgarvil Road, Upperlands
- 4) Bluegate Lodge, 1 Plantation Road, Garvagh
- 5) Chestnut Lodge, 47 Carrickaness Road, Benburb
- 6) Collegeland Care Home, Lislasy Road, Aughanlig, Dungannon
- 7) Gilbrooke Nursing Home, 103 Calby Road, Fivemiletown
- 8) Guardian Residential Home, 28 Moor Road, Coalisland
- 9) Holybank Hostel / Care Home, 13 Union Road, Magherafelt
- 10) Marriot Huse, 30 Castledawson Road, Magherafelt
- 11) Mountview Retreat, 13 Rocktown Lane, Knockloughrim
- 12) Parkanaur College, 57 Parkanaur Road, Castlecaulfield, Dungannon
- 13) Roughan House, 68 Roughan Road, Newmills
- 14) Roxborough House, 2 Dungannon Road, Moy
- 15) Strawberry Fields, 129b Stafforstown Road, Randalstown
- 16) The Firs, 16 Fair Green, Church Street, Ballygawley
- 17) Three Islands Care Home, 62-66 Main Street, Toomebridge
- 18) Westlands, 2 Westland Road, Cookstown
- 19) Woodlawn House, Quarry Lane, Dungannon

DOMICILLIARY CARE PROVIDERS

- 1) Church Lane Mews Supported living Service, Church Lane Mews, Churchwell Avenue, Magherafelt
- 2) Clogher Valley Care Ltd., The Bungalow, Riverview, Augher
- 3) Cookstown Community Services, Orritor Road, Cookstown
- 4) Enable Care Services, 77 Moore Street, Aughnacloy
- 5) Granville Care at Home, 9 Granville Park, Dungannon
- 6) Holybank Supported Living Scheme, 13 Union Road, Magherafelt
- 7) Jackie's Domiciliary Care, 28 Moor Road, Coalisland
- 8) Magherafelt Community Services, Hospital Road, Magherafelt
- 9) NIAMH Newhaven, 52 Burn Road, Cookstown
- 10) One 2 One Care and Support Services, 33b New Street, Randalstown
- 11) Positive Futures, 46A Rainey Street, Magherafelt and also at Loy Street, Cookstown
- 12) Praxis Care Group, 14 Sandy Grove, Sandybrea Estate, Magherafelt
- 13) Vela House, 2a Dungannon Road, Moy

Appendix 5

Applications for Minor Works to school premises in Mid Ulster

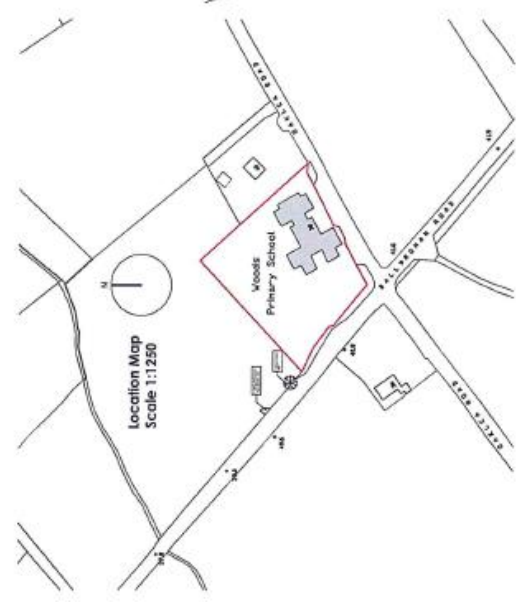
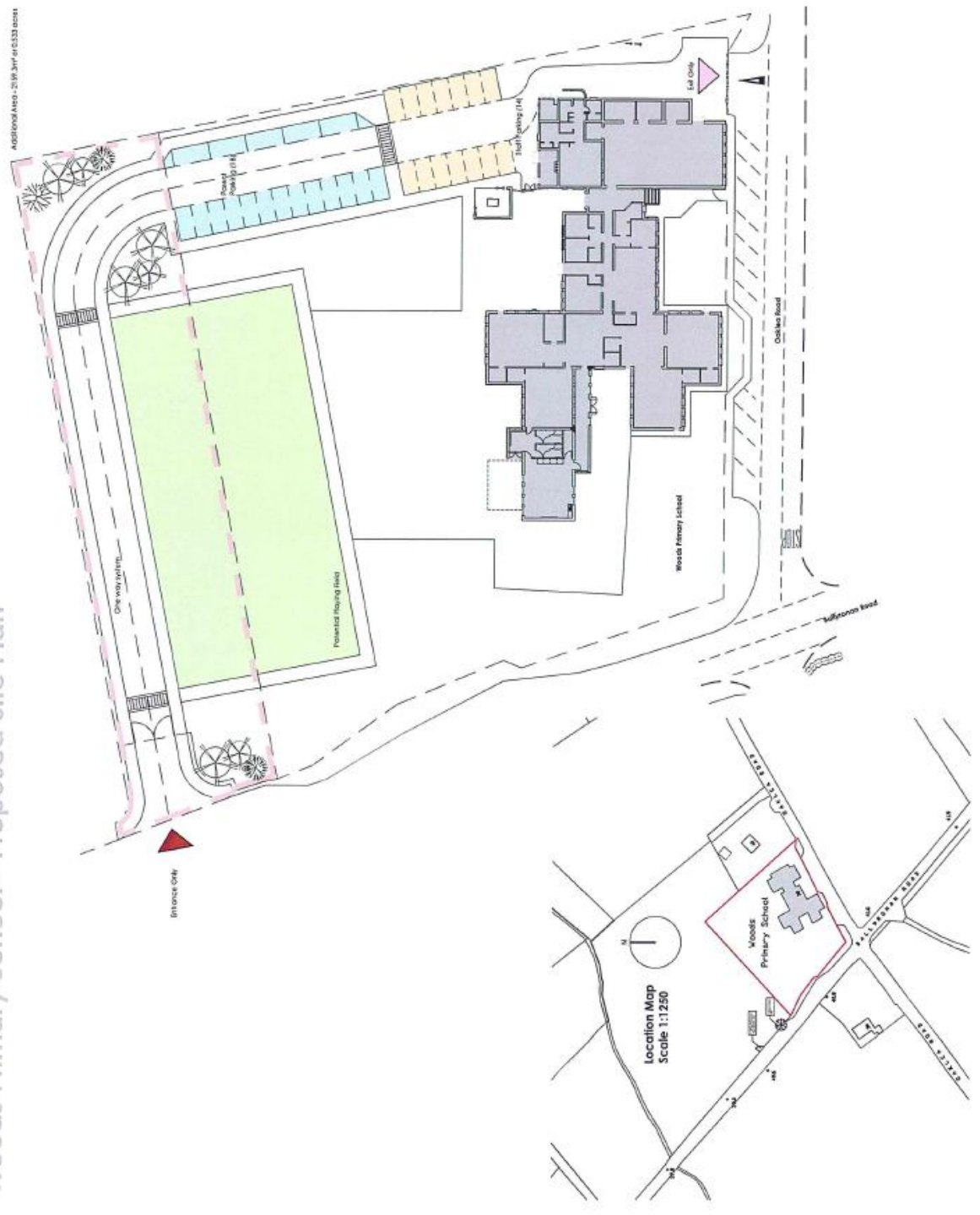
Name of School	Description of Application
Lissan Primary School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide new bin compound 2. Provide new multipurpose space 3. Provision of access control
Edendork Primary School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire risk improvement works
St. Mary's Primary School, Lisbuoy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refurbishment of internal toilet block
St Mary's Primary School, Dunnamore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide new multipurpose space 2. Provide covered play area 3. Extension to hall to provide PE equipment store
St Patrick's Primary School, Mullinahoe	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security Works 2. Fire Risk works
St Johns Primary School, Kingsisland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension to dining hall 2. Extension to staff room
St Joseph's Primary School, Killeenan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of additional office space 2. Replace 2 modular classrooms 3. Fire safety works 4. Heating system refurbishment
St Patricks Primary School, Moneymore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal refurbishment to provide new principal's office, hygiene room and disabled toilet.
Sacred Heart Primary School, Rock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal refurbishment to provide new principal's office, hygiene room and disabled toilet
Holy Trinity Primary School, Cookstown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Toilet for P.1 area
Primate Dixon Primary School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptions to nursery entrance 2. Provision of additional play area
Pheonix IPS, Cookstown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide new nursery unit 2. CCTV provision

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Telephone system upgrade 4. Additional Storage
St. Josephs College, Coalisland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replace Entrance and classroom doors 2. Conversion of Principals office
Holy Trinity College Cookstown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refurb to front entrance, foyer and offices 2. Refurb to pupil and staff toilets
St. Joseph's Grammar School, Donaghmore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of technology 2. Provision of staff toilets 3. Refurbishment of reception
St Brigids Primary School, Tirkane	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CCTV, fencing and new reception area
New Row Primary School, Castledawson	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional accommodation 2. Provision of fire alarm 3. Security Door access 4. Replacement Mobile
Knocknagin Primary School, Draperstown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access Control
St Mary's Primary School, Draperstown	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional storage 2. Additional car parking
St Johns Primary School, Swatragh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional accommodation for SEN and library
St Marys Primary School, Bellaghy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic control and car parking
St Marys Primary School, Maghera	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traffic control 2. Increase in classroom sizes
St Brigids Primary School, Magherafelt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal ramp to improve disabled access 2. Upgraded sewage 3. Extra accommodation 4. Creation of resource space 5. Replacement of 2 mobiles 6. Increase in size of multi-purpose hall
St Marys College, Clady	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire risk assessment works
St Patricks College, Maghera	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toilet refurbishment 2. Replace flat roof 3. Technology refurbishment

Sperrin Integrated College, Magherafelt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entrance barriers and CCTV 2. Sixth form facilities for study and recreation 3. Provision for delivery of Moving Image Arts 4. Installation of Biomass Boiler 5. Enhancement of grass area adjacent to pitch 6. Adaptions to Hockey Field
Rainey Endowed School, Magherafelt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Replacement of steel windows 2. Sports Facility 3. Quad Area 4. Leaking Roofs 5. Fencing to improve security 6. Upgrade of Heating
St. Marys Grammar School, Magherafelt	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Storage space for fire safety 2. Flat roof replacement

Appendix 6

Woods Primary School - Proposed Site Plan



Rev.	Description	Date

architectural services 12001 1st Street Suite 100 201105 410 201 2222	
Project: Woods Primary School Additional Parking Provision	Drawing No.: Proposed Site Plan
Scale: 1:250	Date: 11/02/15
Drawn by: [Name]	Checked by: [Name]
Approved by: [Name]	Date: [Date]

Preparation and brief