



Topic Paper: Public Services
(Health, Education and Community)

Local Development Plan 2020-2035



Belfast
City Council

Executive Summary

Context

The provision for and planning of public services does not lie within the remit of the Council but is primarily the responsibility of a number of Government Departments, statutory bodies and increasingly the private sector. Demands have increased through growth of the population following local government reform, from needs as the regional centre of specialised services and through expectations of better quality and more efficient facilities. The LDP will however provide for statutory platform to achieve cohesive City growth.

Belfast has significant issues in terms of its socio-demography with wards of high deprivation levels and health inequalities. Over the lifetime of the plan, life expectancy will grow and people will live independently for longer requiring supported housing and additional health care support services. The LDP is a mechanism through which healthy social and physical environments can be encouraged and through identifying sites of leisure, health and social care facilities to serve cross-boundary populations and support Belfast as a 'Healthy City'.

There have been significant restructuring of education facilities in terms of school amalgamation, closures and new facilities like the relocation of University of Ulster into the City centre. The LDP can provide opportunities for redundant facilities to be re-used sustainably and provides an opportunity promote community relations through social cohesion, encouraging participation and promoting inclusivity.



Evidence Base	Health Opportunities
<p>Europe 2020 - Educational performance Draft Programme for Government 2016-2021 Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 – Belfast as the regional capital for specialised services and cultural amenities BMAP 2015 - Protection of land for Education, Health, Community and Cultural Facilities - delivery of service provision & new service provision Belfast Agenda - providing fit for purpose services</p> <p>PROFILE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belfast serves trans-boundary populations • Health inequalities & multiple deprivation • Increased life expectancy & prevalence of long term conditions • Relocation University of Ulster • Post-primary education restructure • Unfilled school spaces • Amalgamation & school closures • Closures of leisure & community facilities • Issues around social participation, cohesion and inclusivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide lands to enable Belfast as the regional centre for specialised services to expand and grown • Provide lands for local healthcare centres • Ensure provision for independent living & supported housing • Consideration of wider health impacts of land uses • Promoting Belfast as a Healthy City <p style="text-align: center;">Our Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better place making through integrating and connecting land uses • Promotion of mix of uses • Need for fit for purpose facilities - Central library redevelopment & Leisure Transformation Project – further opportunities in City Centre?
Social, Economic & Environmental Factors	Education Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the LDP improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health? • Will the LDP reduce poverty and social exclusion? • Will the LDP improve accessibility to services and facilities? • Will the LDP help create and sustain vibrant communities? • Will the LDP help develop and grow an educated/skilled workforce? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for growth of universities & higher education? • Future amalgamation of facilities offers scope for cross-sectoral solutions • Sharing facilities for recreation and community use? • Sustainable re-use of redundant facilities • Support active travel to school • Adequate education provision for future housing growth

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1.0 Introduction

Purpose of this Document

- 1.1 This is one of a series of 17 Topic Papers which have been put together to inform the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Belfast Local Development Plan (LDP).
- 1.2 Each topic paper provides a summary of the evidence base required for the Sustainability Appraisal, Preferred Options Paper and Local Development Plan. They establish a baseline position and identify the key issues that need to be addressed.
- 1.3 By combining the evidence gathering stages for both the Sustainability Appraisal and Local Development Plan, we aim to streamline the documentation produced and avoid duplication. It will also help to ensure that sustainable development is embedded in the planning process and that sustainability appraisal is one of the main drivers informing the preparation of the Local Development Plan.
- 1.4 Each topic paper can be read separately but, inevitably, there are important related matters in other topic papers and background evidence.

Member Workshops

- 1.5 The series of 17 Topic Papers were originally drafted in the early part of 2016 to provide elected members with baseline information to inform the preparation of the Local Development Plan. As such the information presented within this topic paper is intended to:
 - Build the capacity of members to make informed planning decisions, particularly within the plan making context;
 - Provide baseline information which will inform planning policy making at local level;
 - Link with important ongoing work in relation to the development of a Community Plan and other strategic work being undertaken by the Council;
 - Set out the regional policy context for formulating LDP policies on Public Services for the Council area;
 - Give an overview of existing Public Services in the Belfast Local Government District; and
 - Provide an overview of key trends and issues
- 1.6 These papers were presented for discussion at a series of informal workshops with Planning Committee Members throughout the Spring 2016, with key issues and opportunities for the City identified for consideration.
- 1.7 The original Topic paper entitled 'Public Services (Health, Education and Community)' was presented at a workshop on 19 May 2016. It has since been updated to ensure the statistics referenced are up to date for publication alongside the Preferred Options Paper.

Public Services

- 1.8 The provision of most public services does not does not lie within the remit of the Council but is primarily the responsibility of a number of Government Departments and statutory bodies. The private sector is however playing an increasingly important role. The Council maintains numerous buildings for community uses and provides support and assistance to a wide range of community groups. However, an understanding of the range, provision and location of public services can enable the Council to consider the requirement for new development and constraints on development.
- 1.9 In compiling the paper main sources of information have included the Belfast Trust; Belfast City Council; Northern Ireland Library Authority; Department of Education; Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure and the detail is provided within the paper.

2.0 Policy Context

Regional Policy Context

- 2.1 The 'Europe 2020' Strategy adopted by the Council in 2010 states three priorities as smart growth, sustainable growth and inclusive growth, as part of this, it sets targets around educational performance.
- 2.2 The draft Programme for Government 2016-2021 seeks to improve well-being for all - by tackling disadvantage, and driving economic growth. As part of this, it sets out a number of objectives of direct relevance in the delivery of public services, including:
- We have a more equal society;
 - We enjoy long, healthy, active lives;
 - We give our children and young people the best start in life; and
 - We have high quality public services.
- 2.3 The regional planning policy context is provided by the Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035, the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) and regional Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). A summary of these documents as they pertain to plan making and policy is provided in the following sections.

Regional Development Strategy

- 2.4 The RDS provides the strategic context for the delivery of community facilities including education and health care recognising appropriate service provision at different spatial levels. Aims include the promotion of development which improves the health and well-being of communities, including easy access to appropriate services and facilities.
- 2.5 The Metropolitan Area of Belfast is one of the key components of the RDS's Spatial Framework Guidance (SFG). SFG3 enhances the role of Belfast City Council as the regional capital with focus on admin, commerce, specialised services and cultural amenities.
- 2.6 The RDS lists appropriate infrastructure within a principal City to include an acute hospital, A&E, Maternity unit, museums/galleries, concert halls, power generation, Police HQ, Forensic Science Department, Prison and High Court. RG6 seeks to strengthen community cohesion by facilitating integrated services and facilities where people undertake shared activities.
- 2.7 The RDS recognises the role public services can have in determining the economic competitiveness of NI and provides the strategic environmental context for the delivery of them.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS)

2.8 The Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) was adopted in September 2015 to replace DOE PPS's as an aid to shorten and simplify the guidance. The SPPS sets objectives to:-

- Promote sustainable development in an environmentally sensitive manner;
- Tackle disadvantage and facilitate job creation by ensuring the provision of a generous supply of land suitable for economic development and a choice and range in terms of quality, size and location to promote flexibility and meets specialised needs of specific economic activities;
- Support the re-use of previously developed economic development sites and buildings where they meet the needs of particular economic sectors;
- Promote mixed use development and improve integration between transport, economic development and other land uses, including housing whilst ensuring compatibility and availability by all members of the community; and
- Ensure a high standard of quality and design for new economic development.

Planning Policy Statements

2.9 The RDS is complemented by the DOE's Planning Policy Statements. PPS21 Sustainable Development in the Countryside sets out appropriate farm diversification and other economic activity. Following Local Government Reform Belfast City Council has extended to include lands in Colin Glen, Cave Hill, Lagan Valley Regional Park, Belvoir Park, parts of the Craignalet Hills, the Castlereagh Hills and three small settlements of Hannahstown, Edenderry and Loughview but the Council remains contextually urban. Policy is to cluster, consolidate and group new development with established buildings and the re-use of previously used land and buildings.

Regional Supplementary Planning Guidance

2.10 Development Control Advice Notes (DCANs) represent non-statutory planning guidance which is intended to supplement, elucidate and exemplify policy documents, including PPSs and development plans.

2.11 DCAN 9 Residential and Nursing Homes provides advice regarding a home or institution providing for the boarding, care and maintenance of children, old people, persons under disability, a convalescent home, nursing home or hospital and cites planning considerations as location, siting, traffic aspects, amenity, design, layout and landscaping. Advice is that residential and nursing homes should not normally be located in the countryside.

2.12 DCAN 13 Crèches, Day Nurseries and Pre-school playgroups considers provision in urban and rural areas, residential areas, industrial locations and commercial areas and cites planning considerations as the scale, potential nuisance and disturbance, visual impact, access arrangements, car parking provision, proliferation and possible mitigating factors.

Local Policy Context

Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015

- 2.13 BMAP covers the former City Council Areas of Belfast and Lisburn and the Borough Council Areas of Carrickfergus, Castlereagh, Newtownabbey and North Down.
- 2.14 The strategic vision for Belfast city is to promote it as the regional capital and major focus for regional administration, commerce, specialised services, cultural amenities, employment and development opportunities.
- The BMA Education, Health, Community and Cultural Services Strategy comprises the following elements:
 - To facilitate the delivery of service provision within the Plan Area throughout the plan period; and
 - To highlight as appropriate requirements for new service provision through key site requirements
- 2.15 **Policy CF1** relates to the ‘Protection of land for Education, Health, Community and Cultural Facilities’ It states that planning permission will not be granted for alternative uses on lands identified for such facilities.
- 2.16 **Proposal BT148** relates to Health Uses. The following sites are identified for Health Use:
- BT148/01 Lincoln Avenue
 - BT148/02 Andersonstown Road
 - BT148/03 Agnes Street
 - BT148/04 Grove, York Road
 - BT148/05 Holywood Arches
 - BT148/06 Lisburn Road
- 2.17 **Proposal BT149** relates to Education Uses. The following sites are identified for education uses:
- Primary - BT149/01 St John's/St Gall's/St Catherine's, Lanark Way
 - Higher and Further Education - BT149/02 Springvale, Springvale Road

Belfast Agenda

There is a statutory obligation for the evolving Local Development Plan to take account of the Belfast Agenda (Community Plan). The Community Plan is about agencies working together with local communities to make a difference. It will be a joint vision for Belfast created in partnership with key partners, residents and community organisations to outline how the Council will work with statutory, business and community partners to shape future development and growth by setting medium and long-term goals for social, economic and environmental improvements over the next 15 years.

- 2.18 High-level priorities emerging following a series of conversations include business and economy; living here; working and living and City development. With particular regard to this topic paper the agenda focuses on fostering business, addressing health and educational inequalities, improving neighbourhoods and relations, providing fit for purpose services and promoting the City's position.

Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy

- 2.19 This Strategy sets out Belfast City Council's ambition for continued growth and regeneration of the City core to 2030 and contains policies to guide decision making and key projects to drive economic growth and deliver social benefits. The principles of this strategy include increasing the employment and residential population; managing retail; maximising tourism; creating a learning and innovation centre and a green centre; City connectivity and shared space and social impact.
- 2.20 The Strategy also identified five special action areas within the City Centre to include social and cultural activities and public realm. The City Centre Investment Fund of approx £19m has been established to kick-start projects in conjunction with the private sector that demonstrate an economic return. A further £4m fund has been established for projects that can demonstrate a social return.

Belfast City Council Social Clauses Framework

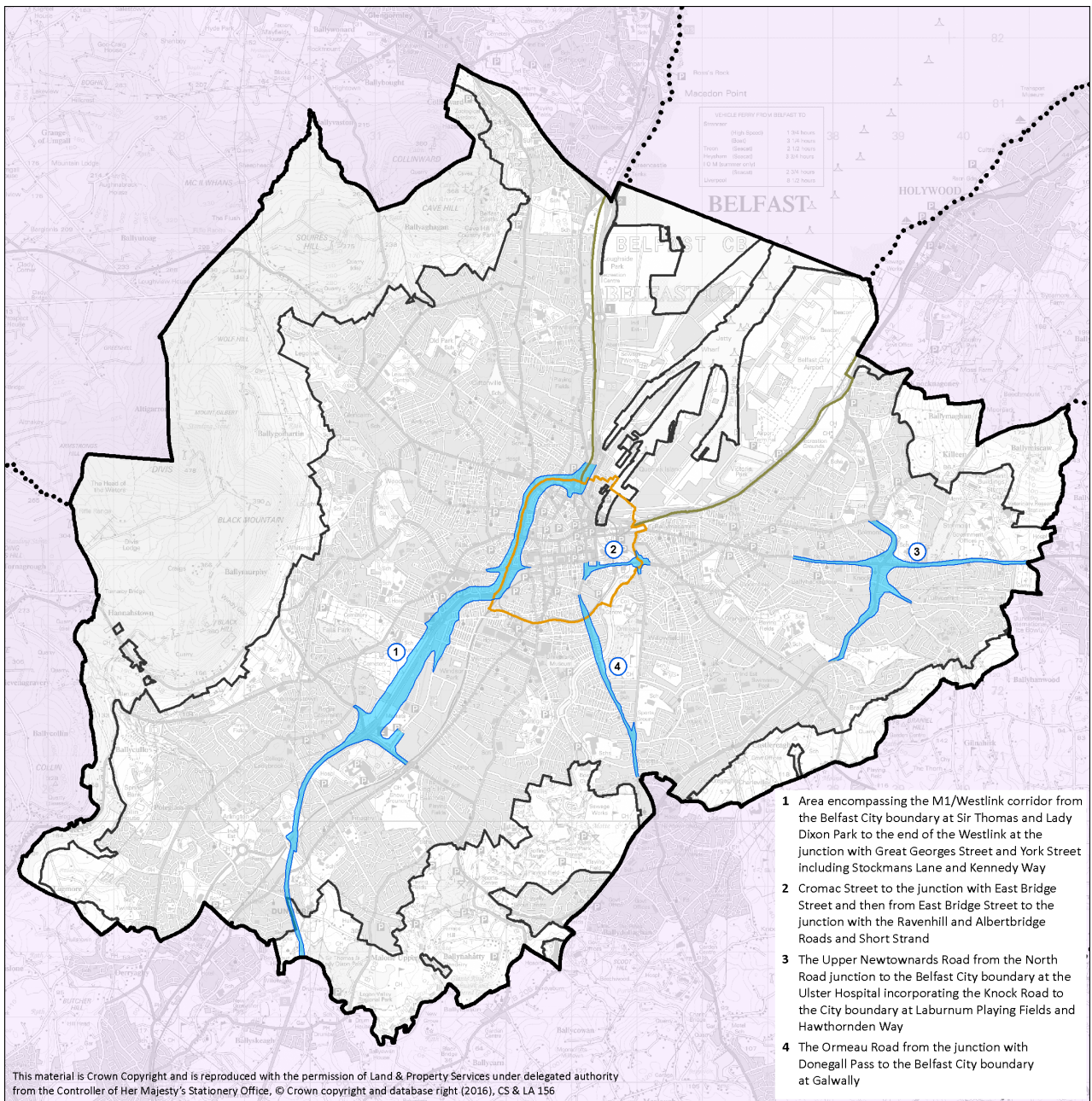
- 2.21 The Cabinet Office defines social clauses as "requirements within contracts or the procurement process, which allow the contract to provide added social value through fulfilling a particular social aim". From April 2016, the Buy Social requirements are to be used in procurement above £2M for construction and above £4M for civil engineering. Belfast City Council adopted a Social Clause Policy in January 2016.

3.0 Public Services Profile

Healthcare

- 3.1 Levels of health within Belfast are some of the worst within Northern Ireland, with lower life expectancy rates and a greater percentage of residents in receipt of at least one disability allowance than the Northern Ireland average. Belfast contains the most deprived areas of Northern Ireland with the highest concentrations of multiple deprivation contained within the West Belfast Wards of Andersonstown, Ladybrook, Finaghy and Falls Park. A full breakdown of spatial deprivation within the Belfast Local Council area is covered further within the Population Topic Paper.
- 3.2 The 2010 sub-regional bulletin of the Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System highlights the following health inequalities:
- Widening gap in Belfast between deprived areas and others especially in respiratory mortality, self harm admissions and smoking during pregnancy;
 - Cancer death rates in the most deprived areas are a fifth higher than in the overall Belfast Trust;
 - The death rate from circulatory disease in Belfast is a quarter higher than the rest of NI;
 - In some deprived wards breast-feeding rates after leaving hospital are as low as 6%;
 - The alcohol related death rate in Belfast Trust was around two-thirds higher than in NI in 2008;
 - Dental registration of 3-5 year olds is as low as 32% in some wards;
 - Belfast has the highest teenage birth rate;
 - Belfast also has the greatest number of self-harm admissions to hospital within the region;
 - Belfast has the greatest number of deaths per 100,000 of the population from suicides; and
 - Belfast has the highest admission rate to hospitals from drug related illnesses.
- 3.3 Mental health problems in Northern Ireland are 20-25% higher than in the rest of the UK and the largest cause of disability in Northern Ireland with one in four experiencing a diagnosable mental health problem at any given time (see Appendix A). 'Towards A Better Future: The Trans-generational Impact of the Troubles on Mental Health' estimates that approximately 213,000 people in Northern Ireland that are experiencing significant problems as a result of the Troubles.
- 3.4 Air pollution poses a significant risk factor for a number of health conditions including respiratory infections, heart disease, COPD, stroke and lung cancer. There are four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within Belfast LGD along the arterial routes of the Westlink Corridor, Ormeau Road, Upper Newtownards Road and Cromac Street identified as areas of poor quality.

Figure 1: Air Quality Management Areas in Belfast



Air Quality

- Air Quality Management Area
- Council Area
- Metropolitan/Settlement Development Limit
- Belfast City Centre
- Belfast Harbour Area

Source: Air and Environmental Quality Unit, DAERA



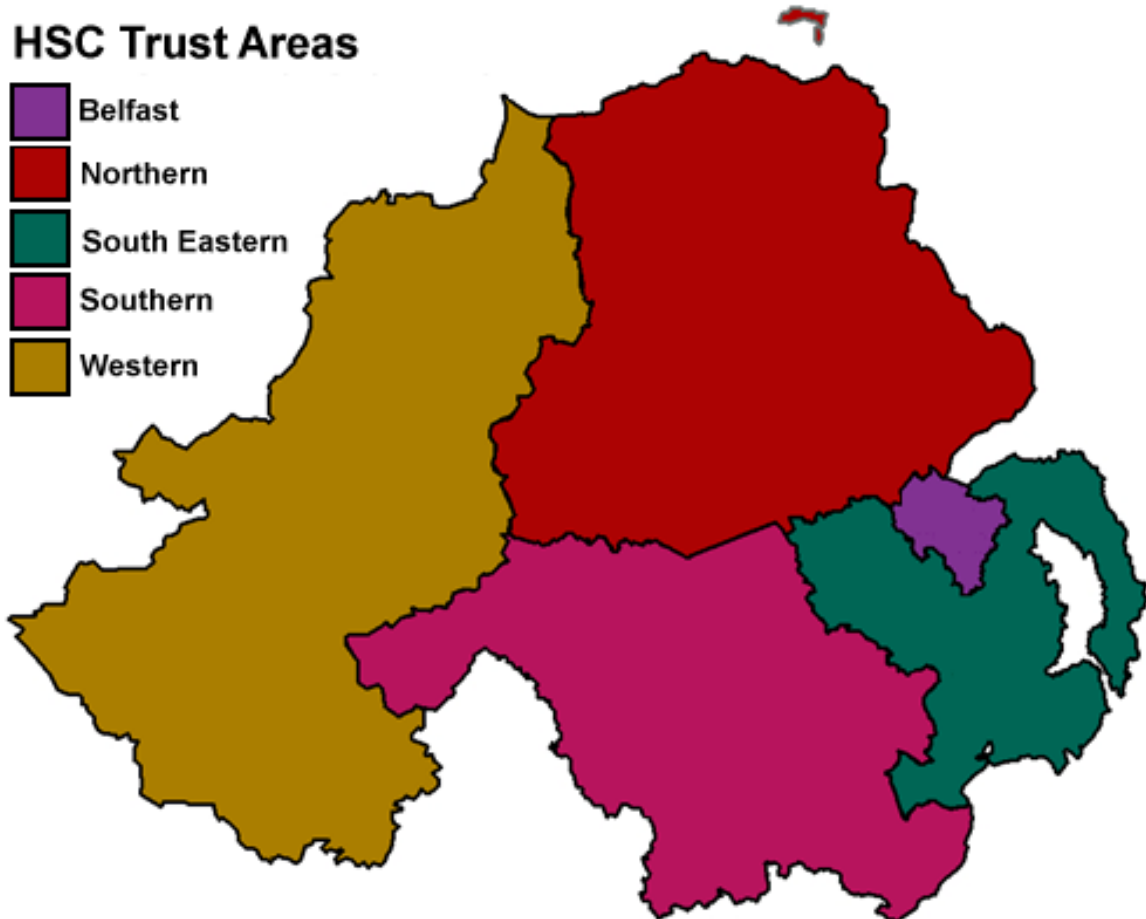
Existing Healthcare Provision

3.5 Healthcare provision within Belfast falls into the remit of the Department of Health (DoH) and the Belfast Health and Social Care Trust (BHSCT). As well as serving the local population, the BHSCT provides some specialised services to the whole population of

Northern Ireland. Two-thirds of the population of Northern Ireland live within 40 minutes travel of the Royal Victoria Hospital, one of the main hospitals of Belfast City.

- 3.6 The BHSCT has over 100 facilities, although some of these fall within the neighbouring Council district of Lisburn and Castlereagh. BHSCT also incorporates part of Lisburn and Castlereagh Local Government Districts. The six identified areas zoned for healthcare within BMAP 2015 have been replaced, extended or remodelled.

Figure 2: Health and Social Care Trust Areas in NI



Source: HSCNI

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Care

- 3.7 Primary Health Care Services in Belfast include:

- 3 Acute hospitals – Mater, Royal Victoria Hospital and Belfast City Hospital;
- Rehabilitation Services at the Musgrave Park Hospital;
- The Royal Jubilee Maternity Hospital;
- The Dental Hospital;
- The Hospital for Sick Children (located within the Royal Victoria Hospital);
- Ambulance and Emergency services at the Mater and Royal Victoria Hospitals;
- 87 GP practices with a total of 285 GPs with 423,863 registered patients;
- 93 dental practices; 141 pharmacies and 74 opticians;
- Two out-of-hours centres provide GP urgent care services;

- Seven Wellbeing and Treatment centres providing podiatry, physiotherapy, speech & language therapy, dental clinics and rehabilitation services.

- 3.8 Secondary and tertiary services for adults are also provided by BHSCT including emergency and elective inpatient care, day case and outpatient services. Continuing care and acute care for those people with a severe mental illness is provided in the Mater, Belfast City Hospital and Knockbracken Healthcare Park.
- 3.9 Since BMAP 2015 a regional neuro-rehabilitation unit at Musgrave Park Hospital, an inpatient facility for children and adolescents with complex mental health problems at Forester Green and a new Critical Care building in the RVH have been opened.
- 3.10 Children's services include child health, family support and looked after services (including fostering, adoption and residential care), as well as specialist child and adolescent mental health services, including regional specialties, provided in the Royal Belfast Hospital for Sick Children and Forester Green.
- 3.11 An important role is played by the voluntary, community and independent providers such as residential homes and by carers within local communities, homes and families.
- 3.12 Forester Green Hospital, Knockbracken and the Ulster Hospital are in close proximity to the Council boundary within the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust.
- 3.13 A full breakdown of the day centres, health centres, residential homes, specialist facilities, supported homes and well-being and treatment centres are listed within Appendix B.

Capital Proposals in Belfast HSCT

- 3.14 Future capital projects to be implemented by the BHSCT include:
- An acute mental health inpatient unit of 74 beds to open in 2017 at Belfast City Hospital;
 - New children's hospital to open in 2021 at RVH; and
 - Replacement outpatient centre eye, ear, nose and throat building (phase 2C) RVH.

Private Healthcare in Belfast

- 3.15 There are a number of private healthcare facilities within Belfast including Northern Ireland's largest group 3fivetwo, Musgrave House, H3, Northern MRI, Malone Private Clinic and the Ulster Independent Clinic, which has recently given granted planning permission for an extension. The Council have also received pre-application notification for a health-led mixed use regeneration project on the 6.9ha site of the Kings Hall and Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's show grounds to the south of the City. This could include conversion of the King's Hall into a primary care facility, development of new health-care accommodation, health related retail services, a residential carehome, leisure and gym and public realm works.

Future Needs

- 3.16 Befitting its status as the regional capital there are specialised services of the BHSCT that are used by persons across Northern Ireland as well as by persons living in proximity to Belfast who may be registered with Belfast GP's. Both factors place demands on hospital beds, emergency services and waiting times within Belfast LGD in the face of continuing to improve quality of service and providing increased specialisms for the region.
- 3.17 As life expectancy increases, leading to an aging population, the number of pensioners is predicted to reach 40% across Northern Ireland by 2025, which will increase demand for health and community services, nursing and housing support. Many older people will have disabilities and reduced mobility so ease of access to community facilities, recreation and shops will be important as persons anticipate to live at home as independently for as long as possible.
- 3.18 Alongside an aging population there is expected to be increased prevalence of long-term conditions such as hypertension, obesity and respiratory diseases and the prevalent health inequalities in Belfast as previously highlighted.

Promoting Health and Well-Being

- 3.19 'Transforming Your Care (TYC) 2012' is an initiative of the former Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety aimed at improving the healthcare system in Northern Ireland. Some of the key areas of transformational change include:
- The development of a new approach to family support and children in need;
 - The development of home treatment services as an alternative to hospital for people with severe mental illness;
 - Single points of access for a range of community services to streamline pathways to the right services in the right setting by the right person;
 - The re-provision of residential care for older people to supported housing;
 - The development of home-based rehabilitation services; and
 - A major programme of re-configuration of strategic acute services across the hospital network.
- 3.20 This initiative aims to bring about an improved and more efficient health service concentrating on the individual firstly in terms of self-care and good health decisions and local services in order to take the strain from existing health care facilities. DSD/NIHE initiative 'Supporting People Programme' supports more than 17,000 vulnerable people each year in Northern Ireland to live independently through preventative measures and assisted resettlement from institutional settings therefore reducing pressure on health and social care.
- 3.21 The focus on home treatment services and supported housing as alternatives to hospitalisation and residential care may have implications for planning as people are cared for and make adaptation's to homes. In order for the objectives of 'Transforming Your Care' to be met planning service can assist in ensuring appropriate housing that meet the needs of an increasingly ageing population as discussed in the Housing Topic Paper and

vulnerable persons in need of support; providing easy access to community facilities and creating attractive recreational spaces to keep active.

- 3.22 The 2016/2017 budget proposes additional funding of £133million for the new Department of Health, recognising the future demands upon health and social care services. The PEACE IV Programme will also actively support Children and Young People services through providing €67 million and €17.6 million in the promotion of shared spaces by enhancing regional services.
- 3.23 Belfast City Council also support 'Belfast Healthy Cities' (BHC) in creating a healthy, equitable and sustainable City. Reducing health inequalities is a strategic goal for the World Health Organisation (WHO) European Health Strategy Health 2020 and, as highlighted, Belfast comprises those wards within the region with multiple deprivation and greatest health inequalities. Present BHC initiatives are focusing on creating resilient communities such as creating child friendly places and promoting active travel.
- 3.24 Active and sustainable transport initiatives can not only benefit health but can support Belfast in compiling with the Belfast Air Quality Action Plan 2015-2020 that seeks reduction in the nitrogen dioxide EU limit by 2020. Land use planning can support improvements in air quality so that everyone has access to healthy air by requesting Air Quality Assessments from developers when necessary and supporting initiatives such as the Transport Hub at Great Victoria Street, the Belfast Rapid Transit system and the Belfast Active Travel Plan.

Education

- 3.25 The new Department of Education (DE) came into effect on the 9th May, assuming the roles and responsibilities of the former Department of Education and responsibilities in relation to children, young people and childcare, from OFMDFM. Additionally, the Department of Education is responsible for oversight of the education provision for young people in custody in the Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre.
- 3.26 The new Department for the Economy (DfE) came into effect on the 9th May assumed most of the roles and responsibilities of former Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) with the exception of the Employment Service.
- 3.27 Third level Education is provided by the Institute of Further and Higher Education, Queens's University Belfast and Ulster University, via its Jordanstown campus (outside of the Belfast District) and its currently expanding Belfast campus.

Belfast Region

- 3.28 The Education Authority, Belfast Region is responsible for the delivery of services according to the policies and procedures of the former Belfast Education and Library Board. South Eastern and Southern Education Board are also responsible for some of the schools, which are located within the new Belfast Council Area.

3.29 Different authorities are responsible for addressing these issues depending on the schools sector and management type:

- The Education Authority is the Managing Authority for the controlled sector and as such is responsible for addressing issues in Controlled schools;
- Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS) is the Managing Authority for the maintained sector and as such is responsible for addressing issues in maintained schools; and
- Individual Voluntary Grammar Schools, Grant Maintained Integrated schools and Grant Maintained Irish Medium schools Board of Governors are responsible for addressing issues within their own schools.

Figure 3: Belfast Area Schools Profile (2015/16)

Management	Nurs.	Prim.	Preps	Sec.	Gram.	Spec.	Ind.	FE	Total	Other	Grand Total
Controlled	15	36	0	4	3	10	0	1	69	0	69
Voluntary	0	0	7	0	13	0	0	0	20	4	24
Roman Catholic Maintained	16	30	0	10	0	1	0	0	57	0	57
Other Maintained	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Controlled Integrated	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Grant Maintained Integrated	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	31	77	7	17	16	11	0	1	160	4	164
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	98
Grand Total	31	77	7	17	16	11	0	1	160	102	262

3.30 See Appendix C for list of education provision in Belfast LDG and Appendix D for details of the pupil numbers currently

Nursery Schools and Units

3.31 Nursery provision falls into two categorized namely nursery units attached to existing Primary Schools and stand-alone nursery schools. The nursery units come under the umbrella of the Primary School they are attached to and are managed by their Board of Governors whilst nursery schools have their own Board of Governors.

Controlled Schools

3.32 Controlled Primary and Secondary School are provided for and managed by the NEELB, SEELB and BELB through Boards of Governors.

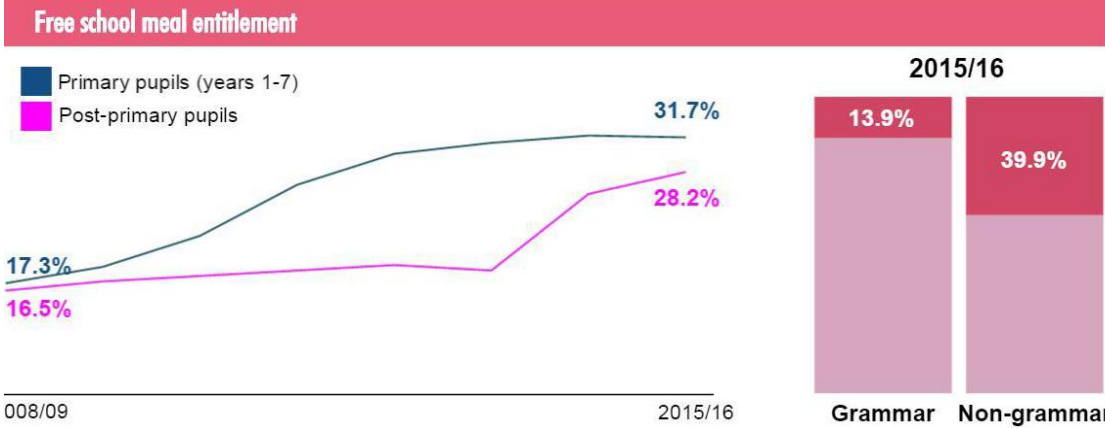
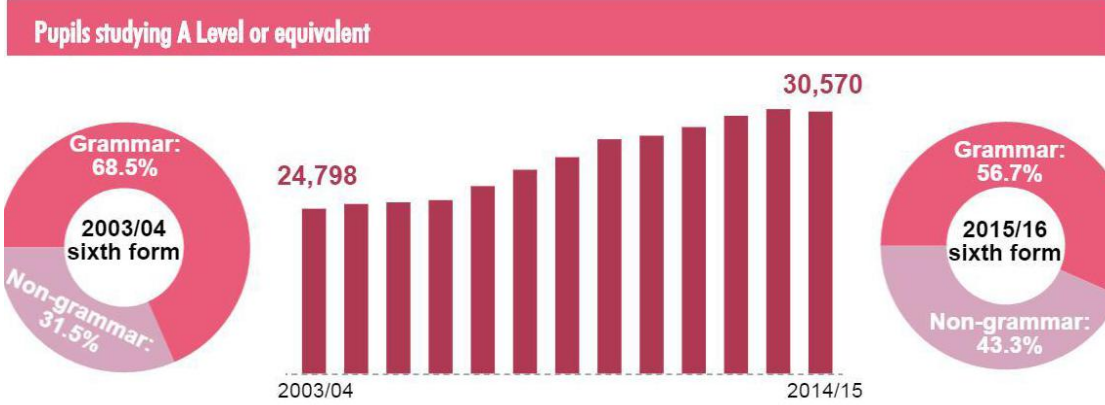
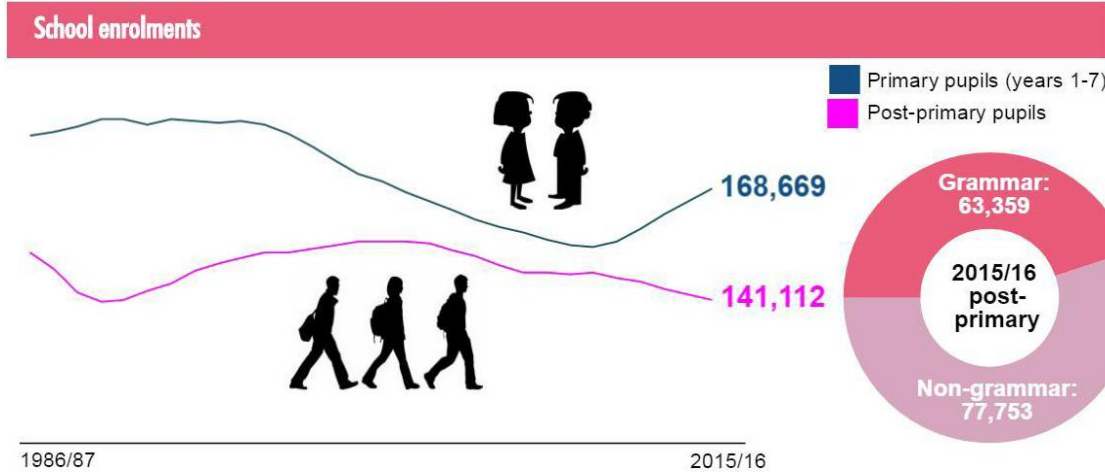
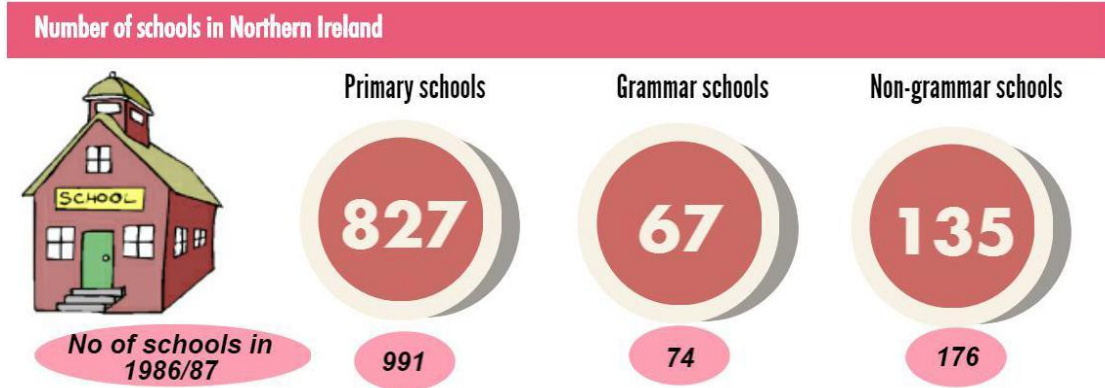
Voluntary Maintained Schools

3.33 Voluntary Maintained Primary and Secondary school are managed by Boards of Governors, which consist of members nominated by trustees (Mainly Roman Catholic), along with representative of parents, teachers and Education Library Boards

Voluntary Grammar Schools

3.34 Voluntary Primary schools are permitted to select pupils based on their ability. The school are managed by Boards of Governors, representatives of parents and teachers.

Figure 4: School Census Infographic (2015/16)



Source: NI School Census

New Category of Voluntary Schools

3.35 This allows existing Voluntary Maintained Schools and Voluntary Grammar Schools to opt for designation as a new category of Voluntary School, which will be eligible for 100% capital grant. Such schools will be managed by a Board of Governors

Pre-Primary

3.36 There are 31 nurseries provided in the Belfast Region. There are 4,587 pupils currently enrolled (academic year 2015/16) in pre primary schools within the BELB area.

Primary

3.37 There are 77 primary and 7 preparatory schools provided in the Belfast Region. There are 32,217 pupils currently enrolled (academic year 2015/16) in primary schools within the BELB area.

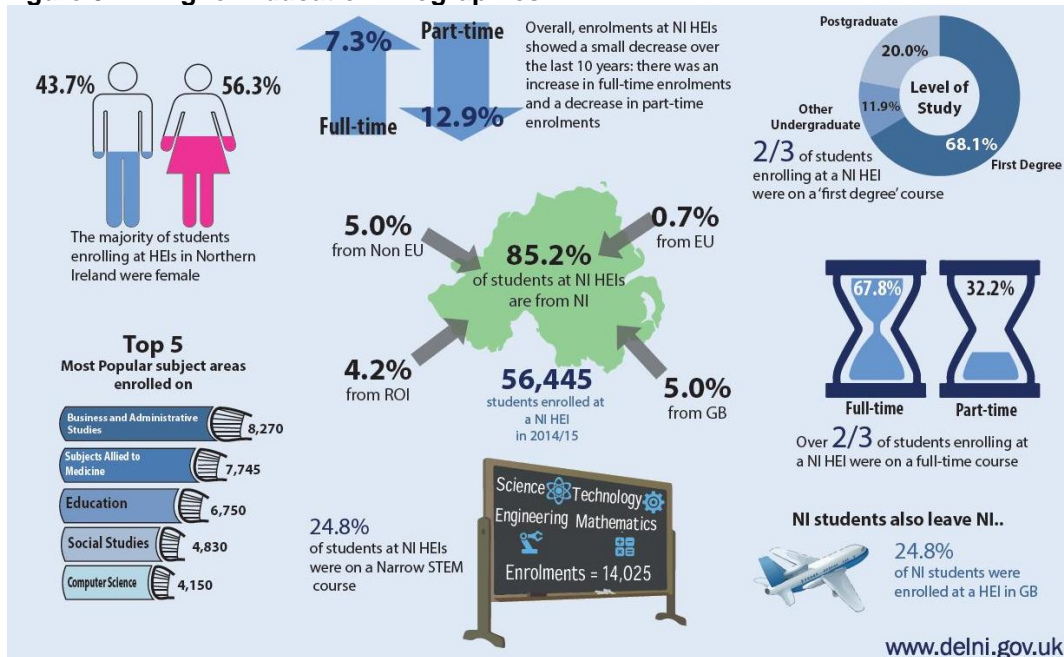
Post-Primary

3.38 There are 35 Post-Primary Schools within the BELB area. There are 30,678 pupils currently enrolled (academic year 2015/16) in post primary schools within the BELB area.

Third Level Education

3.39 This is provided by Queen’s University, Belfast; Ulster University in Belfast City Centre (with Jordanstown campus outside LGD boundary); Stranmillis College and St Mary’s Teaching College. In 2014/2015 there were 52,650 persons enrolled at these facilities. Belfast Metropolitan Institute enrolled 20,816 persons in 2014/2015. A full list of students enrolment in Higher Education Institutes is contained at Appendix E.

Figure 5: Higher Education Infographics



Future Development Proposals

- 3.40 There are a number of future development proposals in relation to education facilities in Belfast, including:
- **Little Flower Girls' School:** Area based proposals for future Maintained post-primary provision;
 - **St Patrick's College:** Area based proposals for future Maintained post-primary provision;
 - **Mercy College, Ballysillan:** Area based proposals for future Maintained post-primary provision;
 - **Cliftonville Integrated Primary School:** Increase enrolment;
 - **Holy Cross Girls' PS/Nursery Unit, Belfast:** Establishment of a 26 part-time place nursery unit;
 - **Strandtown Primary School:** Increase enrolment;
 - **Holy Family Primary School, Belfast:** Establish a 52 full-time place nursery unit
 - **Holy Family Nursery School, Belfast:** Closure; and
 - **Ulster University:** Extension/transfer to City Centre from Jordanstown.

Community and Cultural Facilities

Community and Play Centres

- 3.41 The Belfast Agenda seeks to improve neighbourhoods and relations and provide fit for purpose services.
- 3.42 Belfast City Council offers twenty-eight community centres (including independent centres funded by BCC) for various age groups and interests to meet, stay active, learn and volunteer. We also manage six play centres located at Avoniel, Ballysillan, Loop River, North Queen Street, Olympia and Whiterock offering after-schools clubs, Saturday clubs and seasonal schemes and manage 105 playgrounds across the City. Future investment and local provision is discussed within topic paper Open Space and Outdoor Recreation.
- 3.43 In addition to this, there are numerous youth clubs and resources operating from schools, churches and other organisations, such as the YMCA, which offer:
- Childcare
 - Health and fitness services;
 - Youth programmes;
 - Boy's Brigade and Girl's Brigade divisions run from religious buildings;
 - Girl Guides and Scouts; and
 - Private crèches / daycare facilities.
- 3.44 Religious buildings such as churches, chapels and halls are also focuses of community and social activity. No lands were identified for the development of new community facilities within BMAP 2015.

Leisure Centres

- 3.45 There are currently 15 leisure centres in Belfast, which are run by GLL under the Better brand. A full list of the Council leisure centres can be found within the Topic paper Open Space and Outdoor Recreation. As part of a leisure transformation and investment programme, the Girdwood Community Hub has been completed and Olympia Sports Village is expected to open late 2016. Other major projects include an aquatic centre at the former Robinson Centre in East Belfast, Andersonstown family fun leisure water complex and an outdoor centre of excellence on the site of the current Brook Activity Centre.
- 3.46 The Active Belfast project, which aims to promote healthy living and increase physical activity, has, alongside SportNI, invested in refurbishment of the Indoor Tennis and Ozone complex, Avoniel Leisure Centre, Belvoir Activity Centre, Falls Leisure Centre and the Grove Wellbeing Centre. A new spectator stand and 8 lane athletics track has been completed at the Mary Peters Track.
- 3.47 Following redevelopment of the Mayfield Leisure Centre as office development there are no council owned leisure facilities in the City Centre, although the City Centre Investment and Regeneration Strategy seeks to locate facilities for sports and leisure in the City Centre. This would serve people that enter the City daily for work and business purposes and those who live in the City Centre.
- 3.48 In relation to sport and recreation, facilities within Belfast include the Casement Park and Windsor Park stadium developments, playing pitches, the Countryside, the Belfast Bike public bike hire scheme, Community Greenways, allotments and other passive public and private recreational and leisure options. These are outlined further within the Topic Paper on 'Open Space and Recreation'.

Libraries

- 3.49 Libraries NI is the body with overall responsibility for the provision of library services in Northern Ireland. Its primary duty is to provide a comprehensive and efficient public library service for persons living, working or studying in NI.
- 3.50 There are 18 libraries in Greater Belfast as listed below. 12 of these libraries include areas of substantial levels of social deprivation within their catchment areas.
- Ardoyne;
 - Ballyhackamore;
 - Belfast Central (City Centre);
 - Chichester;
 - Colin Glen;
 - Cregagh Road;
 - Falls Road;
 - Finaghy, Grove;
 - Holywood Arches;
 - Lisburn Road;
 - Newtownbreda;
 - Ormeau Road;
 - Shakhill Road;
 - Suffolk;
 - Tullycarnet;
 - Whiterock;
 - Woodstock; and
 - 2 mobile libraries.
- 3.51 Libraries offer many services to the population they serve including access to computers and IT services, providing study spaces, exhibition spaces, event space, facilitating social

groups, learning and meeting rooms. Although many libraries have undergone refurbishments since 2009, there has been significant rationalisation of services with closures and opening hours reduced. Libraries can be invaluable social meeting spaces and the Belfast Central library for example provides special collections, archives and photographs of past and present cultural and community life.

- 3.52 The Belfast City Centre Regeneration and Investment Strategy (BCCRIS) recommends that the economic development of the University campus should be extended to include a proposed 'Creative Hub' with connections to an extended library and innovation uses. Belfast Central has potential to become a world-class modern regional library and has a role to play in the economic, cultural, social and educational development of the Inner North Quarter. Libraries NI are awaiting approval (February 2016) of a business case that would deliver a £32.5 million redevelopment of Belfast Central.

Cultural and Arts Facilities

- 3.53 The Department for Communities has assumed most of the responsibilities of the former Department for Culture, Arts and Leisure (DCAL). This includes responsible for arts and creativity, museums, architecture and built environment policy.
- 3.54 "Ambitions for the Arts 2013-2018" is a five Year Strategic Plan to champion the arts; promote access and create a resilient sector. Cultural and arts facilities can enrich quality of life, promote inclusivity and create vibrant environments. Public art and artist's workshops, galleries and exhibition spaces can create and enhance local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- 3.55 Belfast LGD has a range of museums, heritage centres, theatres, cinemas and art galleries, which provides a thriving and vibrant cultural scene for our citizens and visitors. There are numerous facilities within local communities, such as the Belfast Activity Centre, Barnett's Demesne and the Culturlann.
- 3.56 Belfast has a rich diversity of historic buildings such as Crumlin Road Gaol and Parliament Buildings, and public parks, such as Botanic Gardens and Tropical Ravine. These are all part of our collective cultural heritage and should be welcoming and accessible to everyone.
- 3.57 The Titanic exhibition and the Ulster Museum were the most popular visitor attractions in 2013 (NITB Belfast LGD Factcard) in NI. In addition, the Belfast City Council Integrated Tourism Strategy 2015-2020 suggests the need for a maritime visitor experience and Belfast Regeneration and Investment Strategy proposes the need for contemporary visual art museum.

4.0 Issues and Approaches

- 4.1 From the analysis of the current public services offering outlined above, this section seeks to identify the key issues and potential opportunities for the LDP to consider in Belfast. The general thrust of this is to ensure that fit for purpose services are provided to our residents, businesses and investors and everyone visiting the Council area.

Health

Promoting Health and Well-being

- 4.2 The plan has an important role to play in facilitating social inclusion and creating healthy communities. Improving Health and Well-being is one of the five core planning principles of the planning system and the SPPS states that Councils may bring forward local policies that contribute to improving health and well-being and sets out a range of health and wellbeing policy areas that could be considered. The LDP should therefore consider the inclusion of over-arching policies promoting health and well-being, through, for example, introducing a requirement for a health impact appraisal as part of the design process.
- 4.3 It is clear that there are also wider social determinants of health and wellbeing prevalent within Belfast LGD. There are health disparities across the council area and the plan should contribute to addressing health equality and removing barriers to health and wellbeing. These include:
- Measures to create strong neighbourhood centres where the community can socialise, shop and work together;
 - Ensuring community facilities promote social participation and cohesion;
 - Improving access to healthy food;
 - Providing access to areas of open space and recreational areas that encourage activity;
 - Providing a quality built environment that is safe;
 - Improving accessibility by active transport modes, such as walking or cycling;
 - Permitting uses which have considered the wider health impacts; and
 - Safeguarding public health, by restricting development that would lead to unacceptable levels of air or noise pollution, or that would increase the risk of flooding.

Health Facilities

- 4.4 BHSCT provides specialised healthcare services to the whole population of Northern Ireland and therefore it is important that there is adequate lands for existing facilities to expand and needs are addressed at a regional level. Although the Trust have capital projects within acute facilities within Belfast LGD planned for the future the LDP process needs to keep abreast of others emerging.
- 4.5 The existing healthcare zonings from BMAP have been developed have provided facilities like the Beech Hall wellbeing and treatment centre, providing treatment and information services such as family and childcare, speech and language therapy and dental services. These local centres are located in well-established hubs of community activity where people go to shop, access other services and are easily accessible from where they live.

- 4.6 Since the existing healthcare zonings have been developed it could be concluded that further lands are necessary. However, consultation with Belfast Trust would be necessary to determine this.

Education

- 4.7 We have identified a number of key issues associated with the provision of education in Belfast, including:

- Restructuring of post primary education 2012;
- Relocation of University of Ulster campus from Jordanstown to Belfast (student numbers rising from 2,000 – 15,000 in 2018/2019) and significant investment in Queens University;
- Increased demand from international students for university places;
- Higher fees - £3,685 for entry in September 2014 for NI and non-GB EU students;
- 1,350 Additional student places included in the Programme for Government;
- Reduction of the number of Higher Education courses that the Belfast Metropolitan College is permitted to run;
- Pupil diversity (Roma, Irish Traveller and Irish Medium Schools). According to the last school census (2012/13) 44 pupils from a Roma background were taught in a BELB school, 137 from an Irish Traveller background, 1,514 were newcomer pupils and 1,632 were taught in Irish-medium schools (Post-Primary and primary including nursery and reception);
- Ethnically diverse schools. There are approximately 12,500 pupils in schools in Northern Ireland recorded as “non-white”, and this represents 3.7% of the school population;
- Rise in the number of pupils whose first language is not English. In 2015/16, there are more than 80 first languages spoken by pupils, with Polish and Lithuanian being the most common behind English;
- Pupil population has fallen far below the numbers which our current schools were designed to accommodate, resulting in thousands of unfilled places;
- Possible amalgamation to provide bigger, more sustainable, units – what happens to redundant facilities?
- PEACE IV Programme will support activity Shared Education in face of financial pressures - there is much less money available to run the education service and need to concentrate resources;
- Every year Belfast Met educates and trains over 30,000 people and employs 1,144 people; and
- Shared facilities/cross community provision – recreation and community

- 4.8 There are a number of opportunities provided through the LDP to help address some of these key issues, such as:

- **Protecting and Enhancing Educational Facilities:**
The plan will need to protect existing educational facilities and ensure that development opportunities are provided for any new facilities. The existing plan BMAP 2015 protected existing land against unnecessary loss, but it is also essential that any new requirements arising from a growing population are adequately addressed as part of the planning process.
- **Rationalisation of the Schools Estate:**
The process of reviewing existing educational facilities may offer scope for cross-sectoral solutions, ranging from the sharing of expertise and facilities to full amalgamations of schools. Planning will also need to take account of the projected growth during the plan period and the associated educational need arising.
- **Improving Accessibility:**
The plan should maximise opportunities to improve accessibility to local educational facilities, particularly using public transport and active travel options, such as walking and cycling.
- **Supporting Higher Education Institutions (HEIs):**
Universities and Colleges can bring many benefits to their host regions and cities. They provide educational opportunities, are a source of research and innovation support, can work with local and regional businesses as well as playing an important role in civic society. The future development of Belfast as a 'destination of choice' for students from other parts of the UK and EU as well as from the rest of the world could have major positive economic impacts for the city, generating economic activity and creating jobs.

It is therefore important that adequate provision be made in the plan to support the continuing investment needs of our higher education institutions (HEIs), to enable plans for development and remodelling both within their existing estate, but within the surrounding areas where this is necessary. Such development can include for specific operational needs, but can also relate to student accommodation, which can be equally as critical when the Universities/Further Education facilities are having to compete to attract students and research staff.

Community and Cultural Facilities

- 4.9 The provision of community and cultural facilities – including community centres, leisure centres, libraries and cultural facilities – is an important component in ensuring that Belfast is a liveable city. As well as providing vital local services, they provide a range of opportunities for social participation, cohesion and inclusivity, which all contribute to the health and well-being of the population.
- 4.10 The plan can help to encourage healthy social and physical environments by identifying sites for leisure, health and social care facilities, including those that serve a cross-boundary population. It is important that existing facilities are protected and enhanced and

that new facilities are provided as needed to serve the growing population. In particular, the baseline analysis has identified a need for new community facilities to serve a growing City Centre residential population. This could include the identification of a new site for a leisure centre, as well as enhancements to the existing Central Library.

4.11 In addition to the provision of community and cultural facilities, there are a number of wider opportunities the LDP can take to further the community and cultural facilities in the City. This could include:

- The promotion of such facilities as part of mixed use developments;
- Requiring developers to ensure adequate community infrastructure is provided to serve the needs arising from their proposed developments;
- Providing better connections to community and cultural facilities;
- The sustainable use of the existing built and historic environment; and
- Maximising the opportunities community and cultural facilities can play in growing the economy, particularly through links to the growing tourism economy.

Summary and Conclusions

4.12 Demands and needs have increased through growth of the population following local government reform and for Belfast its regional role as a centre of specialised services leads to greater pressures and expectations for better quality and more efficient facilities. If Belfast is to grow as an attractive place to live in, invest and do business, then our public services need to be continually improving.

4.13 The plan should seek to ensure that there are adequate lands are identified throughout the lifetime of the plan for new or replacement facilities and services such as healthcare and community facilities and there is a need to collaborate with neighbouring council areas to provide for cross-boundary populations.

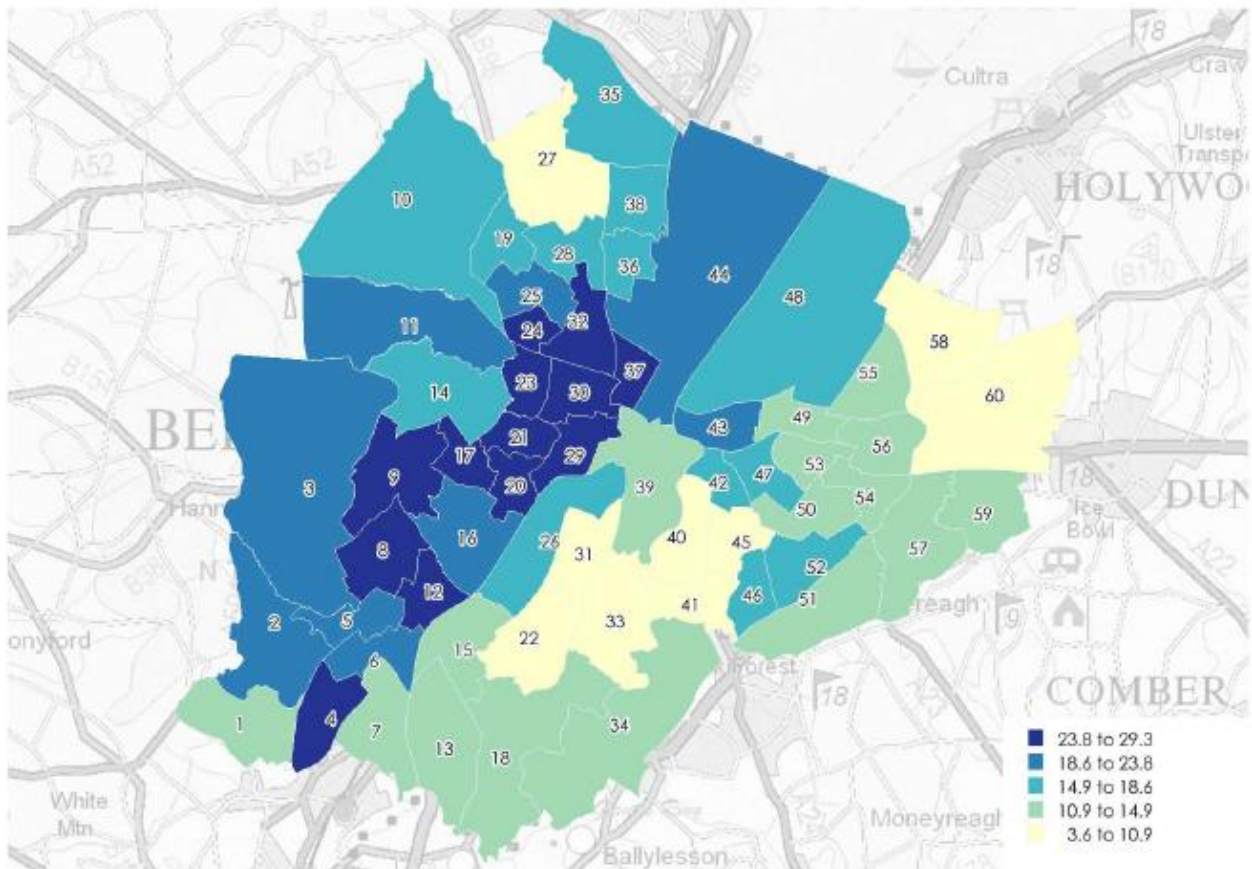
4.14 Where appropriate, new developments should be required to contribute towards any new community infrastructure requirements arising as a result of development and should ensure good accessibility to existing services and facilities intended to serve future residents.

4.15 This report highlighted how future amalgamations of facilities such as schools and mixed use developments can be an opportunity to promote community relations through social cohesion, encouraging participation and promoting inclusivity.

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Appendix A: Proportion of People in Receipt of at Least one Disability-Related Benefit at Ward Level (February 2014)



1	Lagmore	23	Woodvale	45	Ravenhill
2	Poleglass	24	Ardoyne	46	Cregagh
3	Collin Glen	25	Cliftonville	47	Beersbridge
4	Twinbrook	26	Blackstaff	48	Sydenham
5	Stewartstown	27	Cavehill	49	Connswater
6	Ladybrook	28	Chichester Park	50	Orangefield
7	Dunmurry	29	Falls	51	Hillfoot
8	Shaw'S Road	30	Shankill	52	Merok
9	Turf Lodge	31	Windsor	53	Bloomfield
10	Legoniel	32	Water Works	54	Sandown
11	Forth River	33	Stranmillis	55	Belmont
12	Andersonstown	34	Belvoir	56	Knock
13	Finaghy	35	Bellevue	57	Shandon
14	Ballygomartin	36	Fortwilliam	58	Garnerville
15	Musgrave	37	New Lodge	59	Gilnahirk
16	Falls Park	38	Innisfayle	60	Stormont
17	Ballymurphy	39	Central		
18	Upper Malone	40	Ormeau		
19	Ballysillan	41	Rosetta		
20	Beechmount	42	Woodstock		
21	Clonard	43	Ballymacarrett		
22	Malone	44	Duncairn		

Source: NISRA

Appendix B: Locations of Healthcare Facilities in Belfast Health and Social Care Trust¹

DAY CENTRES

- Ravenhill Day Centre
- Whiterock Day Centre
- North Belfast Day Centre
- Victoria Day Centre
- Everton Centre
- **Enler Day Centre**
- City Way Day Centre
- Island Resource Centre
- Edgcumbe Assessment Centre
- Grove Day Centre
- Carlisle Day Centre
- Ballyowen Day Centre
- Shankill Day Centre
- Glencairn Day Centre
- Woodlands Centre
- MICA Day Centre
- Fallswater Day Centre
- Fortwilliam Day Centre
- Suffolk Day Centre

HEALTH CENTRES

Health Centres provide a range of services for both adults and children. GPs may also be located in health centres.

North Belfast:

- Crumlin Road Health Centre

West Belfast:

- Maureen Sheehan Centre
- Ballyowen Health Centre
- Whiterock Health Centre

East Belfast and Castlereagh:

- Cherryvalley Health Centre
- **Dundonald Healthcare Centre**

South Belfast:

- Dunluce Health Centre
- Finaghy Health Centre
- **Mount Oriel Clinic**

RESIDENTIAL HOMES

Residential units for people with learning difficulties:

- Hanna Street Supported Living
- 80 Malone Road
- Mertoun Park Complex
- Six Eleven Ormeau Road
- Shaws Avenue Hostel

Residential units for people with mental illness:

- 342 Ormeau Road

Supported housing for people with learning disabilities:

- **Greystone Support Centre**
- Rigby Close

Residential homes for the elderly:

- Ballyowen Home
- **Brae Valley**
- Bruce House
- Chestnut Grove
- **Killynure House**
- Orchardville House
- Pine Lodge

Specialist centres:

- Mental Health Resource Centre
- **Centre for Psychotherapy**
- Family Trauma Centre
- Family Centre (Beersbridge)

¹ Those within Lisburn and Castlereagh LGD coloured **red**

Wellbeing and treatment centres:

- Arches Centre (East Belfast)
- Beech Hall Centre (West Belfast)
- Bradbury Centre (South Belfast)
- Carlisle Centre (North Belfast)
- Grove Wellbeing Centre (North Belfast)
- **Knockbreda Centre (Castlereagh)**
- Shankill Centre (West Belfast)

Supported housing for older people:

- Sydenham Court
- Fairholme
- Mullan Mews
- Hemsworth Court

Appendix C: Educational Facilities

CONTROLLED SECTOR

SCHOOL NAME	TYPE
Nursery	
Arellian Nursery School	Nursery
Brefne Nursery School	Nursery
Edenderry Nursery School	Nursery
Glenbank Nursery School	Nursery
Glendhu Nursery School	Nursery
Hope Nursery School	Nursery
McArthur Nursery School	Nursery
New Lodge Nursery School	Nursery
Oldpark Nursery School	Nursery
Ravenscroft Nursery School	Nursery
Sandbrook Nursery School	Nursery
Shaftesbury Nursery School	Nursery
Stanhope Street Nursery School	Nursery
Tudor Lodge Nursery School	Nursery
Victoria Nursery School	Nursery
Total	15
Nursery Unit	
Avoniel Nursery Unit	Nursery
Black Mountain Nursery Unit	Nursery
Botanic Nursery Unit	Nursery
Cliftonville Nursery Unit	Nursery
Dundela Infants' Nursery Unit	Nursery
Euston Street Nursery Unit	Nursery
Fane Street Nursery Unit	Nursery
Greenwood Nursery Unit	Nursery
Harmony Nursery Unit	Nursery
Knocknagoney Nursery Unit	Nursery
Lowwood Nursery Unit	Nursery
Nettlefield Nursery Unit	Nursery
Orangefield Nursery Unit	Nursery
Rosetta Nursery Unit	Nursery
Seaview Nursery Unit	Nursery
Stranmillis Nursery Unit	Nursery
Taughmonagh Nursery Unit	Nursery
Wheatfield Nursery Unit	Nursery
Total	18
Fane Street Primary School	Primary
Finaghy Primary School	Primary
Forth River Primary School	Primary
Glenwood Primary School	Primary
Greenwood Infants' Primary School	Primary

SCHOOL NAME	TYPE
Harding Memorial Primary School	Primary
Harmony Primary School	Primary
Knocknagoney Primary School	Primary
Ligoniel Primary School	Primary
Lowwood Primary School	Primary
Malvern Primary School	Primary
Nettlefield Primary School	Primary
Orangefield Primary School	Primary
Rosetta Primary School	Primary
Seaview Primary School	Primary
Springfield Primary School	Primary
Springhill Primary School	Primary
Strandtown Primary School	Primary
Stranmillis Primary School	Primary
Taughmonagh Primary School	Primary
Victoria Park Primary School	Primary
Wheatfield Primary School	Primary
Total	22
Secondary	
Ashfield Boys' High School	Secondary
Ashfield Girls' High School	Secondary
Belfast Boys' Model School	Secondary
Belfast Girls' Model School	Secondary
Total	4
Grammar	
Grosvenor Grammar School	Grammar
Wellington College	Grammar
Total	2
Special	
Cedar Lodge School	Special
Clarawood School	Special
Fleming Fulton School	Special
Glenveagh School	Special
Greenwood House Assessment Centre	Special
Harberton School	Special
Loughshore Educational Resource Centre	Special
Mitchell House	Special
Oakwood Assessment Centre	Special
Park Education Resource Centre	Special
Total	10

INTEGRATED

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Cliftonville Integrated Primary School	Controlled Integrated	Primary
Forge Integrated Primary School	Controlled Integrated	Primary
Cranmore Integrated Primary School	Grant Maintained Integrated	Primary
Hazelwood Primary School	Grant Maintained Integrated	Primary
Hazelwood College	Grant Maintained Integrated	Secondary
Malone Integrated College	Grant Maintained Integrated	Secondary
Hazelwood Nursery Unit	Grant Maintained Integrated	Unit
Total		7

IRISH SPEAKING

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Bunscoil an tsleibhe Dhuibh	Irish Speaking	Primary
Bunscoil Bheann Mhadagain	Irish Speaking	Primary
Bunscoil Mhic Reachtain	Irish Speaking	Primary
Bunscoil Phobal Feirste	Irish Speaking	Primary
Gaelscoil an Lonnain	Irish Speaking	Primary
Gaelscoil Na bhFal	Irish Speaking	Primary
Gaelscoil na Mona	Irish Speaking	Primary
Scoil an Droichid	Irish Speaking	Primary
Colaiste Feirste	Irish Speaking	Secondary
Gaelscoil Na Bhfal Nursery Unit	Irish Speaking	Unit
Scoil an Droichid Nursery Unit	Irish Speaking	Unit
Total		11

MAINTAINED

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Nursery		
Matt Talbot Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Bethlehem Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Cathedral Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Holy Child Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Holy Cross Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Holy Family Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Holy Rosary Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Our Lady's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Bernadette's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Maria Goretti Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Martin's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Mary's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Michael's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Oliver Plunkett Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Paul's Nursery Unit	Maintained	Nursery
St Peter's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
St Teresa's Nursery School	Maintained	Nursery
Total		17

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Holy Child Nursery Unit	Maintained	Unit
St Bride's Nursery Unit	Maintained	Unit
St Clare's Nursery Unit	Maintained	Unit
St Malachy's Nursery Unit	Maintained	Unit
St Matthew's Nursery Unit	Maintained	Unit
St Vincent de Paul Nursery Unit	Maintained	Unit
Total		6

Primary		
Holy Rosary Primary School	Maintained	Primary
Holy Trinity Primary School	Maintained	Primary
John Paul II	Maintained	Primary
Mercy Primary School	Maintained	Primary
Our Lady of Lourdes Primary School	Maintained	Primary
Our Lady's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
Sacred Heart Boys' Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Anne's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Bride's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Clare's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St John the Baptist Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Joseph's Primary School [Holland Dr]	Maintained	Primary
St Joseph's Primary School [Slate]	Maintained	Primary
St Kevin's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Malachy's Primary School [Eliza St]	Maintained	Primary
St Mary's Primary School (Divis St)	Maintained	Primary
St Mary's Star of the Sea Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Matthew's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Michael's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Oliver Plunkett Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Patricks Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Paul's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Peter's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Teresa's Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Therese of Lisieux Primary School	Maintained	Primary
St Vincent de Paul Primary School	Maintained	Primary
Total		26

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Secondary		
Christian Brothers School	Maintained	Secondary
Corpus Christi College	Maintained	Secondary
De La Salle College	Maintained	Secondary
Little Flower Girls' School	Maintained	Secondary
Mercy College	Maintained	Secondary
St Genevieve's High School	Maintained	Secondary
St Joseph's College	Maintained	Secondary
St Louise's Comprehensive College	Maintained	Secondary
St Patrick's College [Belfast]	Maintained	Secondary
St Rose's Dominican College	Maintained	Secondary
Total		10

Special		
St Gerard's School & Support Services	Maintained	Special
St Teresa's Speech and Language Centre	Maintained	Special
St Vincent's Centre	Maintained	Special
Total		3

PRIVATE

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Belmont Pre-School Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Benmore Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Carew II Family & Training Centre	Private	Nursery
Cranmore Integrated Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Early Learners Day Nursery	Private	Nursery
First Steps Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Flutterbies Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Forge Integrated Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Hillcrest Day Nursery	Private	Nursery
Holy Cross Pre-School PlayGroup	Private	Nursery
Kids @ BT9	Private	Nursery
Little Hands Little Feet Day Nursery	Private	Nursery
Malone Playschool/Nursery School	Private	Nursery
Naiscoil An Lonnain	Private	Nursery
Naiscoil Mhic Reachtain	Private	Nursery
Naiscoil Na Mona	Private	Nursery
Our Lady's Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Play and Learn Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Resurrection Nursery & P/Group	Private	Nursery
Springfield PS Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Springhill Playgroup	Private	Nursery
St Colmcille's Pre-School P/G	Private	Nursery
St John's Pre- School Playoup	Private	Nursery
St Oliver Plunkett Playgroup	Private	Nursery
St Vincent de Paul Pre-school Playgroup	Private	Nursery

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Stepping Stones Pre-School Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Sunshine Playgroup	Private	Nursery
T.L.C. Playgroup	Private	Nursery
The 174 Trust Playgroup	Private	Nursery
Wee Care Day Nurseries	Private	Nursery
Wishing Well Family Centre	Private	Nursery
Total		30

VOLUNTARY

SCHOOL NAME	SECTOR	TYPE
Aquinas Grammar School	Voluntary	Grammar
Belfast Royal Academy	Voluntary	Grammar
Bloomfield Collegiate School	Voluntary	Grammar
Campbell College	Voluntary	Grammar
Dominican College	Voluntary	Grammar
Hunterhouse College	Voluntary	Grammar
Methodist College	Voluntary	Grammar
Rathmore Grammar School	Voluntary	Grammar
Royal Belfast Academical Institution	Voluntary	Grammar
St Dominic's High School	Voluntary	Grammar
St Malachy's College	Voluntary	Grammar
St Mary's C.B. Grammar School	Voluntary	Grammar
Strathearn School	Voluntary	Grammar
Victoria College Belfast	Voluntary	Grammar
Total		14

Appendix D: Number of Pupils Attending Education Establishments in Belfast and NI, 2015/16

	Belfast	NI total
VOLUNTARY AND PRIVATE PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION CENTRES	968	8,716
NURSERY SCHOOLS		
Full-time	1,895	4,011
Part-time	-	1,893
TOTAL NURSERY SCHOOLS ENROLMENT	1,895	5,904
PRIMARY SCHOOLS NURSERY CLASS PUPILS		
Full-time	1,457	5,195
Part-time	267	4,117
TOTAL NURSERY CLASS PUPILS	1,724	9,312
TOTAL RECEPTION PUPILS	-	241
Primary schools (year 1 - 7)	29,369	166,912
Grammar school prep Depts.(year 1 - 7)	1,124	1,757
TOTAL YEAR 1 - 7 PUPILS	30,493	168,669
TOTAL PRIMARY PUPILS	32,217	178,222
Post Primary Schools		
Secondary (non grammar) schools	12,997	77,753
Grammar Schools	17,681	63,359
TOTAL POST PRIMARY PUPILS	30,678	141,112
Special Schools TOTAL	1,328	5,173
Hospital Schools TOTAL	85	85
Independent Schools TOTAL	-	658
ALL SCHOOLS	66,203	331,154
TOTAL SCHOOLS AND PRE-EDUCATION CENTRES	67,171	339,870

Source: NI Schools Census

Appendix E: Enrolment in Higher Education Institutes (Excluding NI OU)

Level of study	Academic year	Mode of study														
		Full-time					Part-time					Total				
		Institution identifier					Institution identifier					Institution identifier				
		QUB ⁽¹⁾	UU ⁽²⁾	Stranmillis ⁽³⁾	St Mary's ⁽⁴⁾	Total	QUB ⁽¹⁾	UU ⁽²⁾	Stranmillis ⁽³⁾	St Mary's ⁽⁴⁾	Total	QUB ⁽¹⁾	UU ⁽²⁾	Stranmillis ⁽³⁾	St Mary's ⁽⁴⁾	Total
First degree	2010/11	13,560	15,185	835	860	30,440	895	2,020	195	5	3,120	14,455	17,205	1,030	865	33,560
	2011/12	13,490	16,175	840	865	31,375	830	1,975	205	10	3,020	14,320	18,150	1,045	875	34,395
	2012/13	13,860	15,905	805	860	31,435	700	2,225	205	5	3,130	14,560	18,130	1,010	865	34,565
	2013/14	14,135	16,000	845	845	31,825	565	2,155	140	15	2,880	14,700	18,155	985	860	34,705
	2014/15	14,645	16,510	830	850	32,835	510	1,840	195	10	2,555	15,155	18,350	1,025	860	35,390
Other undergraduate	2010/11	225	120	50	0	390	3,675	2,965	90	0	6,735	3,900	3,085	140	0	7,125
	2011/12	275	120	50	0	445	3,270	2,465	100	0	5,835	3,545	2,585	150	0	6,280
	2012/13	285	180	60	0	525	3,230	2,350	110	0	5,690	3,515	2,525	175	0	6,215
	2013/14	265	315	100	0	680	3,405	1,865	80	0	5,350	3,670	2,180	180	0	6,030
	2014/15	300	210	100	0	610	3,405	2,015	110	0	5,525	3,700	2,220	215	0	6,135
All undergraduate	2010/11	13,785	15,305	885	860	30,830	4,570	4,990	290	5	9,855	18,355	20,295	1,170	865	40,685
	2011/12	13,765	16,300	890	865	31,820	4,100	4,440	305	10	8,855	17,865	20,740	1,195	875	40,675
	2012/13	14,145	16,085	870	860	31,960	3,925	4,575	315	5	8,820	18,075	20,655	1,185	865	40,780
	2013/14	14,400	16,315	945	845	32,505	3,970	4,020	220	15	8,230	18,370	20,335	1,165	860	40,735
	2014/15	14,945	16,720	935	850	33,445	3,915	3,855	305	10	8,080	18,855	20,570	1,240	860	41,525
Postgraduate	2010/11	3,740	1,905	30	20	5,690	2,105	3,320	100	100	5,625	5,840	5,225	130	120	11,315
	2011/12	2,835	2,265	45	20	5,165	2,290	3,555	95	125	6,070	5,120	5,820	145	145	11,235
	2012/13	2,510	2,325	35	20	4,885	2,115	3,480	240	215	6,050	4,625	5,800	275	235	10,935
	2013/14	2,615	2,335	25	20	5,000	2,330	3,530	330	330	6,525	4,950	5,865	360	350	11,525
	2014/15	2,785	2,000	25	20	4,830	2,210	3,510	295	275	6,290	4,995	5,510	315	295	11,120
Total	2010/11	17,525	17,210	915	880	36,520	6,675	8,310	385	105	15,480	24,195	25,520	1,300	985	52,000
	2011/12	16,600	18,565	935	885	36,985	6,390	7,995	400	140	14,925	22,985	26,560	1,340	1,020	51,905
	2012/13	16,655	18,405	900	880	36,845	6,045	8,050	560	220	14,870	22,700	26,460	1,460	1,100	51,715
	2013/14	17,020	18,650	970	865	37,505	6,300	7,555	555	345	14,755	23,320	26,200	1,525	1,210	52,260
	2014/15	17,730	18,720	955	870	38,280	6,120	7,365	600	285	14,370	23,855	26,085	1,555	1,155	52,650

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

Notes:

(1) Queen's University Belfast (2) Ulster University (3) Stranmillis University College (4) St Mary's University College

To prevent the identification of individuals figures have been rounded to the nearest 5, with 0, 1 and 2 rounded to 0. Due to rounding, the sum of numbers in each row or column may not match the total shown.