

- 1. Is this a** Plan
- 2. Name of Policy/Strategy/Plan/Public Service** Ards and North Down Policing and Community Safety Partnership Action Plan 2024-2025
- 3. Reference** 342
- 4. Category of Policy/Strategy/Plan/Public Service** Existing

**5. Please provide a description of the Policy/Strategy/Plan/Public Service**

Year 3 of a 3 year Policing and Community Safety Partnership (PCSP) strategic plan 2022-2025. The Action plan will continue to deliver the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships overall purpose of helping to make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues.

**6. Please provide details of the aims and/or objectives of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service.**

The aim of the PCSP is to empower communities to develop solutions that will help to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The Partnerships should aim to contribute to wider justice issues targets.

An outcomes-based accountability (OBA) challenges us to measure our success by looking at the impact our programmes have on people's lives.

The Action plan will aim to increase our awareness and understanding about why things are the way they are in Ards and North Down and how to address them imaginatively. The analysis of statistics, feedback from the public across all seven DEAs, including a public survey and the valuable turning the curve exercise, evaluation of delivery agent feedback and staff allow thorough for the development of solutions with the action plan. A Turning the Curve Exercise was undertaken in relation to the 2023/2024 PCSP Action Plan Indicators/themes to formulate the partnership's best thinking on projects and initiatives to contribute towards the overall outcome for 2024/2025 Action Plan.

There are 3 strategic priorities:

Strategic Priority 1 – To ensure effective delivery in response to local need, and improve the visibility and recognition of the work of the PCSP through effective consultation, communication, and engagement.

Strategic Priority 2 - To improve community safety by prioritising and addressing local community safety issues, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour.

Strategic Priority 3 – To support confidence in policing, including through collaborative problem solving with communities.

- 7. Who initiated or wrote the Policy/Strategy/Plan/Public Service?** Blu Zebra initially wrote the strategy and 1st year action plan. Turning the curve exercises have informed year 2 and year 3
- 8. Who is responsible for the implementation of the Policy/Strategy/Plan/Public Service?** PSCP department authorised and approved by PCSP

partnership

**9. Is this policy affected by timetables established by other relevant Public Authorities?**

Yes

## Equality

### **1. Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy?**

Yes

#### **1a. If Yes, which Section 75 categories are expected to benefit?**

All

#### **1b. How are they expected to benefit?**

Through local interventions, delivering initiatives that will tackle and/or raise awareness of drug and alcohol and substance abuse, road safety, hate and cybercrime, schools programmes, sexual, domestic abuse and healthy relationships awareness, youth initiatives including the use of sports to address ASB, partnership working to co-deliver initiatives in hot spots across the borough, small grants programmes, burglary and the fear of crime and support for the most vulnerable.

The Community Safety team sit within PCSP and will provide regular patrols, youth diversionary activities and work closely with the Community and Voluntary sector.

### **2. Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?**

No

### **3. Who are the internal/external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?**

Staff, Service Users, Other Public Sector organisations, Voluntary/Community/Trade Unions, Potential Visitors

### **4. Is this policy associated with any other Council Policy (or Policies)?**

Yes

#### **4a. If yes, please state the related Policy (or Policies)**

The Community Safety Framework

The Northern Ireland Policing Plan and current Annual Performance Plan

Public Satisfaction Surveys

Together: Building a United Community – Good Relations Strategy

Fresh Start – the Stormont Agreement and Implementation Plan

Executive Action Plan for Tackling paramilitary activity, criminality and

Organised crime

Local Council's Good Relation Plan

Local Community Plan – The Big Plan.

### **5. Does this policy affect Internal or External users?**

Both

Evidence to help inform the Section 75 screening process may take many forms. Public authorities should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

### **6. What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy?**

All

### **Religious belief evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Political opinion evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Racial group evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Age evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Marital status evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Sexual orientation evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Men and women generally evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Disability evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Dependants evidence**

Public consultation exercises to inform the strategic plan 2022-2025 and turning the curve exercises to inform 2024-2025

### **Sexual Orientation - Internal**

<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bisexual	3	0.34%
Heterosexual	624	70.75%
Homosexual	3	0.34%
I do not want to answer	21	2.38
None	6	0.68%
Blank	225	25.51%
Total	882	100%

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

**7. Please provide details of different needs, experiences and priorities for each of the**

### **categories**

The consultation findings that informed the 2022-2025 PCSP strategy through the public meetings and focus groups across all seven DEAs echoed the same issues in each area within the thematic breakdown as the survey. Antisocial behaviour, domestic violence, flags, emblems and markings, hate crime and the ease of access to drugs and alcohol continue to be problematic focal issues for communities. Intimidation, criminal gangs and perception of crime and the fear of crime, especially across misunderstood generation gaps are fundamental challenges which need to be addresses with long term programmes. Overwhelmingly, lack of visible policing and building relationships with the locals was highlighted consistently as a preventative solution to many of the main problems. Safe and shared spaces for youth and provision of activities was consistently raised in the findings, demonstrating a growing need for ongoing solutions. Online scams and cybercrime are also a growing area of concern for many and education and awareness is required to address and curtail the growing cases. The Turning the Curve exercise against the 2023-2024 Action Plan has produced similar issues and will inform the 2024-2025 Action plan.

**8. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Religious belief?**

None

**9. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Political opinion?**

None

**10. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Racial group?**

None

**11. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Age?**

None

**12. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Marital status?**

None

**13. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Sexual orientation?**

None

**14. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Men and women generally?**

None

**15. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Disability?**

None

**16. What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, in relation to Dependents?**

None

**17. Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories? If Yes, provide details. If No, provide reasons.**

**Religious belief**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Political opinion**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Racial group**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Age**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Marital Status**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Sexual orientation**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Men and women generally**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Disability**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

**Dependents**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the

fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing.

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

None

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

Yes

**19a. Please provide your reasons below**

Opportunities for all to take part in awareness raising sessions. Engagement programmes on the risks and harm of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse. Encouragement to report crime and the fear of crime including hate and cyber. Increase confidence in policing. Communities become better equipped with the knowledge and empowered by the programmes delivered. ASB tackled in all communities irrespective of religious belief, political opinion and/or racial group.

**Disability Discrimination Order (NI) 2006**

**20. Is there evidence to suggest that this policy would promote positive attitudes towards people with a disability?**

Yes

**20a. Provide details of opportunities identified**

Promote early intervention and collaborating effectively to improve PCSP-supported projects and programmes that address the underlying causes of ASB, crime and the fear of crime in the community, including, where appropriate, a focus on changing behaviours. Enhancing safety and feelings of safety, in particular for those who might be more vulnerable. Delivering initiatives that link to identified local problems that impact confidence in policing. Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback to the community on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes.

**21. Is there evidence to suggest that this policy would encourage the participation of people with a disability in public life?**

Yes

**21a. Provide details of opportunities identified**

Promote early intervention and collaborating effectively to improve PCSP-supported projects and programmes that address the underlying causes of ASB, crime and the fear of crime in the community, including, where appropriate, a focus on changing behaviours. Enhancing safety and feelings of safety, in particular for those who might be more vulnerable. Delivering initiatives that link to identified local problems that impact confidence in policing. Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback to the community on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes.

**Additional Considerations**

**22. Are there any potential impacts of the policy / decision (positive or negative) on people with multiple identities?**

Yes

**22a. Where appropriate, provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned**

PCSPs will deliver a positive difference to communities, contributing to a reduction in crime, enhancing community safety and improving public confidence in policing in their areas.

**Monitoring Arrangements**

**23. Outline what data you could collect in the future to monitor the impact of this policy / decision on equality, good relations and disability duties**

Outcome based evaluations to ensure all target groups are reached.

Monitor performance to ensure delivery against the Partnership Plan. The Policing Committee will monitor the performance of the police to ensure that local policing services are delivering for local communities. The Policing Board has template setting out the specific PSNI reporting arrangements to the PCSP.

**25. On the basis of the answers to the screening questions, I recommend that this policy/decision is**

Screened Out - No negative impacts

**26. Monitoring Recommendations**

Outcome based questions:

What did we do?

How did we do it?

Who is better off as a result?

Monitor performance to ensure delivery against the Partnership Plan. The Policing Committee will monitor the performance of the police to ensure that local policing services are delivering for local communities. The Policing Board has template setting out the specific PSNI reporting arrangements to the PCSP.



## Rural

### **1. Please provide a short title which describes the activity being undertaken by the Public Authority that is subject to Section 1(1) of the Rural Needs Act (NI) 2016. E.g**

The Action Plan and the overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions that will help to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Partnerships aim to contribute to wider justice issues and, at a strategic level, to the achievement of targets set in:

- the 2016-21 Programme for Government; and
- the Northern Ireland Policing Plan

### **2. What definition of 'rural' is the Plan using in respect of Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?**

Population Settlements of less than 5,000 (Default definition)

### **Understanding the impact of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service**

### **3. Is the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service likely to impact on people in rural areas?**

Yes

### **3a. Please explain how the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas.**

The Action Plan and the overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions that will help to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Partnerships aim to contribute to wider justice issues and, at a strategic level, to the achievement of targets set in:

- the 2016-21 Programme for Government; and
- the Northern Ireland Policing Plan

The PCSP Action Plan will work across the borough of Ards and North Down. Increasing confidence in policing, reporting of ASB and Hate/Cyber crimes, and awareness raising of relevant local issues to all target audiences.

### **3b. If the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently from people in urban areas, please explain how it is likely to impact on people in rural areas differently.**

Negative feedback includes: Remote and response time is not quick enough to rural areas so giving a feeling of being unsafe.

Police are not visible, crime not always reported

Incidents are not being reported in rural areas- police take too long to come

Ageing population – decline of young people in the area

Less protected, no visible police presence and feel help is far away

Surge in groups coming to Peninsula

To address these concerns:

PCSP will deliver initiatives to address levels of rural crime to include vehicle, boat and machinery security marking, awareness raising at events around safely securing property including machinery to farmers, rural households, fishing communities and equine businesses etc.

Deliver a 4-tier home secure project providing equipment and installation - as a reactive and preventative service working in partnership with the PSNI crime prevention team.

Promote more good news stories through PCSP communications that highlight the success of the 4-tier home secure project and the reduced burglary crime in the area in particular in rural areas - thus focusing in reducing the fear of crime.

PCSP will support Voluntary Wardens and create an on-street presence that promotes community safety and reduces ASB across the Borough.

Promote early intervention and collaborating effectively to improve PCSP-supported projects and programmes that address the underlying causes of ASB, crime and the fear of crime in the community, including, where appropriate, a focus on changing behaviours.

Enhancing safety and feelings of safety, in particular for those who might be more vulnerable.

Delivering initiatives that link to identified local problems that impact confidence in policing.

Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback to the community on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes.

**3c. Please indicate which of the following rural policy areas the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service is likely to primarily impact on**

Rural Tourism, Education or Training in Rural Areas, Rural Crime or Community Safety

**Identifying the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas**

**4. Has the Public Authority taken steps to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas that are relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service? Deprivation levels can be found at Home Page | NI Area Statistics | NISRA**

Yes

**4a. Please indicate which of the following methods or information sources were used by the Public Authority to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas**

Consultation with Rural Stakeholders, Consultation with Other Organisations, Surveys or Questionnaires, Published Statistics

**4b. Please provide details of the methods and information sources used to identify the social and economic needs of people in rural areas including relevant dates, names of organisations, titles of publications, website references, details of surveys or consultations undertaken etc.**

The 2022-2025 strategy and action plan 2022-2023 was informed by:

Update and analysis of statistics

A review of the local and regional strategic context

Analysis of project reports

Design of Delivery Agent Survey

Members Turning the Curve Survey (TTC)

PCSP Consultation on TTC

Public Survey

A detailed socio-economic profile of the area

Seven public meetings (by DEA and by zoom)

Two section 75 public meetings by zoom

Four hard to reach, marginalised and isolated groups face to face

Elected Member consultation by DEA & private meeting by zoom

Two Youth based consultation meetings by zoom

Five statutory sector consultation by zoom

PCSP Consultation – Priorities and Findings Review

Community Planning Manager meeting by zoom

Survey Analysis- TTC, Delivery Agent and Public Survey Results

Staff audit review and strategy and action planning meetings by zoom

Development of Strategic Assessment, Strategy and Action Plan

Presentation of Strategy and Action plan to PCSP Committee

The turning the Curve exercise on all previous projects and updated statistics informed the 2024-2025 PCSP action plan.

**4c. Please provide details of the social and economic needs of people in rural areas which have been identified by the Public Authority?**

An assessment of the Policing and Community Safety in Ards and North Down was undertaken to ensure that the priorities identified continue to reflect priority policing and community safety issues in the area and was informed by analysis of information provided by statutory partners, as well as the results of ongoing borough wide engagement and consultation on policing and community safety across the council area.

Cognisance was also taken of:

The Community Safety Framework

The Northern Ireland Policing Plan and current Annual Performance Plan

Public Satisfaction Surveys

Together: Building a United Community – Good Relations Strategy

Fresh Start – the Stormont Agreement and Implementation Plan

Executive Action Plan for Tackling paramilitary activity, criminality and Organised crime

Local Council's Good Relation Plan

Local Community Plan – The Big Plan.

The Councils community safety team will continue to play a key role in the direct delivery of

relevant projects within the PCSP, adding value to the overall objectives of outcomes.

Building confidence in Policing - direct delivery by the PSNI

A programme of activities undertaken & supported by the PSNI, and its neighbourhood policing teams and PCSP that builds community confidence in the rule of law and embeds a culture of lawfulness.

## **Considering the Social and Economic Needs of Persons in Rural Areas**

### **5. Please provide details of the issues considered in relation to the Social and economic needs of people in rural areas.**

As a result of the Turning the Curve Exercise the following Indicators/themes have been identified as local priority:

ASB

Drugs and Alcohol Abuse

Hate Crime

Domestic and Sexual Abuse

Cyber Crime

Vulnerabilities from Organised crime (including Paramilitarism)

Supporting those most vulnerable

Road safety

Burglary and fear of crime

## **Influencing the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service**

### **6. Has the development, adoption, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service been influenced by the rural needs identified?**

Yes

#### **6a. Please explain how the development, adopting, implementation or revising of the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service been influenced by the rural needs identified.**

Building confidence in Policing - direct delivery by the PSNI

A programme of activities undertaken & supported by the PSNI, and its neighbourhood policing teams and PCSP that builds community confidence in the rule of law and embeds a culture of lawfulness.

## **Documenting and Recording**

### **7. Please tick below to confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained by the Public Authority and relevant information on the Section 1 activity compiled in accordance with paragraph 6.7 of the guidance.**

I confirm that the RNIA Template will be retained and relevant information compiled.

Depending on your answer your answer may be a 'positive' impact or a 'negative' impact. Specific guidance at each question.

There may be 'no impact'.

If you are not sure complete as 'don't know'

# Sustainability

## 1. What impact will the proposal have on the local community including the ability of people to meet their essential needs?

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Transport</b> - Is the activity accessible to everyone via public transport or active travel, in a safe and sustainable way?</p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</p>	Don't know
<p><b>Public Placemaking, Community &amp; Culture</b> - Is the activity impacting on people's sense of place and community by being included and connected to the area? Is the activity impacting on our cultural offering, helping citizens, visitors and young people become acquainted with art and culture?</p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</p>	Positive

### Comments

	Comments
<b>Transport</b>	we will promote public transport where possible
<b>Public Placemaking, Community &amp; Culture</b>	Reimaging projects

## 2. What impact will the proposals have on local, sustainable food supply chains?

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Food</b> - If this activity involves either the direct or indirect purchase of food or catering services will there be a negative impact on a sustainable food system?</p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative.</p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p>Food systems currently account for 21-37% of total global greenhouse gases and are a primary cause of environmental degradation and significantly contribute to socio-economic and health inequalities. This can be mitigated by specifying sustainable food and catering services, fresh seasonal food of a high nutritional value produced through low environmental impact farming methods and high standards of animal welfare.</p>	Don't know

### Comments

	Comments
<b>Food</b>	opportunity to use local suppliers were possible

### 3. What impact will the proposals have on diversity and equality of opportunity?

	What is the impact of the activity?
Equal opportunity - Does the activity have a positive or negative impact on inclusivity and discrimination?	Positive

#### Comments

	Comments
Equal opportunity	Open to all

#### 4. What impact will the proposals have on prosperity, social value and fair trade?

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Decent jobs and income - Are local employment opportunities being created removed 'or removed'? Will there be any volunteering opportunities?</b></p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</p>	No Impact
<p><b>Will the financial benefits help raise local income levels and tackle poverty and derivations of poverty such as food and fuel poverty?</b></p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</p>	No Impact
<p><b>Social Value - Will the activity lead to the creation of works or services? Are there opportunities to support apprenticeships or training opportunities to combat social exclusion? Are there any opportunities to work with organisations with an environmental or social mission (e.g., from the VCSE sector)?</b></p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</p>	No Impact
<p><b>Human and labour rights - Will there be provisions to ensure workers up the supply chain have their human and labour rights respected?</b></p> <p>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>Products at high risk of the use of child labour and contravention of human and labour rights include electronic equipment, textiles, agricultural commodities and construction materials.</p>	No Impact

#### Comments

	Comments
Decent jobs and income	Not applicable
Financial benefits	Not applicable
Social value	Not applicable
Human and labour rights	Not applicable

#### 5. What impact will the proposals have on greenhouse gas emissions, including energy and transport?

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Greenhouse Gas Emmissions - Will this activity have a positive or negative impact on greenhouse gases (most commonly caused by fossil fuel burning or deforestation)?</b></p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>Greenhouse gases include CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, HFCs, PFCs or SF<sub>6</sub>. The most common sources include consumption of brown (non-renewable) electricity, burning of coal, oil, petrol, diesel, natural gas, emissions from landfill sites, and the destruction of natural carbon sinks such as peat bogs, woodlands, forests, grasslands, freshwater lakes, and wetlands.</p>	No Impact

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Energy - Will the activity reduce energy demand through energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Will energy come from renewable energy sources e.g., solar, wind etc.?</b>  <b>Will buildings be designed and constructed to high energy and environmental standards?</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Transport - Will the activity be accessible to everyone via active travel (Bike/walking) or public transport? Does the proposal help to reduce non-essential travel and individual car use?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Embodied carbon - Will the activity use materials from 'heavy industries' such as cement, concrete, iron and steel, or require international transportation of materials using aviation or shipping?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative.</b></p>	No Impact

## Comments

	Comments
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emmissions</b>	Not applicable
<b>Energy</b>	Not applicable
<b>Transport</b>	Some projects held locally to reduce car emissions & we will promote public transport where possible
<b>Embodied carbon</b>	Not applicable



## 6. What impact will the proposals have on waste generation or how waste is managed?

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Waste generation - Will this activity lead to the production of waste?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative.</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Have you considered how to reduce waste through demand management and re-use strategies which support the circular economy?</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Waste Management - Is waste going to be managed in a responsible, sustainable way?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive.</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Will waste be monitored? What recycling provisions are there? Will any waste be sent to landfill?</b></p>	No Impact

### Comments

	Comments
Waste generation	Not applicable
Waste management	Not applicable

## 7. What impact will the proposals have on the direct consumption of natural resources, including materials, minerals and fresh water?

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Materials - Will this activity lead to the consumption of raw materials? (Raw materials include steel, oil, corn, grain, gasoline, wood / forest resources, plastic, natural gas, and coal).</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative.</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Can materials be swapped or reduced, to minimize pressure on natural resources and reduce environmental impact?</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Will lifecycle costing exercises be used in procurement (e.g., if purchasing vehicles, energy-intensive equipment or major capital projects) in order to minimise the consumption of natural resources and achieve value for money</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select positive</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Fresh water - Will this activity increase pressure on freshwater resources through direct water consumption?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p>	No Impact

	<b>What is the impact of the activity?</b>
<p><b>Will the activity impact on the public's ability to access a clean and safe water supply?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Unsustainable water consumption includes use of mains water or other freshwater supplied without water efficiency or recycling measures.</b></p>	No Impact

## Comments

	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Materials</b>	Not applicable
<b>Lifecycle costing exercises</b>	Not applicable
<b>Fresh water</b>	Not applicable
<b>Accessing clean and safe water</b>	Not applicable

**8. What impact will the proposals have on local resilience to the adverse effects of climate change and severe weather events, including drought, landslips, flooding and sites designated as being at risk of flooding or sea level rise?**

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Adverse Weather and Climate Impacts - Will buildings, infrastructure, or natural assets be at risk to the adverse effects of climate change and extreme weather?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p><b>For Northern Ireland, climate change is causing hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters with more extreme weather and rising sea levels.</b></p> <p><b>A precautionary approach is advised for all planning and construction decisions, taking into account the latest UK Climate Change Projections and making sure that development is not permitted on flood plains and / or land at risk of flooding under future climate scenarios.</b></p> <p><b>Avoid activities that may be vulnerable to overheating or flood risk. New assets (e.g. landscaping, buildings etc.) should be future proofed, ensuring all investments are resilient to current and future climate conditions.</b></p>	No Impact

**Comments**

	Comments
<b>Adverse Weather and Climate Impacts</b>	Not applicable

**9. What impact will the proposals have on the local environment (e.g., air/water/soil pollution, land conversion, visual impacts, traffic, noise, vibration, odour, dust, particulates, smoke), heritage (including designated heritage, archaeology sites or listed buildings) and wildlife (including protected sites and species)?**

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Air pollution - Will the activity produce air pollutants?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p><b>Air pollutants include: Particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5); Ozone (O3) Nitrogen dioxide (NO2); Carbon Monoxide (CO); Sulphur Dioxide (SO2).</b></p> <p><b>The most common causes of air pollution are:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel combustion from motor vehicles (e.g. cars and heavy-duty vehicles)</li> <li>• Heat and power generation (e.g. oil and coal power plants and boilers)</li> <li>• Industrial facilities (e.g. manufacturing factories, mines, and oil refineries)</li> <li>• Municipal and agricultural waste sites and waste incineration/burning.</li> </ul>	No Impact

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Ozone layer depletion - Will this activity produce ozone depleting substances (fluorinated gases)?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p><b>Fluorinated greenhouse gases (F gases) include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</li> <li>• perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</li> <li>• sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)</li> </ul> <p><b>For example through the use of refrigeration and air conditioning units.</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Water/soil pollution - Will this activity involve any construction work, street works or road deliveries of construction materials or other goods?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional Information:</b></p> <p><b>Soil and water pollution is caused from damaging rainwater run-off arising from road surface treatments, tyre abrasion, fuels and lubricants.</b></p> <p><b>Procurement and contractual mechanisms can be used to ensure that building and civil engineering contractors adhere take steps to ensure pollution is prevented from occurring or from dispersing to other areas. Contractors can minimise the use of all substances that could cause pollution and failing that, implement and communicate procedures to ensure the correct disposal (or release) of substances that could cause pollution.</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Chemical pollution - Will there be any use of toxic chemicals including pesticides, paint or cleaning products?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Will there be any excess fertiliser use that could result in nitrogen or phosphorus runoff?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p>	No Impact
<p><b>Noise pollution - Is the activity likely to create a noise nuisance?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Noise pollution can have detrimental effects on human health, amenity, productivity and the natural environment.</b></p> <p><b>Eliminating or reducing excessive noise is a legal responsibility and helps to limit the disturbance of residents and businesses, caused by activities and operations.</b></p>	No Impact

	What is the impact of the activity?
<p><b>Land conversion - Will this activity result in the reduction in the area of forested land, directly or indirectly?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Additional information:</b></p> <p><b>Deforestation usually arises from the clearing of land for development, agriculture, or logging for paper, wood, or minerals.</b></p>	<p>No Impact</p>
<p><b>Built Heritage - Will this activity impact on designated heritage sites such as a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Archaeology Site, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site or Registered Park and Garden?</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p>	<p>No Impact</p>
<p><b>Natural Heritage and Biodiversity - Will this activity result in any displacement or loss of biodiversity, overfishing or affect protected or designated sites (e.g. ASSIs, SPAs etc).</b></p> <p><b>Note: If the answer is yes, select negative</b></p> <p><b>Changes in land use exert the most significant effect on biodiversity. These changes include the conversion of natural ecosystems into agriculture or into urban areas; changes in frequency, duration or magnitude of wildfires and similar disturbances; and the introduction of new species into land and freshwater environments.</b></p>	<p>No Impact</p>

## Comments

	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Air pollution</b>	Not applicable
<b>Ozone layer depletion</b>	Not applicable
<b>Water/soil pollution</b>	Not applicable
<b>Chemical pollution</b>	Not applicable
<b>Excess fertiliser use</b>	Not applicable
<b>Noise pollution</b>	Not applicable
<b>Land conversion</b>	Not applicable
<b>Built Heritage</b>	Not applicable
<b>Natural Heritage and Biodiversity</b>	Not applicable

**10 What impact will the proposals have on ensuring peace, justice, public participation and partnership working for sustainable development?**

	What is the impact of the activity?
Peace - Will this activity have a negative or positive impact on community safety, crime or anti-social behaviour?	Positive
Justice - Are there safeguards in place to prevent against bribery and corruption?  Note: If the answer is yes, select positive  Decision making should be open and transparent with clear governance and accountability arrangements.	Positive
Political voice - Are citizens involved and do they have a role in deciding what happens and how it gets implemented?  Note: If the answer is yes, select positive	Positive
Partnerships - Will this activity involve working with others either locally or at a national level to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development?  Note: If the answer is yes, select positive	Positive

**Comments**

	Comments
Peace	Confidence in policing, reducing ASB through diversionary projects
Justice	Procurement guidelines adhered to
Political voice	Consultation informing the Action Plan
Partnerships	Working towards a sustainable future

**On the basis of the answers to the screening questions, I recommend that this policy / decision is**

Screened Out - No negative impacts

**Data Protection**

**1. Is Data Protection relevant to the Policy, Strategy, Plan or Public Service?**

Yes

**2. Is the introduction or change of this policy or processing activity likely to result in a high risk to individuals' interests, including physical, material or non-material damage?**

No

**3. Explain broadly what the policy/strategy/plan or public service aims to achieve and what type of processing it involves.**

The Action Plan and the overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions that will

help to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

Partnerships aim to contribute to wider justice issues and, at a strategic level, to the achievement of targets set in:

- the 2016-21 Programme for Government; and
- the Northern Ireland Policing Plan

Processing may include:

name/address/tel no

Questions on projects attended to help inform future Action plans and projects

Request to remain on a database for future information

#### **4. Describe the nature of the processing**

PCSP Priorities

The Joint Committee has agreed the PCSP Strategic Priorities to ensure that they are fit for purpose in relation to the effectiveness of PCSPs.

Strategic Priority 1: To ensure effective delivery in response to local need, and improve the visibility and recognition of the work of the PCSP through effective consultation, communication and engagement

Strategic Priority 2: To improve community safety by prioritising and addressing local community safety issues, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour

Strategic Priority 3: To support confidence in policing, including through collaborative problem solving with communities

Processing may include online or hard copy questionnaires from participants at projects and could include the following:

Name/address/telephone number

Questions on projects attended to help inform future Action plans and projects

Challenges faced

Request to remain on a database for future information.

Participants will have the option not to complete a questionnaire.

#### **5. Describe the context of the processing**

All participants information will be disposed of after reporting unless they wish to remain on the PCSP database to be informed of other upcoming projects.

Participants will have the option not to complete a questionnaire.

Personal information will not be stored unless requested by them

#### **6. Describe the purposes of the processing.**

Information from questionnaires will inform future Turning the curve exercises and PCSP Action plans.

Information will enable projects to be reviewed and enable PCSP to gauge whether they are achieving the required results. Changes could be made if they are not.

#### **7. Consultation**

At each project or tender delivery to inform future programmes

#### **8. Necessity and Proportionality**

Only necessary information will be asked from participants that will help to inform future PCSP projects.

Individuals will be informed of the process prior to each project and have the choice not to be included.



## 9. Identify and assess risk

	Describe the source of risk and nature of potential impact on individuals. Include associated compliance and corporate risks as necessary.	Likelihood of harm	Severity of harm	Overall risk
Details	Data breach	Remote	Minimal	Low

## 10. Identify measures to reduce risk

	Risk	Options to reduce to eliminate risk	Effect on risk	Residual risk	Measure approved
Details	Data Breach	Information destroyed if not required	Reduced	Low	Yes

### Data Protection Officer Comments

#### Summary of DPO advice:

Happy that risk is low and the data is collected voluntarily.

#### DPO Advice outcome

	Accepted or overruled?	If overruled, reasons given	DPO Comments
DPO Advice	Accepted		

## Conclusion

### Conclusion

The PCSP strategy 2022-2025 was extensively consulted on and the Turning the Curve on all projects in 2023-2024 have informed the PCSP Action Plan 2024-2025. The 3 main strategic priorities continue to be:

Strategic Priority 1 – To ensure effective delivery in response to local need, and improve the visibility and recognition of the work of the PCSP through effective consultation, communication, and engagement through:

- carrying out meaningful engagement in the district with the local community, relevant statutory partners / agencies, businesses and the community & voluntary sector in the development and implementation of PCSP Action Plans.
- ensuring ongoing two-way engagement in the district with the local community, relevant statutory partners / agencies, businesses, and the community & voluntary sector to provide a problem-solving forum to identify effective solutions to local issues, ensuring sufficient flexibility to address issues as they emerge, and seeking relevant expertise from the designated organisations as appropriate.
- using a range of platforms, including multi-media, to communicate and promote the work of the PCSP; and increasing awareness of the work of the PCSP.

Strategic Priority 2 - To improve community safety by prioritising and addressing local community safety issues, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour through:

- utilising the partnership created by the statutory, elected, and independent/ community membership of the PCSP to initiate and lead work to improve community safety and tackle ASB locally.
- appropriate targets and indicators so that impacts can be measured.
- drawing on best practice, promote early intervention and collaborating effectively to improve PCSP-supported projects and programmes that address the underlying causes of ASB, crime and the fear of crime in the community, including, where appropriate, a focus on changing behaviours.
- enhancing safety and feelings of safety, in particular for those who might be more vulnerable.
- engaging with partners in the district, to horizon scan in order to respond to and re-direct resources to respond to emerging local community safety issues.
- having cognisance of the Community Safety Framework in developing local plans, and providing a feedback loop to the Community Safety Board on local issues in order to inform community safety policy development – and vice versa; and
- providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback to the community on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes.

Strategic Priority 3 – To support confidence in policing, including through collaborative problem solving with communities through:

- ensuring local accountability through the Policing Committee’s role in monitoring police performance.
- identifying priorities from the PCSP Plan for consideration in the development of the local Policing Plan which are consistent with the Northern Ireland Policing Plan.
- providing views to the District Commander through the Policing Committee and supporting the PSNI to engage with the community to identify and address local problems.
- delivering initiatives that link to identified local problems that impact confidence in policing.
- carrying out meaningful local events aimed at increasing PSNI engagement with local communities to build and strengthen public confidence in policing.
- delivering PCSP initiatives in the hardest to reach communities.
- providing a platform for the PCSP and PSNI to engage with young people, including on the themes of upholding the rule of law, and of ways of increasing confidence in policing; and building community confidence in the rule of law by helping mitigate the harm caused to people and communities by paramilitarism, criminality and organised crime consistent with wider Programme for Government objectives and through use of co-design principles, where appropriate.

**Please upload any supporting documents for review**

 AND Action plan 2024-25 final.docx

 final - strategy.docx

**Email**

enquiries@ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk

**Screening Panel Comments**

# Appendix - Religious Belief

## Religious belief (External)

The Northern Ireland Census 2021 (NISRA) statistics for the Borough area show the religious group the person belongs to or for people with no current religion their religious group of upbringing. People with no current religion and no religion of upbringing are labelled 'None'.

On Census Day 2021 in Northern Ireland just under one person in five (19.0%) either had 'no religion' (17.4%) or 'religion not stated' (1.6%). Nearly one person in three in Ards and North Down (32.1%) had 'no religion' or 'religion not stated' On census day 2021 bringing together information on current religion and religion of upbringing, 45.7% of the population were either Catholic or brought up as a Catholic, while 43.5% were recorded as 'Protestant and other Christian (including Christian related)'. Again, bringing together information on current religion and religion of upbringing, 1.5% of the population are classified as 'other religions' and 9.3% of the population identified that they neither belonged to nor were brought up in a religion. This points to the increasingly secular nature of the population ('None').

	All usual Residents	Catholic	Protestant and other Christian Religions	Other Reglions	None
<b>Ards and North Down</b>	163,659	22,912	111,288	1,636	27,822
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	1,903,178	875,461	818,366	19,031	171,286

	Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland
<b>All Usual residents</b>	163,659	1,903,178
<b>Catholic</b>	18,003	799,334
<b>Presbyterian</b>	47,461	323,540
<b>Church of Ireland</b>	22, 912	228,381
<b>Methodist</b>	6,546	38,063
<b>Other Chrtistian Religions</b>	16,365	133,222
<b>Other Religions</b>	1,636	19,031
<b>No Religion/Not stated</b>	52,370	361,603

# Appendix - Political Opinion

## Political opinion (External)

Electoral Office data from recent Local Government elections (2023) and Northern Ireland Assembly Elections (2022) detail the political representation on Ards and North Down. Data also shows the turnout to vote. This tends to be lower than the rest of Northern Ireland, suggesting less strong political Opinions, however the results show a preference in Ards and North Down for Unionist Parties.

Constituency	Registered Voters	Turnout
North Down	70,176	60%
Strangford	70,755	68%
Northern Ireland	1,373,731	63%

District Electoral Area	Eligible Electorate	Votes Polled
Overall Turnout (2023) Ards and North Down Borough Council Area	123,736	57,677
Overall Turnout (2023) Northern Ireland	1,380,372	745,400

Party	Local Government Seats Held	Local Government Seats Held	NI Assembly Elections seats held	NI Assembly Elections seats held
	ANDBC	Northern Ireland	North Down and Strangford	Northern Ireland
Alliance	12	67	4	17
Aontù	0	0	0	0
DUP	14	122	3	25
Green	2	5	0	0
Independants	3	19	1	2
People before Profit	0	1	0	1

<b>SDLP</b>	1	39	0	8
<b>Sinn Fèin</b>	0	144	0	27
<b>TUV</b>	0	9	0	1
<b>UUP</b>	8	54	2	9
<b>Other</b>	0	1	0	0

## Appendix - Racial Group

### Racial group (Internal)

Racial Group	Total	Percentage
White	756	85.71%
Black	2	0.23%
Chinese	2	0.23%
Other	5	0.57%
Did not want to answer	4	0.45%
Left Blank	113	12.81%

### Religious belief (External)

The Northern Ireland Census 2021 (NISRA) statistics for the Borough area show the religious group the person belongs to or for people with no current religion their religious group of upbringing. People with no current religion and no religion of upbringing are labelled 'None'.

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	All usual Residents	Catholic	Protestant and other Christian Religions	Other Reglions	None
<b>Ards and North Down</b>	163,659	22,912	111,288	1,636	27,822
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	1,903,178	875,461	818,366	19,031	171,286

	Ards and North Down	Northern Ireland

<b>All Usual residents</b>	163,659	1,903,178
<b>Catholic</b>	18,003	799,334
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<b>Other Christian Religions</b>	16,365	133,222
<b>Other Religions</b>	1,636	19,031
<b>No Religion/Not stated</b>	52,370	361,603

## Appendix - Age

### Age (Internal)

Age Profile	Female	Female %	Male	Male %
Under 20	0	0%	1	0.18%
20-25	4	1.18%	15	2.76%
26 - 30	11	3.24%	31	5.71%
31-35	26	7.67%	51	9.40%
36-40	40	11.8%	55	10.13%
41-45	62	18.29%	60	11.05%
46-50	70	20.65%	56	10.31%



<b>51-55</b>	57	16.81%	79	14.55%
<b>56-60</b>	38	11.21%	110	20.26
<b>61-65</b>	24	7.08%	74	13.63
<b>66 - 70</b>	6	0.77%	8	1.47%
<b>70+</b>	1	0.30%	3	0.55%

### Age (External)

On Census Day 2021 Ards and North down had the largest increase in the number of people aged 65 and over. This rose from 27,692 (17.7%) in 2011 to 36,226 (22.1%) in 2021, demonstrating the scale of population change due to ageing.

<b>Age Profile</b>	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>Ards and North Down</b>
<b>0 to 14</b>	361,602	27,822

<b>15 to 39</b>	589,983	44,187
<b>40 to 64</b>	609,015	55,644
<b>65+</b>	323,539	36,226
<b>Total</b>	1,903,173	163,659

## Appendix - Marital Status

### Marital Status (Internal)

Marital Status	Total	Percentage
Single	186	21.09%
Married	437	49.55%
Divorced	39	4.42%
Co Habiting	45	5.10%
Separated	22	2.50%
Civil Partnership	6	0.68
Left Blank	134	15.19%
Never Married	12	1.36%
Widowed	1	0.11%

### Marital Status (External)

Statistics classifies people aged 16 and over according to their legal marital or civil partnership status on Census Day 21 March 2021. The law in relation to marriage and civil partnership changed in the ten years to 2021. A summary of the changes in Northern Ireland is given below:

- civil partnership for opposite-sex couples became legal in late 2019;
- marriage for same-sex couples became legal in 2020; and
- in late 2020 a couple in a civil partnership could convert their status from civil partnership to marriage.

The rise in the 'single' population and the fall in the 'married' population here is in line with results from recent censuses in England and Wales. These figures mirror changes in society and specifically in personal relationships that has been witnessed over the last 50 years. Ards & North Down LGD, which has the oldest demographic profile of all 11 LGDs, has the highest percentage of adults who were widowed, at 8%.

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>Ards and North Down</b>
Single	575,966	41,540
Married or in Civil Partnership	682,065	68,340
Separated, Divorced or Formally in a Civil Partnership	151,570	13,400
Widowed or Surviving partner from a Civil Partnership	97,004	10,720

# Appendix - Sexual Orientation

## Sexual Orientation - External

Statistics show that 2.1% (31,600) of NI population aged 16 and over identified as 'lesbian, gay, bisexual or other (LGB+)' and 90.0% (1,363,900) identified as 'straight or heterosexual'. More urban LGDs have a higher percentage of people who identified as LGB+. Almost 8% of our population aged 16 and over (119,300) either ticked 'prefer not to say' or chose not to answer the question. Taken together, these are labelled 'No sexual orientation stated' in these statistics.

8.8% percent of people who identified as LGB+ in Northern Ireland live in the Ards and North Down Borough, Statistics also show that 800 Households in the Borough are living in a same sex couple relationship.

Living in households by relationship	Northern Ireland	Ards and North Down
Living in a Same Sex Couple	9,600	800
Not Living as a Couple	694,600	53,500

	Northern Ireland	Ards and North Down
All usual Residents (over 16)	1,515,700	134,000
Straight or Hetrosexual	1,364,130	121,940
Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual or other Sexual orientation	30,314	2,680
No sexual orientation stated	121,256	9,380

## Appendix - Men and Woman Generally

### Men and women generally (Internal)

Male	Female	Total
543	339	882
61.56%	38.44%	100%

### Men and women generally (External)

The Northern Ireland usually resident population increased by 5.1% (92,300) from 2011 to 2021. The Census 2021 population is recorded at 1,903,175 people up from 1,810,863 people in 2011. Ards & North Down had an increase of population from 2011 of 7,000, which is 4.5%.

The census day population comprised of 967,000 females and 936,100 males. Statistics show that for every 100 females in Ards and North Down Borough there were 94.9 males.

Statistics show that 54% of the Borough are employed 2% are Unemployed and 43% are Economically inactive. Of those employed, 37% were in the Public administration, education and health Industry and 2% were in the Agriculture, energy and water industry.

62% of employed people travelled to work in a car or van and 34% travelled 5km-20km to their place of work.

There were 70,445 households recorded in Ards and North Down 4,400, 5.9% were unoccupied at the time of the survey.

The average household size in sits at 2.30 (2.44 in NI). 31% are single occupancy and 6% had more than 6 people living in the property.

72% of the Borough owns their own property, this has decreased by 2% from 2011 where 13% are Social rented and increase of 2% increase in 2011.

LGD	Male	Female
Northern Ireland	932,554	970,618

<b>Ards and North Down</b>	80,192	83,466
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# Appendix - Disability

## Disability (External)

A self-assessment of whether a person has a long-term health problem or disability that limits daily activities and which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months. It includes problems that are due to old age. The 2021 Census (NIRSA) demonstrates an increase of 15% or more in the percentage of people who reported a long-term health problem or disability which limited day-to-day activities. 41,300 or 25.3% of people in Ards and North Down had a limiting long-term health problem or disability. Ards & North Down experienced an increase of 31.4% from 2011. These changes are in part a reflection of the Boroughs ageing population.

The following statistics show a breakdown in residents in Northern Ireland and Ards and North Down borough with a Disability that is expected to last 12 months or more.

The figures show that 7.2 per cent of the Borough have deafness or partial hearing loss, 68% being over the age of 65. 2% have blindness or partial sight loss, 11% of those people are aged 0-39 years. 1.6 % have mobility or dexterity difficulty that requires the use of a wheelchair, in comparison to Northern Ireland statics this means that 9.3% of all those who have mobility or dexterity difficulty that requires the use of a wheelchair reside in the Borough.

0.8% have an intellectual or learning disability including dyslexia and Downs Syndrome. 1.6% have Autism or Asperger syndrome, 49% are between 0-14 years whilst 40% are aged 15- 39 year. 8.1 % have an emotional, psychological or mental health condition, includes depression and schizophrenia, this is highest in the age ranges of 40 – 64 years (47%). 2% have frequent periods of confusion or memory loss, including Dementia, this is most prevalent with ages 65+. 10% of residents have another condition, for example Cancer, Heart Disease or Diabetes, again this is most prevalent in age 65+. Taken together these results show that policy making must consider Ards and north Down aging population and health and disability issues as well as recognition for those that provide unpaid care throughout the Borough.

<b>LGD</b>	<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>Activites Not Limited</b>	<b>Limited a little</b>	<b>Limited a lot</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	1,903,178	1,446,415	247,413	209,349
<b>Ards and North Down</b>	163,659	122,744	22,912	18,002



<b>Long term Health Conditions</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3 or More</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	1,237,065	342,572	152,254	171,286
<b>Ards and North Down</b>	101,468	32,731	14,729	14,729
<b>Disability Breakdown</b>  Age range (0 - 65+)	<b>Ards and North Down</b>		<b>Northern Ireland</b>	
<b>Deafness or Partial Hearing loss</b>	11,802		109,457	
<b>Blindness or Partial Sightloss</b>	3,214		33,961	

<b>Mobility or dexterity difficulty that required the use of a wheelchair</b>	2,641		28,138	
<b>Intellectual or learning disability include dyslexia and Downs Syndrome</b>	1,469		16,923	
<b>Autism or Asperger Syndrome</b>	2,628		35,367	
<b>Emotional, psychological or mental health condition inc depression and schizophrenia</b>	13,275		165,127	
<b>Frequent periods of confusion or memory loss inc Dementia</b>	3,432		37,789	

<b>Other conditions E.g Cancer, Heart Disease or Diabetes</b>	167,752		16,636	
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# Appendix - Dependants

## Screening Form

### Dependants (External)

For the Purposes of S75 a dependant can be classed as Persons with personal responsibility for the care of a child; for the care of a person with a disability; or the care of a dependant older person.

In Census 2021 one person in eight of NI population aged 5 or more (or 222,200 people) noted that they provided unpaid care. One important point to note in Policy making is that 2,600 children aged 5 to 14 in Northern Ireland provide unpaid care.

Ards & North Down LGD had the highest percentage of people who provide unpaid care throughout Northern Ireland , 13.7% estimated at 30,414 residents. 'Unpaid care' covers looking after, giving help or support to anyone because they have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses, or problems related to old age

A dependent child is a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). 'No dependent children' includes households with no children and households where all children are non-dependent.

In Ards and North Down there were 27,822 Children (defined as those aged 0 to 14). Children make up 19.2% of the Northern Ireland population. This percentage varies across the Local Government Districts and is lowest in Ards and North Down where the proportion is 17.0%.

According to Birth statistics on NISRA Ards and North Down recorded 2,854 births between 2020 and 2022 , giving an indication of the numbers using buggies or prams in use.

	<b>Dependent children in household:</b>	<b>Dependent children in household:</b>	<b>Dependent children in household:</b>	<b>Dependent children in household:</b>
	<b>None</b>	<b>one</b>	<b>Two</b>	<b>Three</b>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	71%	11%	11%	6%

<b>Ards and North Down</b>	74%	11%	11%	4%
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## Racial group (External)

On Census Day 2021, 3.4% of the population, or 65,600 people, belonged to minority ethnic groups. This is around double the 2011 figure (1.8% – 32,400 people) and four times the 2001 figure (0.8% – 14,300 people); Taken together the bulletin reports and tables released today show an increasing diversity from 2011 to 2021 in Northern Ireland's population across statistics on ethnic group, main language, country of birth and passports held. This increasing diversity is evident to a greater or lesser degree across all 11 Local Government Districts.

<b>All Usual Residents</b>	163,660
<b>White</b>	159,892
<b>Irish Traveller</b>	24
<b>Roma</b>	19
<b>Indian</b>	388
<b>Chinese</b>	500
<b>Filipino</b>	308
<b>Pakistani</b>	87
<b>Arab</b>	28
<b>Other Asian</b>	468
<b>Black African</b>	309
<b>Black Other</b>	135
<b>Mixed</b>	1,236
<b>Other ethnicities</b>	266

<b>Main Language</b>	<b>Ards and North Down</b>	<b>Northern Ireland</b>
<b>English</b>	160,385	1,808,019
<b>Other</b>	3,279	95,158

<b>Passports Held</b>	<b>Ards and North Down</b>	<b>Northern Ireland</b>
<b>All Usual Residents</b>	163,659	1,903,178
<b>UK only</b>	109,651	894,493
<b>Ireland Only</b>	13,092	513,858
<b>Uk and Ireland</b>	13,098	95,158
<b>Other Passport(s)</b>	4,909	95,158
<b>No Passport</b>	21,275	304,508

**24. Does this policy require an Equality Impact Assessment?**

No

Sustainability is a holistic approach that considers ecological, social and economic dimensions, recognising that all must be considered together to find lasting prosperity.

Sustainable development is all about meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

**Religious belief (Internal)**

	<b>Catholic</b>	<b>Protestant &amp; other Christian</b>	<b>Non Determined</b>	<b>Left Blank</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Males</b>	52	449	41	1	543
	9.57%	82.68%	7.55%	0.184%	100%
<b>Females</b>	79	236	24	0	339
	23.3%	69.6%	7.07%	0%	100%
<b>Total</b>	131	685	65	1	882
	14%	77.6%	7.36%	0.11%	100%