

Armagh City, Banbridge &
Craigavon Borough Council

Local Development Plan 2035

Draft Plan Strategy

TECHNICAL SUPPLEMENT 12

Community and Cultural Facilities

September 2026



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Armagh City
Banbridge
& Craigavon
Borough Council

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1.0 Introduction

Purpose of this document

This Technical Supplement brings together the evidence base that has informed the preparation of the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Local Development Plan (LDP) 2035 draft Plan Strategy (dPS). It is one of a suite of topic based Technical Supplements that should be read alongside the dPS to understand the rationale and justification for the planning policies proposed within it.

This Technical Supplement includes key updates relating to community and cultural facilities in the Borough, which have emerged since the publication of the Council's original evidence base Preparatory Paper. These papers provided the baseline information that formed part of the evidence base for the Council's Preferred Options Paper (POP). The POP, published in March 2018, provided an overview of the Key Issues of strategic significance affecting the Borough and the Preferred Options to address them.

This Technical Supplement also seeks to provide an update on the Council's progress in its approach towards and the development of associated planning policies, since the publication of the POP.

In order to reflect the broad range of matters that were taken into account in the development of the Council's approach towards community and cultural development and the formulation of associated dPS planning policies this Technical Supplement has been organised into the following sections:

- **Sections 2 & 3** provide a summary of the Legislative, Regional and Local Policy Context that is relevant to the LDP, with particular emphasis on this topic area;
- **Section 4** provides an overview of the health, education, community and culture profile of the Borough;
- **Section 5** outlines the relevant Key Issue and Preferred Approach as detailed in the POP, alongside a summary of POP Commitments and a brief summary of some of the POP responses that were received, with a focus on those offering suggestions in respect of policy development.
- **Section 6** provides an overview of the policy review, and the ongoing consultation and engagement that has been carried out in preparation of the dPS policies. Furthermore, it also details the approach of neighbouring councils to community and cultural facilities briefly outlining their position, followed by a brief consideration of any potential conflict.
- **Section 7** summarises how the dPS policies for community and cultural facilities have been developed. It provides a rationale where amendments have been made to the existing planning policies to take account of regional direction, POP feedback, consultation and engagement, where it has been considered necessary and appropriate to do so.
- **Section 8** sets out how the dPS policies for community and cultural facilities have been prepared in accordance with the tests for soundness set out in the Department for Infrastructure's (DfI) Development Plan Practice Note 6: Soundness (Version 2, May 2017).

The information and data presented in this Technical Supplement has been derived from a number of different sources however, where possible, the most recent datasets available have been utilised.

It is important to note that this evidence has been collated at specific point in time and therefore it may be necessary for the Council to review and update it as the plan is progressed. The Council will continue to work key stakeholders to ensure that health, education, community and cultural infrastructure is delivered in an appropriate and sustainable manner throughout and beyond the plan period of 2035.

Introduction to Community and Cultural Facilities

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council acknowledges that the provision of good quality and accessible community and cultural facilities are essential for all local communities. They not only provide access to services and facilities but also support our health and well-being, facilitate social interaction and promote community cohesion, maintaining and improving the quality of life of all citizens.

Community and cultural infrastructure encompasses a wide range of essential and valuable facilities and services including, schools, nurseries, health and social care facilities, libraries and community / meeting halls¹. These services and facilities play an important role in maintaining vibrant communities and are provided and / or facilitated by a broad range of stakeholders including the Education Authority and Southern Health & Social Care Trust, as well as many community and voluntary organisations.

Whilst the provision of, and responsibility for, such facilities and services usually lies outside the remit of the Council, it does have a key role in promoting health and well-being and providing community and leisure facilities throughout the Borough. The Council also contributes to the local cultural and arts scene and helps support an extensive community and voluntary sector.

The Council acknowledges that continued investment in new, extended or enhanced community and cultural infrastructure is required to support the growing needs of the Borough's residents. As such, the Council, working alongside its statutory partners and other key stakeholders, is committed to meeting the community and cultural needs of the Borough over the Plan Period.

Accordingly, the Local Development Plan (LDP) will support the development of new community and cultural infrastructure in appropriate locations within the Borough whilst also safeguarding against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities. Additionally, at Local Policies Plan Stage (LPP), sufficient land may be identified for community and cultural uses (and any associated infrastructure)² to meet the needs of the Borough.

¹ The LDP defines community and cultural facilities or uses as those uses listed within Class D1 (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the schedule of the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 (as amended) and include proposals for or in connection to public worship or religious instruction.

² Where there is a firm proposal in place on the part of a service provider

2.0 Legislative Context

The key pieces of legislation relating to this subject area include the following:

The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011

The Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (hereafter referred to as the 2011 Act) is the principal planning legislation in Northern Ireland, which underpins the reformed two-tier planning system that commenced on 1 April 2015. It introduced the plan-led system, where the LDP is the primary consideration for decision making on all new development schemes and proposals will be required to accord with its provisions unless, exceptionally other material considerations indicate otherwise.

Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014

The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 introduced a statutory link between Community Plan and the Council's LDP, and requests that the preparation of the LDP must take account of the Community Plan.

Planning (General Permitted Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015

This Order clarifies that there are certain permitted development rights where planning permission is not required. This covers development by statutory and other undertakers (Part 14), development by electronic communications code operators (Part 18) and development required under the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993 (Part 21).

The Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015

The Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations set out the sequence in which the Council's new LDP is to be prepared and provides detail on the content and procedure of each stage in the plan preparation process and independent examination.

3.0 Policy Context

Regional Policy Context

The key pieces of regional policy relating to this subject area include the following:

Programme for Government (PfG) 2024-2027 ‘Our Plan: Doing What Matters Most’ (2025, Northern Ireland Executive)

The PfG ‘Our Plan: Doing What Matters Most’ outlines the NI Executives priorities for making a real difference to the lives of everyone living and working in Northern Ireland. It sets out the following three long term Missions, underpinned by a cross-cutting commitment to Peace, through which improved wellbeing, long term sustainability, and a thriving economy will be delivered.

People: Working to support everyone at all stages of their life to ensure they have the chance to succeed by improving life opportunities.

Planet: Harnessing the potential of a green growth economy while ensuring we provide an equitable transition to a sustainable and affordable society as we take responsibility for decarbonising our economy and society.

Prosperity: Improving our economic productivity while making sure that we have an economy that works for everyone, and our story continues to be an inspiration to others.

The nine cross-cutting priorities aimed at delivering the PfG missions are as follows:

- Grow a Globally Competitive and Sustainable Economy
- Deliver More Affordable, Accessible, High-Quality Early Learning and Childcare
- Cut Health Waiting Times
- Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
- Better Support for Children and Young People with Special Educational Needs
- Provide More Social, Affordable and Sustainable Housing
- Safer Communities
- Protecting Lough Neagh and the Environment
- Reform and Transformation of Public Services

Within the PfG there are a wide range of actions aimed at addressing the above priorities and delivering the missions, including multi sector investment and reform, the delivery of a Sub-Regional Economic Action Plan, the development of Northern Ireland’s Climate Action Plan, publication of the Third Northern Ireland Climate Change Adaptation Programme and the delivery of actions identified within the Lough Neagh Report and Action Plan.

With specific regards to this subject area, the PfG emphasises its commitment to a society that is focused on well-being. Through its proposed actions it commits to taking steps to support a fairer, cleaner, healthier future for all. It also acknowledges that a central role of government is to protect its citizens and by keeping communities safe they are enabled to have the confidence they need to live productively and engage fully in society.

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035

The Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2035 provides an overarching strategic planning framework to facilitate and guide the public and private sectors.

One of the aims of the RDS is to 'promote development which improves the health and wellbeing of communities', identifying that a healthy community is better able to take advantage of the economic, social and environmental benefits.

Regional Guidance RG6 'Strengthen Community Cohesion', acknowledges that the right environment can help strengthen community cohesion, foster a stronger community spirit and increase our sense of place. It seeks to promote integrated and cohesive communities, places where there is a sense of belonging for everyone and relationships between people from different backgrounds are positive and differences are valued. The RDS recognises that the development of integrated services and facilities will enable people to meet and undertake shared activities whilst ensuring there are no barriers, perceived or physical, to access these places.

The RDS identifies Craigavon Urban Area, Armagh City and Banbridge as main Hubs where the greatest level of growth and services should be provided. These Hubs have also been identified as having the ability to cluster and work together to create a critical mass to attract economic development and deliver services that can be shared, rather than duplicated. In terms of culture, the RDS identifies Armagh City as a rich heritage and tourism destination with an abundance of cultural product. Its tourism potential however relies on strategic transport improvements around the city.

The RDS also emphasises the importance of the Rural Area, highlighting that we must strive to keep our rural areas sustainable and ensure that people who live there, either through choice or birth, have access to services and are offered opportunities in terms of accessing education, jobs, healthcare and leisure.

Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS) - Planning for Sustainable Development (Edition 2, 2025)

One of the core planning principles outlined in the SPPS is 'Improving Health and Well-Being', identifying that the planning system has an active role to play in helping to better the lives of people and communities in Northern Ireland and in supporting the Executive's key priority of improving health and well-being (paragraph 4.3).

The SPPS states that when plan-making and decision-taking planning authorities should contribute positively to health and well-being through:

- safeguarding and facilitating quality open space, sport and outdoor recreation;
- providing for safe and secure age-friendly environments;
- encouraging and supporting quality, environmentally sustainable design;
- better connected communities with safe pedestrian environments;
- better integration between land-use planning and transport;
- facilitating the protection and provision of green and blue infrastructure;
- supporting the provision of jobs, services, and economic growth;
- supporting delivery of homes to meet the full range of housing needs,
- contributing to balanced communities; and

- supporting broader government policy aimed at addressing for example obesity, and health and well-being impacts arising through pollution.

It also states that planning authorities may engage with relevant bodies and agencies with health remits in order to understand and take account of health issues and the needs of local communities, which may include consideration of potential health and health equity impacts, expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being (paragraph 4.6). The SPPS directs that Councils, where appropriate, may bring forward local policies that contribute to improving health and well-being as well as those which promote social cohesion and the development of social capital, the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.

In relation to other utilities (paragraph 6.253) the SPPS directs that LDPs should allocate sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community, in terms of health, education and other public services.

The SPPS also states that councils must adopt a town centre first approach for retail and other main town centre uses, including community and cultural facilities (paragraph 6.278). It directs that LDPs should include a strategy for town centres and retailing (paragraph 6.282) and contain appropriate policies and proposals that must promote town centres first for retail and other main town centre uses (Includes cultural and community facilities, retail, leisure, entertainment and businesses).

UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)

The UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS) was published in September 2011 under the Marine Coastal Access Act 2009 and provides the policy framework for the marine planning system and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The MPS provides the high-level policy context within which marine plans will be developed and 3 monitored and will ensure consistency in marine planning across the UK marine area. The MPS will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in the United Kingdom marine area. Although the Borough does not directly connect to a coastline, waterways will have connectivity to marine areas, therefore the draft Plan Strategy has had regard to the MPS.

Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland

The draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland has been prepared under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) and the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013 (The Marine Act) and within the framework of the UK Marine Policy Statement. Published in April 2018, it provides a framework of policies to be considered by public authorities taking decisions that affect or might affect the marine area. The Northern Ireland marine area is made up of an inshore and an offshore region. The marine area comprises all marine waters including seabed, subsoil, sea loughs and tidal rivers, so far as the tide flows at Mean High Water Spring Tide. Although the Borough does not directly connect to a coastline, waterways will have connectivity to marine areas, therefore the draft Marine Plan for NI has been taken into consideration in the preparation of the draft Plan Strategy.

Planning Policy

Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS 7): Quality Residential Environments

Policy QD 1 'Quality in New Residential Development' (Criterion d) in PPS 7 requires that adequate provision for necessary local neighbourhood facilities is provided by the developer

as an integral part of the development. It recognises that the provision of local facilities within residential development is one of the means to increase vitality, provide a sense of community and enhance the social and economic sustainability of the development. PPS 7 acknowledges that local neighbourhood facilities include social and community uses such as schools, creches, surgeries, local shops and play facilities.

Planning Policy Statement 21 (PPS 21): Sustainable Development in the Countryside

Policy CTY 1 'Development in the Countryside' acknowledges that there are a range of types of development which in principle are considered to be acceptable in the countryside and that will contribute to sustainable forms of development. This includes "a necessary community facility to serve the local rural population", subject to the relevant criteria being satisfied.

The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI)

Policy PSU 1 'Community Needs' seeks to ensure there is sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community, in terms of health, education and other public facilities, with an emphasis on making the best possible use of existing sites. PSU 1 notes that changing circumstances determine the requirement of land to meet the needs of the community in terms of health, education and other public facilities, emphasis will be placed upon making the best possible use of existing sites and that should circumstances require that new sites are needed, land will be identified by individual site assessment or through the process of preparing a development plan.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Supplementary guidance is contained in the following Development Control Advice Notes (DCANs):

- DCAN 9: Residential and Nursing Homes
- DCAN 13: Crèches, Day Nurseries and Pre-School Playgroups.

Other Strategies, Plans and Documents

A wide range of strategies and documents are relevant to this subject area. Many of these have been included in Position Paper 9 'Health, Education and Community Uses' published at LDP Preferred Options (POP) stage and have not been repeated in this Technical Supplement. Additional strategies, plans and documents of relevance include:

Everyone's Involved - Sustainable Development Strategy (Northern Ireland Executive, 2010)

The Sustainable Development Strategy, 'Everyone's Involved' identifies six priority areas which provide the framework for the actions that Departments will take in support of sustainable development.

Priority Action 2, 'Strengthening society so that it is more tolerant, inclusive and stable and permits positive progress in quality of life for everyone' acknowledges that sustainable communities can improve quality of life for everyone. This includes reducing poverty, improving health and wellbeing, providing good housing, and strengthening connections between people, families and communities. Access to cultural activities, sport, recreation and community engagement is essential in helping people live healthy, active and fulfilling lives. Education and opportunities for young people are also vital in creating empowered, sustainable communities for the future.

Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2011- 2021 ‘Building a Better Future’ (ISNI, 2015)

Recognises the importance of community and cultural infrastructure through investment in libraries, leisure facilities, regeneration projects and shared community spaces. These investments were intended to improve quality of life, support community wellbeing, strengthen local places and increase access to cultural and recreational opportunities.

Active Ageing Strategy 2016-2022 (Department for Communities (DfC), 2016 (updated 2020))

The Active Ageing Strategy seeks to ‘transform attitudes to, and services for, older people’ and aims to increase the understanding of the issues affecting older people and promote an emphasis on rights, value and contribution. The Vision of the Strategy is to create ‘an age friendly region in which people, as they grow older, are valued and supported to live actively to their fullest potential; with their rights respected and their dignity protected.’

Children and Young People’s Strategy 2020-2030 (NI Executive, 2021)

The Children and Young People’s Strategy 2020-2030 is designed to improve the well-being of all children and young people in Northern Ireland. The aim of the Children and Young People’s Strategy is to improve the well-being of children and young people, and to achieve positive, long lasting outcomes. It sets out the outcomes the Strategy aims to achieve for children and young people, to help every child develop to their full potential. It identifies that public services, particularly those which focus most on children and young people, need to be responsive to demographic changes, highlighting that the services provided for them must be responsive, high quality and shaped around their needs. Additionally, the Strategy sets out the specific issues affecting children and young people’s lives which have been identified as requiring particular focus and the groups of children and young people who have been identified as being in greatest need of help or support

Active Living- Sport and Physical Activity Strategy for Northern Ireland (2022, DfC)

The Sport and Physical Activity Strategy highlights the important role that sport, and physical activity plays in Northern Ireland, and seeks to create a vibrant, welcoming, enjoyable, inclusive and successful sector for everyone, contributing significantly to a healthier and more resilient society.

Draft Disability Strategy 2025-2035 (DfC on behalf of the NI Executive, 2025)³

The draft Disability Strategy 2025-2035 reflects the NI Executive’s commitment to ensuring that all Deaf and disabled people can participate as equal members of society, in our communities, places, policies and services.

Local Policy Context

The key pieces of local policy relating to this subject area include the following:

Existing Area Plans

The existing 4 statutory Area Plans covering the Borough provide the policy framework against which development proposals are considered.

³ Public consultation opened in December 2025 and closed in March 2026

- The Armagh Area Plan (AAP) 2004
- The Armagh Area Plan Alteration No 1: Countryside Proposals
- The Banbridge, Newry and Mourne Area Plan (BNMAP) 2015
- The Craigavon Area Plan (CAP) 2010
- The Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan (DSTAP) 2010

Due to the varying ages of the extant Development Plans there are inconsistencies in approach with regards to a number of planning issues as well as the degree of emphasis in respect of the principles of sustainable development. However, the existing Plans are an important consideration in the LDP process, and as such have been considered in the development of the draft Plan Strategy. Policies within the respective development plans that are related to community and cultural uses are laid out below.

Armagh Area Plan 2004

Within the Armagh Area Plan (AAP) 2004 and AAP Alteration No 1 (Countryside Proposals) there are no specific policies relating to community and cultural uses, nor any zonings. Cultural facilities are not expressly referred to. The settlement proposals are deemed flexible enough to cater for any need that emerges over the plan period.

Craigavon Area Plan 2010

The Craigavon Area Plan (CAP) 2010 contains Policy COM 1 (Community Uses) which contains a number of criteria against which applications within settlement limits will be assessed. The Plan includes a number of zonings, where favourable consideration would be given to community-related or cultural uses, including some of the Development Opportunity Sites (DOSs) in Lurgan and Portadown.

Banbridge, Newry and Mourne Area Plan 2015

The Banbridge / Newry and Mourne Area Plan (BNMAP) 2015 contains Policy ECU 1 (Education, Health, Community and Cultural Uses) which sets out a number of criteria against which applications within settlement limits will be assessed. The Plan identifies Banbridge Town as a major centre for housing, employment, retail and professional services, education and health care, and for cultural activities including sport and leisure. The Plan identifies DOSs in Banbridge and Dromore that are suitable for community and cultural use, either individually or part of a mixed use scheme. Specific education zonings are also identified within the Plan.

Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan 2010

The Dungannon and South Tyrone Area Plan (DSTAP) 2010 contains a similar criteria-based policy for development proposals in COM 1 (Community Uses) as in CAP 2010.

Other Council Documents and Strategies

‘Our People, Our Place, Our Future’- The Council’s Corporate Plan 2023 – 2027

The Corporate Plan 2023-27 sets out the vision, values and priorities of the Council and represents its aspirations and dedication to continuous improvement. It is the roadmap for delivering Council’s Community Plan 2017 – 2030 and sets out the Council’s commitment to uphold the highest standards of service delivery, facilities, projects, and programmes for the benefit of our people, our place and our future.

The Vision of the Corporate Plan is to create “*a happy, healthy and connected community, a vibrant and sustainable economy and appealing places for living, working and learning*” aligning with the aspirations of the Community Plan.

The priority of the Corporate Plan is to improve economic, social and environmental well-being through place shaping in order to attract visitors, investors, and to encourage people to be active, with a focus on promoting health and wellbeing. The Council aims to improve participation in arts and culture and strengthen the Borough as a visitor destination as well as supporting the growth of our local economy, by securing investment in infrastructure and connectivity, and providing opportunities in skills development.

The Corporate Plan proposes five priorities, each with three commitments outlining what the Council are going to do alongside actions aimed at achieving the commitments. The priorities and commitments that are of particular relevance to this subject area are as follows:

Priority 1 ‘Environment and Place’ Commitments:

- Actively respond to the climate crisis and support others to do likewise
- Seek investment to preserve the uniqueness of our heritage and places
- Shape our places to be attractive, accessible, healthy, safe, and clean.

Priority 2 ‘Community Wellbeing’ Commitments:

- Encourage participation in arts and culture
- Provide opportunities which improve quality of life and wellbeing for our communities and staff
- Support and empower communities

Priority 3 ‘Economic Growth’ Commitments:

- Maximise the potential of our MSW Growth Deal and Regional Economic Strategy
- Provide opportunities for growth, investment, and skills development in our local economy
- Seek investment in infrastructure and connectivity

The Corporate Plan acknowledges that the environment plays a critical role in sustainably planning for the future, underpinning the wellbeing of societies, economies, and ecosystems. It also highlights the Council’s commitment to addressing climate change and supporting efforts to reduce carbon emissions, generate and use energy more cleanly so that the Borough remains a progressive and vibrant place to live, work and visit. With regards to future growth the Corporate Plan recognises that sustainability, productivity, and connectivity must be the cornerstone of economic growth.

The Corporate Plan also acknowledges the LDP as the spatial outworking of the Community Plan in recognition that the implementation of the LDP is one way which the Council’s ambitions can be achieved.

Connected a Community Plan for Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough 2017-2030

Councils across Northern Ireland have a statutory responsibility to participate and lead in Community Planning. The Local Government (Northern Ireland) Act 2014 and the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 create a statutory link between the Community Plan and the LDP. It outlines that the LDP will provide ‘the spatial expression of the Community Plan.’

The Council's Community Plan 'Connected' is an overarching strategy for the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. It provides a strategic framework for collaborative working, helping to integrate other local and regional strategies and the delivery of positive change for communities. The Community Plan will be taken into account throughout the preparation of the LDP, which will provide the spatial reflection of the Community Plan.

The Community Plan 2030 Vision is 'We have a happy, healthy and connected community, a vibrant and sustainable economy and appealing places for living, working and learning.'

The Community Plan aims to achieve the vision through three strategic themes of *Community*, *Economy* and *Place* and nine shared outcomes, as follows:

1. *Community*: Connected | Healthy | Welcoming
2. *Economy*: Enterprising | Inclusive | Skilled
3. *Place*: Creative | Revitalised | Sustainable

The three cross-cutting themes at the centre of the Community Plan are: *Connectivity*, *Equality* and *Sustainability*. These form the foundation of and underpin the Plan. The Community Plan identifies strong strategic alignment, including with the Programme for Government. Due to the close relationship between the two plans, the LDP Vision will be based on the Community Plan Vision; citizen focused and aspiring to improve the quality of life for everyone. However, within the LDP, emphasis will be placed on land use and the creation of quality places.

In respect of a healthy community, 'Connected' seeks to focus on creating a Borough where people feel healthy, included, connected and proud of their communities. The aim is to improve quality of life by supporting strong communities, cultural expression, wellbeing and participation in local life. It recognises that everyone should have the opportunity to engage in community life and to benefit from access to a wide range of essential services, resources and facilities, that will not only improve the overall quality of life of our citizens but will nurture a strong sense of community belonging.

Craigavon Integrated Development Framework (CIDF) 2010

The aim of the CIDF is to guide how the three town centres of Central Craigavon, Portadown and Lurgan will develop and thrive over the next 20 years and sets out a strategy for regeneration.

Recovery and Growth Framework (2021)

The ABC Recovery and Growth Framework was launched in February 2021 and focuses on how the Council can create the right social and economic conditions to help the Borough recover from the covid pandemic and drive sustainable long-term growth for the region.

It sets out a series of aims which will meet the needs of companies within the Borough, such as boosting tourism and footfall in towns, and delivering support to business of all sizes, as well as longer-term interventions which will boost efficiency and competitiveness.

The Framework emphasises the regional focus on driving economic investment for Northern Ireland around key sectors such as; agrifood, health and life sciences and advanced manufacturing, where the Borough already excels and which, with support to improve skills, connectivity, and productivity, can become global exemplars.

These targeted actions are aimed at accelerating the Borough's recovery and set it on a path of renewed inclusive growth and prosperity.

The Armagh Place Plan (March 2022)

The Armagh Place Plan recognises community and cultural facilities as key assets in delivering social, cultural and economic regeneration. The Plan promotes greater use and connectivity of cultural venues, heritage attractions, public spaces and community facilities to create a more engaging, inclusive and vibrant city. It also identifies culture-led regeneration and community participation as important mechanisms for strengthening local identity, wellbeing and city-centre vitality.

The Banbridge Place Plan (March 2024)

Whilst the Banbridge Place Plan is a non-statutory document, it acknowledges that it has the potential to set a framework of tangible projects and proposals for future development, to enable different stakeholders to work together to their mutual benefit and for the betterment of Banbridge.

The Banbridge Place Plan is designed around 5 outcomes; Bridging Banbridge, Green Banbridge, Healthy Banbridge, Creative Banbridge, and Growing Banbridge. It recognises community and cultural facilities as essential components of a vibrant and sustainable town. Through its 'Creative Banbridge outcome and Arts, Heritage and Leisure' action theme, the Plan supports investment in cultural venues, heritage assets, leisure facilities, events and community spaces. The Plan also promotes culture-led regeneration, increased community participation and enhanced public spaces to improve wellbeing, strengthen local identity and support economic vitality.

Dromore Place Plan (May 2025)

The Dromore Place Plan outlines a strategic vision for the place and sets out five outcomes which are aimed at enhancing the quality of life for the residents, preserving the unique character of the area whilst stimulating economic growth.

The Vision for Dromore is 'A place within ambition and passion interwoven with a historic fabric, ready and committed for a new future'. It envisages Dromore as a thriving and prosperous place to live, it recognises that Dromore has the appetite and energy to develop in a way that meets the needs of the place and its people.

The Dromore Place Plan recognises the importance of community, cultural and heritage assets in supporting the town's social wellbeing and long-term sustainability. The Plan promotes the enhancement of community spaces, heritage-led regeneration, recreational facilities and public realm improvements, while encouraging the reuse of underutilised buildings as community and cultural hubs. It also identifies projects such as the restoration of Dromore Viaduct and the development of active riverside connections as opportunities to increase community engagement, recreation and cultural appreciation

City / Town Centre Masterplans

Whilst the Area Plans provide the statutory planning framework for land use proposals, City / Town Centre Masterplans are non-statutory documents which focus on regeneration initiatives and public realm improvements in our town centres.

City / Town Centre Masterplans set out a vision for a particular City / Town Centre and identify key proposals for realising that vision over a set period. Prior to the publication of the Council's Place Plans, referred to above, Armagh had a City Centre Masterplan in place, Banbridge Town Centre Masterplan 2016 set out the regeneration objectives for Banbridge and Dromore Town Centre Master Plan defined a vision of how Dromore town centre could be transformed

2015-30. The Masterplans informed the direction of the Place Plans and had been considered during the POP and early policy development but have since been superseded by the Place Plans for each respective settlement.

The Craigavon, Lurgan and Portadown Place Plans are still in the development stage, with a draft document for public consultation anticipated in early 2027. Regeneration strategies for Craigavon, Portadown and Lurgan are contained within the Craigavon Integrated Development Framework (CIDF), referred to above, until the publication of the respective Place Plans.

Other Documents, Strategies and Studies

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council ‘Sports Facility Framework’ 2016-2026⁴

The Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council ‘Sports Facility Framework’⁵ aims to identify the strategic need for sports facilities in the Borough provides a framework for future prioritisation, development and provision of sports facilities at local level, to meet identified community need.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council ‘Play Strategy 2018-2026’⁶

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council recognises the importance of ensuring that children and young people are able to play in a way that supports their developmental needs, no matter their age, ability or the community in which they live.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council Healthy Community Action Plan (2018/19)

The Healthy Community Thematic Action Plan brings together people from a wide range of local organisations, including the public, voluntary and community sectors and local businesses to develop a shared action plan with actions we will take towards achieving the Healthy Community Outcome of the Community Plan. The Action Plan details a number of strategic actions including developing a collaborative strategy to engage everyone in physical activity and supporting the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council ‘Get Moving ABC Framework’ 2020-2030 (2020)

The Get Moving ABC Framework is a collective plan to positively impact the health and wellbeing of the people living in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough.

The framework acknowledges that physical activity choices have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 lockdown with closure of gyms, leisure and community centres, parks and restrictions on ‘non-essential’ travel, which for some may have led to declines in overall physical activity.

⁴ Developed in Partnership with Sports NI & 9 NI Councils (Ards and North Down Borough Council, Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council, Mid Ulster District Council, Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council, Derry City and Strabane District Council, Belfast City Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council, Mid and East Antrim Borough Council and Newry Mourne and Down District Council)

⁵ See Technical Supplement No.7 ‘Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation’ for further detail

⁶ See Technical Supplement No.7 ‘Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation’ for further detail

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council Age Friendly Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2025 (2022)⁷

The Age Friendly Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2025 represents the Council's commitment to supporting older people's right to live a full, active, and healthy life and aims to ensure all residents in the borough can live in security, enjoy good health, continue to participate fully in society, and feel valued and respected, regardless of their age.

The Strategy acknowledges that as we all live longer, there are huge opportunities to create vibrant communities, develop life-long interests and aspirations and support diversity. However, it also identifies that we need to be prepared to manage the challenges and unlock the potential of our ageing population so that people stay connected, healthy and independent.

⁷ The Council's Age Friendly Strategy defines 'older people' as residents within the Borough aged 50+

4.0 Borough Profile

Introduction

The Council's Community Plan 'Connected 2017-2030' recognises that everyone should have the opportunity to engage in community life and to benefit from access to a wide range of essential services, resources and facilities, that will not only improve the overall quality of life of our citizens but will nurture a strong sense of community belonging. It gives a commitment to providing people centred services that will improve quality of life and health and well-being; offering varied leisure and recreational facilities; celebrating culture and arts; and supporting communities to develop a sense of belonging, safety and cohesion across our Borough.

It is intended that the LDP will be the spatial reflection of the Community Plan, with both working towards the same vision for the Borough. As such the LDP has an important role in meeting the community and cultural needs of the Borough over the plan period by facilitating necessary community and cultural facilities in appropriate and accessible locations, safeguarding against the unnecessary loss of valued community and cultural facilities and allocating sufficient land for such uses to meet the anticipated needs of the community.

An understanding of the make-up of the Borough, including its population and health, is useful for evaluating and anticipating the current and future needs of our community for a wide range of services and land uses including community and cultural resources / infrastructure. As such this section provides an overview of key demographics for the Borough, including population, age and health.

The Council recognises that the provision of convenient and accessible community and cultural facilities play an essential role in sustaining local communities whilst also minimising the need to travel and reducing dependency on the private car, therefore supporting the shift towards more sustainable patterns of transport and travel.

As such, this section also provides an overview of wide range of community and social infrastructure that is available within the Borough, including health, education and leisure facilities⁸. This information is useful in establishing the base line position in terms of community facility provision and their location within the Borough. It is expected that continued investment in new, extended or enhanced community and cultural infrastructure will be required over the plan period to support the growing needs of the Borough's residents and alleviate pressure on existing infrastructure. At Local Policies Plan (LPP) Stage, the LDP may allocate land for community and cultural uses to meet the anticipated needs of the community where there is a firm proposal in place on the part of a service provider, as such this evidence base will be kept under review.

Population, Age and Health Profile of the Borough

Population and Age Profile

The Borough is projected to have a growing and an ageing population during the lifetime of the Plan⁹.

At the time of the 2021 Census, the population of the Borough was 218,656, an increase of 18,863 (15.4%) from the 2011 Census. By 2035, it is estimated that the population of the

⁸ Further information in regard to open space, outdoor sport and recreation provision (including cemeteries) within the Borough is set out in Technical Supplement 7

⁹ Source of data: NISRA

Borough will reach 242,707. Population figures and projections will be particularly important considerations in the development of the LDP's Spatial Growth Strategy, the purpose of which is to guide where growth, including services and cultural facilities, should be directed over the Plan period. The LDP Spatial Growth Strategy will be brought forward in the draft Plan Strategy.

In terms of age profile, the proportion of the Borough's population in the 0-15 age group are projected to decline from 23% in 2020 to 20% by 2035. Likewise, the proportion of those in the 16-64 age group are projected to decline from 62% in 2020 to 61% by 2035. In contrast the percentage of the Borough's population in the 65+ age group are projected to rise from 15% in 2020 to 19% over the same period.

These demographic trends and projections are likely to place additional demands on community and cultural infrastructure within the Borough, including the demand for education provision and health services throughout and beyond the Plan Period. Northern Ireland's Programme for Government 'Our Plan: Doing What Matters Most' (Northern Ireland Executive, 2025), recognises that one of Northern Ireland's key challenges is our ageing population and acknowledges that it is vital that people are supported at all stages of their lives. Additionally, the Council's Age Friendly Strategy identifies that we need to be prepared to manage the challenges and unlock the potential of our ageing population so that people stay connected, healthy, and independent. As such, it is vital that the LDP seeks to meet the needs and aspirations of our society by progressing policies, plans and proposals that can improve the health and well-being of everyone in our community, regardless of age or ability, therefore helping to build a strong, independent, connected, and shared society.

The Council recognises that it will be important for an older population to have access to good quality housing, located in safe neighbourhoods, with shared public spaces and easy access to health, wellbeing and community facilities. For younger age groups, access to recreational and sporting facilities, employment opportunities and education, will be of key importance.

Accessibility and connectivity is a priority for all sections of the community and as such convenient access to public transport networks and active travel networks will also be important issues to consider as the Plan is progressed. The LDP will seek to promote sustainable patterns of travel by encouraging opportunities for walking, cycling, wheeling and public transport in all new community and cultural development, wherever possible, in acknowledgement of the many benefits to the environment and society's health and wellbeing.

Health Profile of the Borough

In general, levels of health within the Borough are better than the rest of Northern Ireland (NI) as a whole¹⁰. The Health Inequalities Annual Report is one of a series of reports produced as part of the NI Health & Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System (HSCIMS) and presents a comprehensive analysis of health inequality gaps between the most and least deprived areas of NI, and within Health & Social Care (HSC) Trust and Local Government District (LGD) areas across a range of indicators. The Annual Report 2022 identified that within the Borough, 3 health outcomes were worse than the Northern Ireland average, 20 health outcomes were similar to the Northern Ireland average whilst 29 health outcomes were better than the Northern Ireland average.

General Health

¹⁰ Majority of health outcomes that were better than the NI average - Health Inequalities Annual Report 2022.

As depicted in Figure 1, below, a total of 175,687 people in the borough (80.4%), indicated they had 'Good or very good' general health in 2021. This proportion is generally the same as the 2011 census (80.2%).

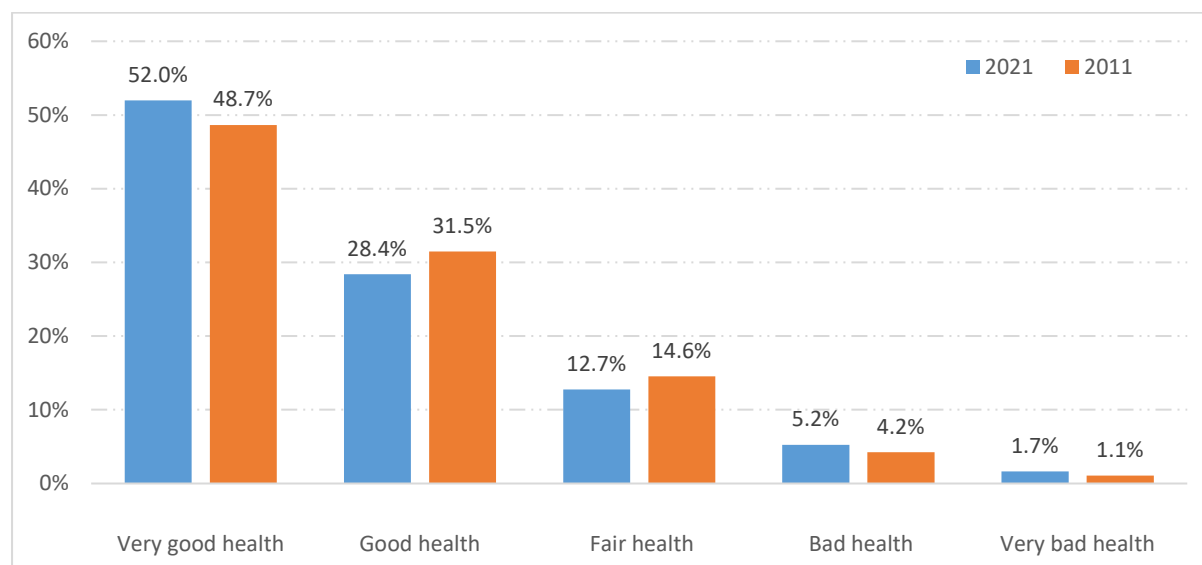


Figure 1: General health of the usually resident population, 2011 and 2021, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon. Source: Census 2011 & Table MS-D01, 2021.

Approximately 28,000 (12.7%) of the usually resident population reported they were of 'fair' health in 2021, whilst over 15,000 (6.9%) reported they were in 'bad or very bad' health. This proportion has increased from the 5.3% who indicated they had bad or very bad general health on Census Day 2011.

As presented in Figures 2 and 3, below, the standard of general health generally falls with age. As depicted in Figure 3, only 0.6% of people aged 0-14 at the time of the 2021 Census had 'Bad or very bad' general health compared to 16.9% of people aged 65 and over. Conversely, as shown in Figure 2, 97.2% of people aged 0-14 had 'Good or very good' general health at the time of the 2021 Census compared to just 50.4% of people aged 65 and over.

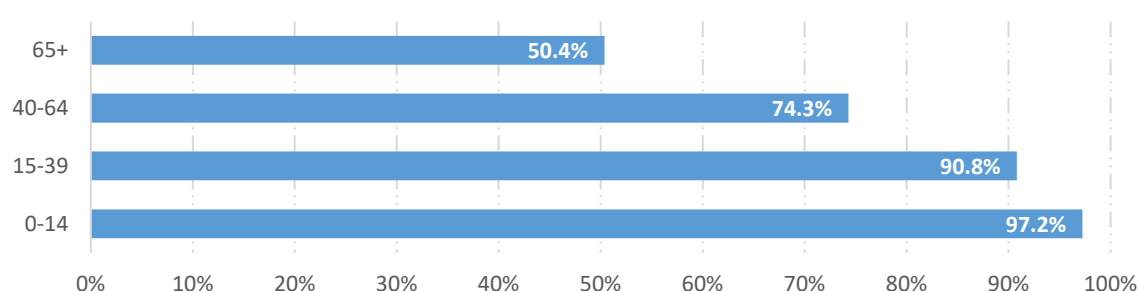


Figure 2: Percentage of the population in 'good or very good' general health by broad age bands, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, 2021. Source: Table MS-D01, Census 2021.

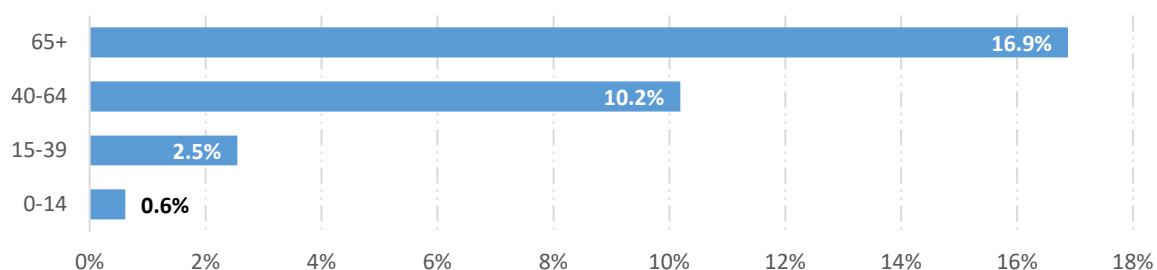


Figure 3: Percentage of the population in 'bad or very bad' general health by broad age bands, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, 2021. Source: Table MS-D01, Census 2021.

The Census 2011 provided information on general health by age for two age categories 0-64 and 65+. A summary of this information with 2021 comparatives is presented in Table 1 below.

	Good or Very Good		Bad or Very Bad	
	2011	2021	2011	2021
0-64	85.8%	86.1%	3.9%	5.0%
65+	44.9%	50.4%	14.1%	16.9%

Table 1: Percentage of the population in 'good or very good' or 'bad or very bad' general health by broad age bands, 2011 and 2021, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon. Source: Census 2011 & Table MS-D01, 2021.

As depicted in Table 1 above, in 2011, only 44.9% of the residents in the Borough aged 65+ reported they were in good or very good health. By 2021, this proportion had increased to 50.4%. At the same time, the proportion of the population aged 65+ reporting they were in bad or very bad health has also increased by 2.8%. For those residents aged 0-64, the proportion in good or very good health has remained relatively unchanged between the 2011 and 2021 census however the proportion who reported they were in bad or very bad health has risen from 3.9% in 2011 to 5% in 2021.

Limiting long term health problem or disability

On Census Day 2021, 22.3% (48,726) of the Boroughs population had a limiting long term health problem or disability. This represented a slight increase from the 2011 Census, in which 20% (39,861) of the population reported a limiting long term health problem or disability. NISRA reports that these changes are in part a reflection of our ageing population.

Local Government District	2011	2021
Antrim and Newtownabbey	19.0%	23.9%
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	20.0%	22.3%
Belfast	23.5%	26.7%
Causeway Coast and Glens	20.2%	25.6%
Derry and Strabane	23.0%	27.1%
Fermanagh and Omagh	20.8%	23.9%
Lisburn and Castlereagh	18.3%	21.7%
Mid and East Antrim	20.0%	25.1%
Mid Ulster	19.4%	21.2%
Newry, Mourne and Down	19.9%	22.9%
North Down and Ards	20.1%	25.3%
Northern Ireland	20.7%	24.3%

Table 2: Percentage of the population with a limiting long-term health problem or disability by LGD, 2011 & 2021. Source: Table CT0313NI, Census 2011 & Table MS-D02, Census 2021.

The results of the Census 2021 are disaggregated by broad age bands, indicating that the prevalence of a limiting long-term health problem or disability is related to age¹¹.

	Population	With a limiting long term health problem or disability	Percentage
0-14	45,420	2,759	6.1%
15-39	67,700	7,367	10.9%
40-64	70,547	18,715	26.5%
65+	34,990	19,885	56.8%
All ages	218,657*	48,726	22.3%

Table 3: Limiting long-term health problem or disability by age band, Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough. Source: Table MS-D02, Census 2021.

***Note:** This data has been taken directly from NISRA, however the actual population of the Borough at the time of the 2021 Census was 218,656

As presented in Table 3, above, 56.8% of the population aged 65+ in the Borough at the time of the 2021 Census had a limiting long-term health problem or disability compared to 6.1% of those aged between 0-14.

The 2021 Census also provides information on the number of residents within a household with a limiting long-term health problem or disability. In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon, there are approximately 84,600 households of which approximately 11% have two or more residents with a limiting long-term health problem or disability while 32% have one resident with a limiting long-term health problem or disability (*Table MS-D03, Census 2021*).

Number of long-term health conditions

On Census Day 2021, an estimated 69,000 (31.6%) residents in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough reported that they had a long-term health condition. Of those, 16.8% had one long-term health condition while 3.7% had 4 or more long-term health conditions.

Life Expectancy

Male life expectancy at birth is 79.1 years, whilst female life expectancy at birth is 83 years. Both male and female life expectancy are marginally above the Northern Ireland average¹².

Health, Education and Community Infrastructure Profile of the Borough

This section provides an overview of the health, education and community infrastructure located within the Borough, including medical, policing and leisure provision.

Health and Social Care Infrastructure

¹¹ [Census 2021 Main statistics for Northern Ireland - Statistical bulletin - Health \(nisra.gov.uk\)](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-statistical-bulletin-health)

¹² [Life expectancy in Northern Ireland 2019-21 | Department of Health \(health-ni.gov.uk\)](https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/life-expectancy-northern-ireland-2019-21)

Health and Social Care¹³ in Northern Ireland provides normal medical care services, critical and emergency care and also social care services like home care, family and children's services, day care and social work services.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough is located within the Southern Health and Social Care Trust (SHSCTS). The SHSCTS, alongside the Department of Health, have responsibility for health and social care services within the Borough.

Hospitals

The following hospitals are located within the Borough:

- Craigavon Area Hospital - provides a wide range of acute inpatient services and outpatients services. It also has Maternity, Intensive Care, Blossom Children & Young People's Centre, Bluestone Unit (provides inpatient mental health and learning disability services) and an Accident and Emergency Department.
- Lurgan Hospital - provides a consultant-led assessment clinic for rapid access for GP referral and a community stroke rehabilitation service.
- St Luke's Hospital- specialises in outpatient, rehabilitation, physiotherapy outpatients department and community-based health and social care services. The hospital serves as a primary hub for mental health, continuing care, and dedicated social work services.
- Armagh Community Hospital (Tower Hill) - operates as a health facility supporting the local area with outpatient services.

Ambulance Service Stations

The Southern Divisional Headquarters for NI Ambulance Service is located at Craigavon Area Hospital.

Health and Care Centres¹⁴

Health and Care Centres serve as major hubs for local population, combining multiple General Practitioner (GP) surgeries, District Nursing, treatment rooms and specialised clinics in one location.

The following Health and Care Centres are located within the Borough:

- Banbridge Health and Social Services Centre
- Brownlow Health and Social Services Centre
- Gilford Health Centre
- Lurgan Health and Social Services Centre
- Markethill Health Centre
- Portadown Health and Care Centre
- Rathfriland Health Centre

¹³ Access to Health and Social Care - DOH/HSCNI Strategic Planning and Performance Group (SPPG)

¹⁴ HSC Service Finder - DOH/HSCNI Strategic Planning and Performance Group (SPPG)

General Practitioners (GP's), GP Practices and Registered Patients¹⁵

In 2021 the General Medical Services Statistics identifies that there are 35 GP Practices within the Borough, with 168 GPs and 225,076 Registered Patients. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council have the second largest GP registered population in Northern Ireland.

Dentists and Dental Surgeries

In 2021 there were 34 dentist surgeries and 120.23 dentists registered within the Borough¹⁶.

Communal Establishments

A communal establishment is an establishment providing supervision of residential accommodation and includes student halls of residence, hospitals, care homes and prisons.

In Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough there were 1,638 people (0.7% of the population in the borough) living in 96 communal establishments at the time of the 2021 Census.

Of the 1,638 residents living in communal establishments, almost 60% (969 people) are living in medical and care establishments and their day-to-day activities are limited a lot¹⁷. This is compared to 37% in Northern Ireland overall.

Care Homes

According to the 2021 Census, the number of communal establishments for children's homes (including secure units) and care homes with and without nursing are as follows¹⁸:

- 22 Care homes with nursing care
- 11 Care homes without nursing care
- 6 Children's homes

¹⁵ [General Medical Statistics 2020/21 fps_gms_annual_tables_25-26.xlsx](#) General Medical Services Statistics - Business Services Organisation (BSO) Website [Family Practitioner Services - Business Services Organisation \(BSO\) Website](#)

¹⁶ Source: Dentists and Surgeries (administrative geographies) - Table view - Dentists and Surgeries (administrative geographies) - Table view - NINIS: Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (nisra.gov.uk)

¹⁷ 'Day-to-day activities limited' covers any health problem or disability (including problems related to old age) which has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 months.

¹⁸ [census-2021-ms-f01.xlsx](#)

As of June 2026, there were 20 Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority¹⁹ (RQIA) Registered Nursing Homes and 18 RQIA Registered Residential Homes²⁰ within the Borough.

Education

The Department of Education (DE) is responsible for overall education policy, with the exception of the higher and further education sector, which remains the responsibility of the Department for the Economy (DfE). Its key areas of responsibility include pre-school, primary, post-primary and special education, the youth service, promoting community relations within and between schools and teacher education and salaries. Its main statutory duty is to promote the education of the people of Northern Ireland and to ensure the effective delivery of education policy.

In Northern Ireland, the school categories are grant-aided and Independent. Most schools are grant aided and follow the revised Curriculum. Independent schools are fee-paying and follow their own curriculum. There are a number of different types of schools Controlled, Catholic Maintained, Voluntary Grammar Schools, Integrated, Irish-Medium, Special and Independent.

The Northern Ireland School Census²¹ takes place in October each year and provides a snapshot of the situation in schools at that time. Information from the School Census shows that the total number of enrolments in educational establishments in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough increased year on year between 2014/15 and 2022/23 with a total increase of 9.4% (3,656 pupils). In the three years since then, there has been a decline in the total enrolments (949 pupils, 2.2%).

Appendix 1 details the Pre-School, Primary School and Post-Primary school provision within the Borough.

Pre-school and Primary School enrolment

The numbers enrolled²² in pre-school education centres have fluctuated slightly over the years presented with a high in 2015/16 of 1,000 enrolments, dropping to a low of 732 in 2025/26. This represents a fall of 27 (3.6%) since 2024/25. Nursery school enrolments have remained relatively steady since 2014/15 until dropping to a low of 717 in 2025/26 which is 24 (3.2%) less than the previous year.

Primary school enrolments have been decreasing each year since 2018/19 when they were at their highest and in 2025/26 were at the lowest of the years presented. Post-primary school enrolments have fallen slightly for the first time since 2015/16 however, in the ten-year period since 2015/16, they have increased by 2,850 which represents an increase of 18.5%. Special schools have seen the greatest percentage increase in enrolments between 2014/15 and 2025/26, rising by 56.2% to 492 in 2025/26.

¹⁹ RQIA registers and inspects a wide range of health and social care services. RQIA also has a role in assuring the quality of services provided by Health and Social Care (HSC) Board, HSC trusts agencies, to ensure that every aspect of care reached the standards laid down by the Department of Health and expected by the public.

²⁰ [Register | Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority](#)

²¹ [Borough Statistics – Education | Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council](#)

²² [School enrolments | Department of Education](#)

	Pre-school education centres	Nursery schools	Primary schools	Post-primary schools	Special schools	Total
2014/15	912	737	21,389	15,474	315	38,827
2015/16	1,000	738	21,999	15,433	308	39,478
2016/17	934	738	22,483	15,581	313	40,049
2017/18	905	740	22,838	15,793	332	40,608
2018/19	886	733	22,965	16,195	344	41,123
2019/20	912	734	22,824	16,601	376	41,447
2020/21	895	737	22,775	17,099	404	41,910
2021/22	854	743	22,734	17,459	424	42,214
2022/23	857	732	22,620	17,819	455	42,483
2023/24	811	737	22,266	18,093	477	42,384
2024/25	759	741	22,003	18,296	486	42,285
2025/26	732	717	21,310	18,283	492	41,534

Table 4: Number of enrolments in educational establishments in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014/15 to 2025/26. Source: Northern Ireland School Census, Department of Education.

As of October 2025 there were 35 voluntary and private pre-school education centres in the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in which there were 732 pupils enrolled (Figure 4).

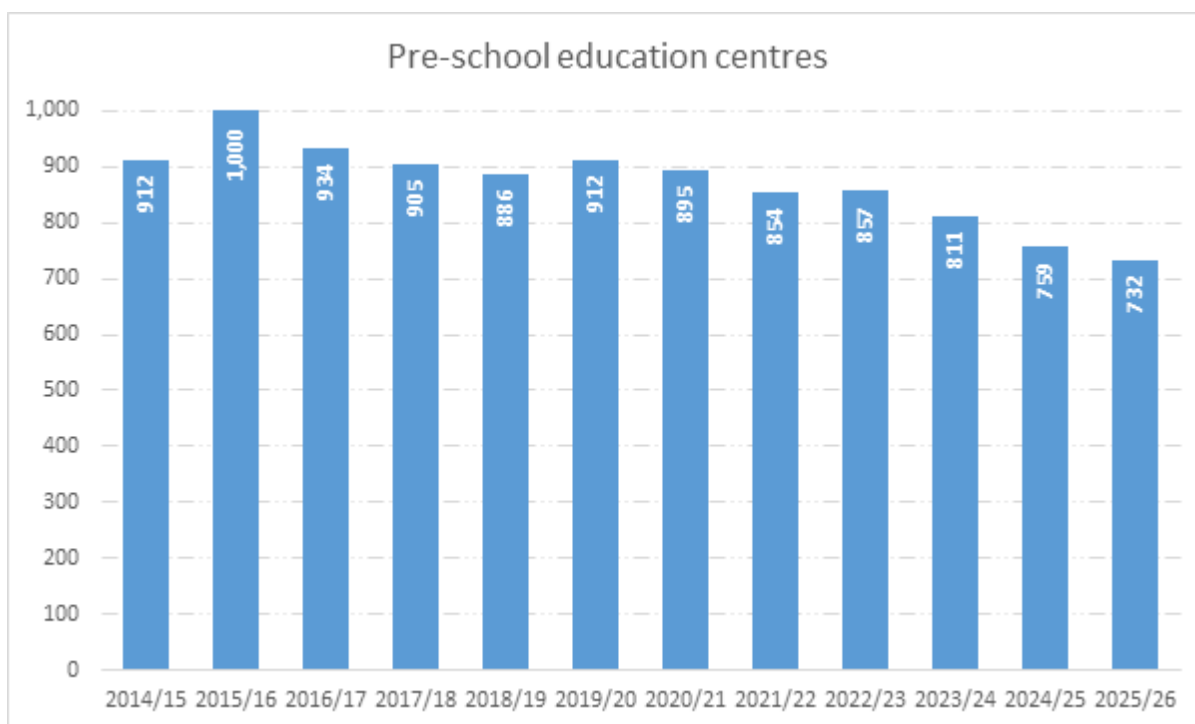


Figure 4: Number of enrolments in pre-school education centres in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014/15 to 2025/26. Source: Northern Ireland School Census, Department of Education.

As depicted in Figure 5 below, there were 717 pupils enrolled in 12 nursery schools in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough as of October 2025.

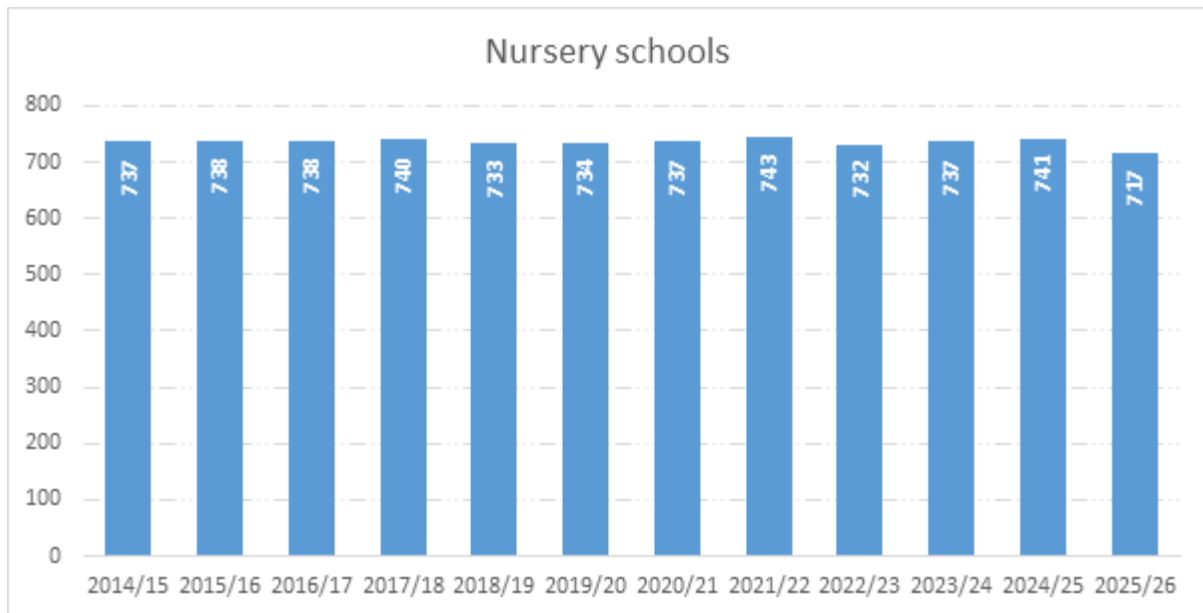


Figure 5: Number of enrolments in nursery schools in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014/15 to 2025/26. Source: Northern Ireland School Census, Department of Education.

As depicted in Figure 6 below, a total of 21,310 pupils were enrolled in 89 primary schools across the Borough when the Northern Ireland School Census was conducted in October 2025.

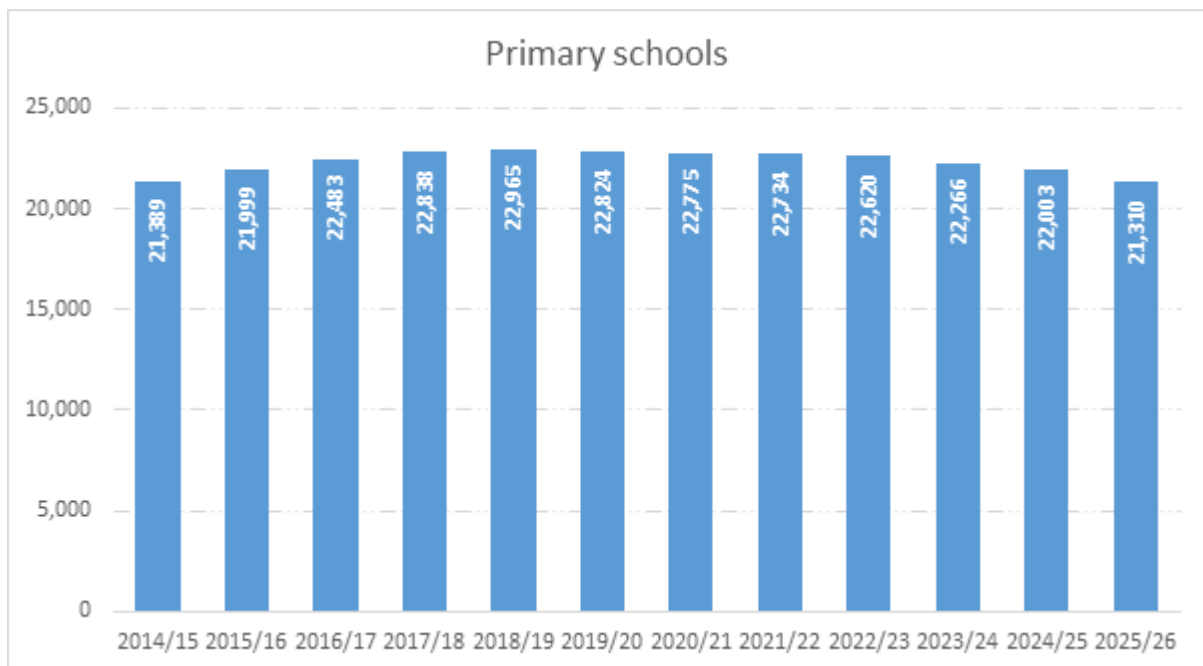


Figure 6: Number of enrolments in primary schools in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014/15 to 2025/26. Source: Northern Ireland School Census, Department of Education.

Post Primary Enrolment

As shown in Figure 7, below, of October 2025 there were a total of 23 post-primary schools in the Borough in which there were 18,283 pupils enrolled.

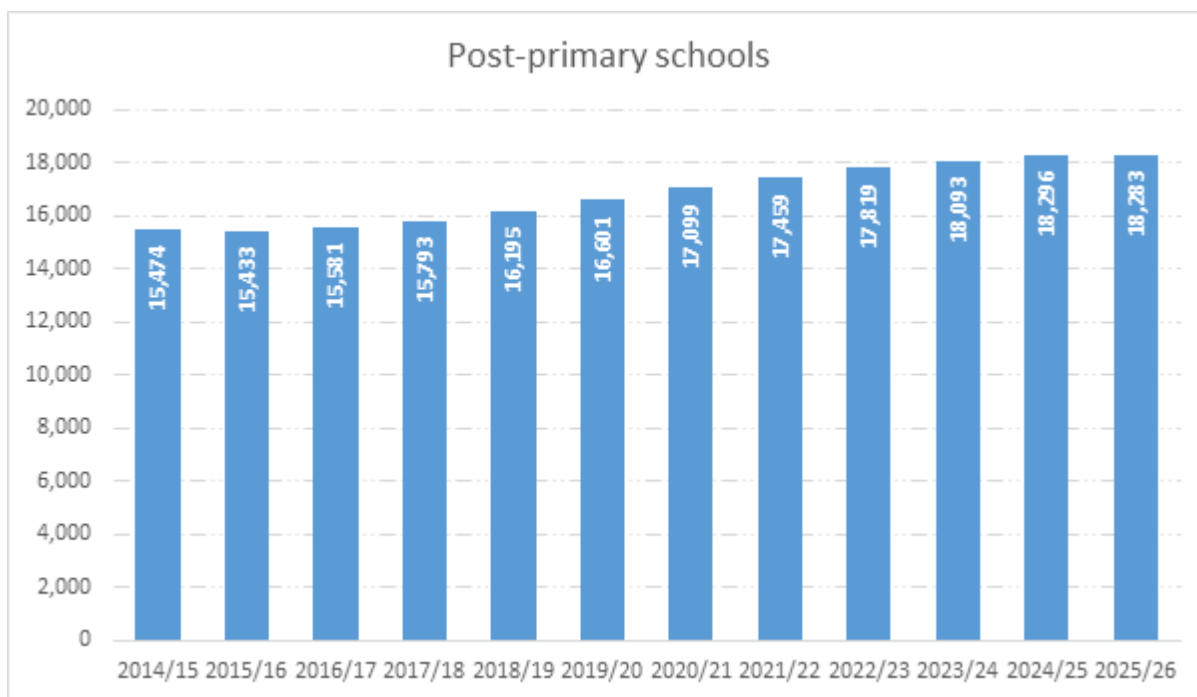


Figure 7: Number of enrolments in post-primary schools in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014/15 to 2025/26. Source: Northern Ireland School Census, Department of Education.

Special School Enrolment

As depicted in Figure 8, below, there were 492 pupils enrolled in 3 special schools in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in October 2025.

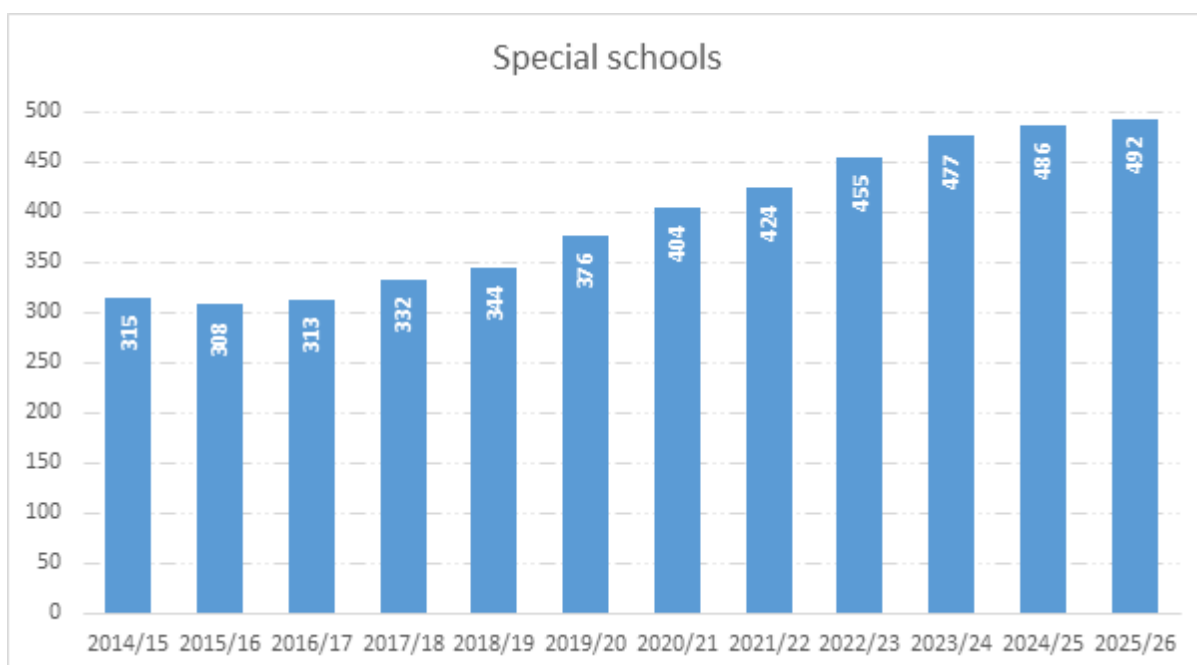


Figure 8: Number of enrolments in special schools in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough 2014/15 to 2025/26. Source: Northern Ireland School Census, Department of Education.

Independent Schools²³

Currently, there is only one independent school within the Borough, Portadown Independent Christian School, which is located in Portadown. In the 2023/24 academic year it had 81 pupils enrolled.

Further Education

The Southern Regional College (SRC) is one of the largest education providers in Northern Ireland with approximately 10,000 students enrolled annually and over 900 members of staff. The courses at the SRC cover almost all subject areas and include full-time and part-time academic and vocational qualifications at various levels for pre-16, post-16 and 19+ (adult) options. Programmes range from recreational hobby courses through to degree and level 7 professional qualifications, in addition to Apprenticeships at further and higher level. Straddled between the two council areas of Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon and Newry, Mourne & Down in the southern part of NI, the College operates 5 campuses, with 4 of these located within our borough. These are identified as Armagh City, Banbridge, Lurgan and Portadown.

Education proposals (Potential)

School / College Projects anticipated for delivery within the Borough are detailed in Appendix 2.

Policing

Local policing in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough is delivered by Local Policing Response Teams (LPRTs) and Local Neighbourhood Policing Teams (LNPTs). Communities living in the Borough have two LPRTs based in Armagh and Lurgan Stations, providing 24-hour cover. There are four LNPTs covering every electoral ward in the Borough. LNPTs are based in based in Armagh, Banbridge and Lurgan Police Stations²⁴.

Fire and Rescue

The Borough is under the Southern Area command of the NI Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS) with area headquarters based in Portadown. There are stations located in Lurgan, Dromore, Banbridge, Armagh, Keady and Rathfriland.

Lough Neagh Rescue is a registered charity and independent lifeboat service providing 24/7 search, rescue and flood response across Lough Neagh with a station based in Kinnego Marina, Lurgan.

Community Centres and Town Halls

The Council is responsible for a total of 16 community centres and town halls within the Borough. These facilities exist to provide for the social, recreational and sporting needs of the community. They provide the space for a broad range of community initiatives, including healthy living programmes, senior citizens groups, pre-school play groups; which enables the community sector to prioritise service provision and community development.

²³ [Re-registration Inspection - Portadown Independent Christian School, County Armagh IS49](#)

²⁴ [Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon | Police Service of Northern Ireland](#)

Leisure Facilities

Council owned Leisure centres are located in Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon. A summary of the facilities available at each centre is detailed in Appendix 3.

Additional facilities are also provided at a number of recreation centres at Tandragee, Richhill, Cathedral Road (Armagh City) and Ardmore (Armagh City) and community centres at Dromore, Rathfriland, and Gilford offering a wide range of community and leisure activities throughout the Borough.

Further information on sport, leisure and recreation provision within the Borough is detailed in Technical Supplement No. 7 'Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation.'

Play Parks

There are 93 Council provided play parks located across the Borough. In addition, there are a total of 28 Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA's)²⁵.

Further information on play provision within the Borough is detailed in Technical Supplement No. 7 'Open Space, Sport and Outdoor Recreation.'

Libraries

Libraries NI is the body with overall responsibility for the provision of library services in Northern Ireland. There are currently 10 library branches in operation in the Borough. The library branches located in the Borough are:

- Brownlow Library: 3 Brownlow Road, Craigavon
- Lurgan Library: 1 Carnegie Street, Lurgan, Craigavon
- Portadown Library: 24-26 Church Street, Portadown
- Armagh City Library: 2 Market Street, Armagh
- Banbridge Library: 23 Scarva Road, Banbridge
- Gilford Library: 1 Stramore Road, Gilford, Craigavon
- Dromore Library: 14-16 Bridge Street, Dromore
- Tandragee Library: 4 Market Street, Tandragee, Craigavon
- Richhill Library: 1 Maynooth Road, Richhill
- Keady Library: 3 Bridge Street, Keady

A further 40 locations within the Borough are visited by a mobile library service operated by Libraries NI.

Cultural Facilities

Within the Borough there are a number of cultural facilities including the Marketplace Theatre and Arts Centre (Armagh), Navan Centre and Fort (Armagh) and the F.E McWilliam Gallery (Banbridge).

²⁵ [Get inspired - Let's Play - Get Active ABC](#)

5.0 Preferred Options Paper

The Council published its Preferred Options Paper (POP) in March 2018. The main purpose of the POP was to promote focused debate on key issues of strategic significance likely to influence the direction of future development within the Borough, so to inform the next stage in the LDP process, the Plan Strategy.

The POP outlined the vision and strategic objectives of the Plan, along with 38 Key Issues and the possible options available to address them, including the Council's Preferred Option. The Key Issues emerged from our evidence base; from engagement with Elected Members and Section 75 Groups; and from formal and informal consultation with Statutory Consultation Bodies. In order to inform the POP, a preliminary review of operational planning policy was also carried out, with a commitment to complete a more detailed policy review in advance of the Plan Strategy.

The POP did not cover every issue, policy and proposal that will be included in the LDP. Instead, the POP focused upon the main planning issues that had been identified through the work undertaken in developing the evidence base for the LDP, including consultation with statutory consultees and council officials, workshops with Elected Members and through the Community Plan process.

A total of 201 responses, from members of the public and statutory consultees, were received during the 9-week public consultation period, these included a wide range of comments in relation to the POP, supporting documents and the POP consultation process.

Key Issue

Key Issue SOC 6 in the preferred options paper was 'Facilitating community and cultural facilities to meet the needs of the Borough'.

Preferred Option

The preferred approach (SOC 6A) towards Key Issue SOC 6 was to identify and protect specific sites where a firm proposal is in place and bring forward a criterion based policy for development proposals to be assessed against, to facilitate new community and cultural facilities (including extensions to existing facilities).

Summary of POP Commitments

POP Commitments in respect of SOC 6A included:

- Bringing forward a clear definition of 'community and cultural facilities' in the Local Development Plan, taking account of Use Classes' legislation and the current policy framework.
- Identifying and safeguarding specific sites in the LDP for community and cultural facilities and associated infrastructure, through zoning, that are planned for with some certainty by service providers. The POP also emphasised that there would be a presumption against the loss of the zoned sites to other uses.
- Monitoring of the 'take up' of zoned sites, for community and cultural facilities, through the LDP process. If such sites were to become surplus to requirements, the POP highlighted that they could potentially be re-zoned for alternative use(s).

- Including key site requirements in land-use zonings that require community facilities as part of or alongside a new development.
- Bringing forward a clear criteria-based policy framework (addressing a broad range of issues including access, safety, design and amenity etc) for all proposals across the Borough to be assessed against, reflecting the town centres first approach within the SPPS regional direction, but as an exception allow for the sequential approach to be set aside where it can be clearly demonstrated that a particular site would better meet the needs of the local community and bring with it more benefit (than a sequentially preferable site).
- The POP also confirmed that the policy approach toward cemeteries would be confirmed at Plan Strategy stage.

POP Representations

29 of the 201 POP representations made comment in respect of Key Issue SOC 6. Of these responses, 66% were generally supportive of preferred option SOC6A, 14% were unsupportive of the preferred option whilst 20% of the responses were categorised as being non-committal or unclear.

Although many of the supportive representations did not substantiate the reasons for their support, one representation considered that the preferred approach took account of the changing demographics and demands of the Borough (LDP/POP/REF/148), whilst another acknowledged that community infrastructure is an important element of sustainable and high-quality development, providing access for residents to important services and facilities (LDP/POP/REF/174).

One of the respondents (LDP/POP/REF/064), whilst broadly agreeing with the preferred approach, considered that there should be provision to allow for community and cultural facilities on land previously zoned for other uses, for example, where there is demand for a school expansion and the only suitable site is zoned housing land.

A number of the respondents expressed their support for a clear criteria-based policy framework in the dPS, with one (LDP/POP/REF/113) emphasising that deficits in the provision of cultural and community facilities should be identified through the collection of relevant data and the establishment of a robust evidence base, to establish if the need for facilities has increased or if need is already being met. The representation also considered that the definitions in emerging policy should align with the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 (as amended) and highlighted that the town centre first approach applies to the location of cultural and community facilities and any deviation from the sequential approach would need to be underpinned by robust evidence.

One of the responses, categorised as unsupportive of the preferred approach (LDP/POP/REF/135), considered that SOC 6A lacked ambition in delivering for the health and wellbeing of the Boroughs population, emphasising that the LDP needs fully embrace the concept of fully integrating the three pillars of sustainable development. It also highlighted the crucial role that green and blue infrastructure can play in supporting healthy communities, supporting wildlife and mitigating the effects and causes of climate change. Additionally, the respondent acknowledged that it is not just about improved or enhanced community and cultural infrastructure provision, but also about accessibility.

One of the respondents (LDP/POP/REF/080) suggested that an opportunity had been missed by not recognising the important role heritage assets and their setting can play as part of the community and cultural facilities, maintaining a sense of local authentic identity and social provide within their local areas. It emphasised the importance of ensuring that zonings will not compromise heritage assets or their setting.

Consideration

The Council acknowledges the relatively high level of support for the preferred approach to Key Issue SOC 6. The purpose of SOC 6A was two-fold, firstly to identify and protect specific sites for community and cultural facilities where a firm proposal is in place and secondly, bring forward a criterion based policy framework in the LDP against which development proposals for such facilities would be assessed, extending beyond the current policy (PSRNI Policy PSU 1 (Community Needs)), to include cultural facilities.

All comments and feedback were carefully considered as part of the policy review process, including the development of the draft policy for community and cultural facilities. These included comments relating to the collation of a robust evidence base and the need for the LDP to fully embrace the three pillars of sustainable development.

Preferred Option SOC 6A sought to bring forward both a structured and balanced approach to supporting the community and cultural needs of the Borough through the LDP. It was anticipated that the identification and safeguarding of specific sites, such as projects listed in capital works programmes, would offer a degree of certainty for service providers and funding bodies, whilst the criteria based framework for assessing proposals would enable future provision, including expansion of existing facilities, to be responsive to the evolving community and cultural needs of the Borough.

One of the key strengths of the preferred approach was the commitment to clearly define “community and cultural facilities” within the Plan Strategy. It was considered that the provision of a clear definition would provide clarity for applicants, decision-makers and stakeholders, reducing ambiguity and improving consistency in decision-making. The support for the provision of a clear definition was noted and welcomed. As such, taking account of the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 and the existing policy framework, including the SPPS, the Council has determined that community and cultural facilities or uses are those uses listed within Class D1 (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the schedule of the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 (as amended) and proposals for or in connection to public worship or religious instruction. This definition will be clearly set out in the dPS, alongside the community and cultural uses which are deemed to be ‘main town centre uses’ and as such will also be required to meet the provisions of the relevant retailing and town centre policy, RTC 1 ‘Retailing and Other Main Town Centre Uses’²⁶ (in addition to meeting policy CCF 1 ‘Community and Cultural Facilities’). It is anticipated that definitions aligning with the Use Classes Order will be effective in avoiding policy conflict and supporting effective implementation.

As acknowledged in the POP, cemeteries do not fall within a Scheduled Use Class within the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 and are therefore classed as sui generis. The POP made a commitment that the policy approach to such facilities would be confirmed at dPS stage. Taking account of how planning applications for new cemeteries or extensions to existing facilities, are assessed, alongside Planning Appeal Commission (PAC) decisions, the Council deem cemeteries and graveyards to fall under the category of open

²⁶ Proposals for community and cultural facilities that fall under Class D1 (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i) of the schedule of the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 would be required to accord with the provisions of Policy RTC 1.

space. As such, applications for new or extended cemetery / graveyard development within the Borough will be considered against Policy OSR 1 'Protection and Provision of Open Space', as set out in the dPS, alongside any other relevant LDP policies. Further detail in respect of open space, sport and outdoor recreation, including cemetery provision and capacity within the Borough, is set out in Technical Supplement 7.

It is noted that one of the respondents considered that SOC 6A lacked ambition in delivering for the health and wellbeing of the Boroughs population. Whilst the feedback is welcomed, it is considered that the preferred approach aligns with the core planning principles of the SPPS, in particular 'Improving Health and Well-Being', and the LDPs Strategic Objectives, particularly Social Objective 'To facilitate development of community uses at locations accessible to the local communities they serve.' The preferred approach recognises the essential role that community and cultural infrastructure play in supporting social wellbeing, inclusion, and place-making. Furthermore, the preferred approach demonstrates the Council's appreciation of changing demographics and the corresponding demand for accessible and adaptable community infrastructure within the Borough. It is important to note that the dPS will bring forward a range of strategies and policies, across a number of topic areas, that will contribute positively to the health and well-being of the Boroughs population. In this regard the Council will take account of the ambitions of the Council's Community Plan, as well as regional direction set out in the RDS (including RG 6) and the SPPS (including paragraphs 4.3-4.10). Examples include policies aimed at safeguarding and facilitating quality open space, sport and outdoor recreation and supporting inclusive, good quality and sustainable design in new development.

The response highlighting that the LDP approach toward community and cultural facilities should not only focus upon improved or enhanced provision, but also accessibility, is noted. The Council agrees that the provision of both convenient and accessible community and cultural facilities play an essential role in sustaining local communities and supporting health and well-being, through facilitating social interaction and promoting community cohesion. Additionally, the Council considers that the provision of facilities near existing communities can minimise the need to travel and reduce dependency on the private car, therefore supporting the shift towards more sustainable patterns of transport and travel. As such, the Council will ensure that accessibility is addressed in the emerging dPS policy for community and cultural facilities. Taking account of the general support for a clear criteria-based policy framework for community and cultural facilities, alongside the various comments and suggestions, the council is mindful to bring forward an approach in line with the preferred approach. In addition to ensuring that accessibility is addressed, the Council will ensure that important planning matters such as safety, design and amenity are also given due consideration through the development management process.

The POP response highlighting the crucial role that green and blue infrastructure can play in supporting healthy communities, supporting wildlife and mitigating the effects and causes of climate change is also noted. The Council acknowledges that the protection and provision of green and blue infrastructure, including parks, green spaces, streams and lakes, has many benefits including making a positive contribution to health and wellbeing, reducing carbon emissions, improving connectivity across the Borough (through active travel) and supporting biodiversity and ecological networks. This acknowledgement is reflected in the Strategic Objectives for the LDP which are structured under the three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental). Through the dPS the Council will seek to ensure that new development, including community and cultural development, incorporate green and blue infrastructure where possible, in acknowledgement of its many benefits. In considering open space zonings for future needs, the Council also will be mindful of making adequate provision of green and blue infrastructure.

The comments regarding the establishment of a robust evidence base to support the LDPs approach towards community and cultural facilities are noted. The Council appreciates and acknowledges that the approach must be underpinned by a robust evidence base and will seek to ensure that the dPS is underpinned by comprehensive evidence base, developed and reviewed throughout the preparation of the Plan Strategy. This evidence base includes a broad range of background studies and reports, including the information set out within this Technical Supplement. Whilst this Technical Supplement includes key updates relating to community and cultural facilities in the Borough, which have emerged since the publication of the Council's original evidence base Preparatory Paper, it is expected that demand for new, extended or enhanced facilities will be required over the plan period to support the growing needs of the Borough's residents and alleviate pressure on existing infrastructure. As such, in advance of the Local Policies Plan (LPP) the baseline information set out within this Technical Supplement, will be reviewed to establish if there are any deficits in community and cultural infrastructure provision within the Borough, or if need is already being met. Sites may be allocated for community and cultural uses (and their associated infrastructure) at LPP stage where there is a firm proposal in place on the part of a service provider. It is anticipated that this may be through land use zoning or the application of key site requirements on a land use zoning. As such, the Council will continue to work together with its statutory partners and other key stakeholders, including community and voluntary organisations, in the review, development and delivery of community and cultural infrastructure in the Borough.

The Council notes that one of the respondents suggested that there should be provision to allow for community and cultural facilities on land zoned for other uses, for example, where there is demand for a school expansion and the only suitable site is zoned housing land. Whilst it is important that designated housing lands are safeguarded for their intended use, the Council acknowledges that there may be instances whereby, due to the scale of a proposed housing development, the provision of local neighbourhood facilities are necessary to support the needs of the residents. Additionally, given the expected demand for new, extended or enhanced facilities over the plan period the Council accepts that there may be circumstances in which lands within a housing zoning may be a more sustainable option than a green-field site (where no other suitable sites exist within the local area). Provision for such circumstances will be brought forward in the dPS.²⁷

The comments regarding heritage assets and their settings are noted and will be further considered as the LDP is progressed. The Council recognises that the Borough's built and natural environment (including our archaeological heritage), and their settings, are irreplaceable assets that contribute to local identity, sense of place, townscape character, and economic vitality of Borough. One of the Core Principles of the Strategic Planning Policy Statement (SPPS) is preserving and improving the built and natural environment. It highlights the important role of the planning system in conserving, protecting and enhancing the environment whilst ensuring it remains responsive and adaptive to the everyday needs of society. As such the Council acknowledges that appropriate protection must be afforded to these important assets, and their settings. In addition to bringing forward strategies for both the countryside and heritage, the dPS will bring forward a suite of operational planning policies for the Natural Heritage and Historic Environment, against which all development proposals will be assessed against, where relevant. The Council also acknowledges the importance of ensuring that zonings will not compromise our built and natural environment. Appropriate consideration will therefore be given to such assets and their settings, at the Local Policies Plan Stage when land may be identified for a variety of land uses, including community and cultural infrastructure.

Although SOC 6A focuses on the provision of new community and cultural facilities and the safeguarding of identified sites, the Council recognises that it is equally important to retain and

²⁷ See Policy HOU 1 Protecting Zoned Housing Land

protect existing valued facilities to prevent their loss through redevelopment or change of use. The Borough hosts a broad range of important and necessary community and cultural Infrastructure, the loss of which could have a significant adverse impact on the communities that they serve. As such, consideration was given to how the unnecessary loss of valued community and cultural infrastructure would be addressed through the emerging dPS policy to ensure that viable community or cultural facilities currently in use are appropriately safeguarded.

For further detail on the POP responses, and the Council's consideration, refer to the POP Public Consultation Report, available on the Council's website:

www.armaghbanbridgecraigavon.gov.uk

6.0 Stakeholder Engagement

Internal Stakeholders

Planning Officers in Development Management and Enforcement Sections

Consultation was carried out with planning officers in the Planning Department's Development Management and Enforcement Sections out as part of the policy review process; to establish any difficulties they experienced in the application of existing planning policies and to provide an opportunity to critique the draft policies. Officers' views were taken into consideration in finalising the draft policies prior to being presented at Council Members workshops.

Other Council Departments

Representatives from relevant Council departments have been engaged to ensure that due account has been taken of Council's Community Plan, as well as other Council strategies and initiatives.

This engagement was undertaken by way of individual meetings with council departments, in particular the Community Plan Team to ensure account was taken of the Council's Community Plan.

A meeting also took place with a 'Project Management Team.' The Project Management Team was comprised of Officers from a range of council departments, including Community Plan, Tourism, Economic Development, Environmental Health and Environmental Services.

Elected Members Workshops

Section 8 (7a) of Part 2 (Local Development Plans) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires the Plan Strategy to be adopted by resolution of the Council. As such, Elected Members have been engaged throughout the LDP process, including the preparation of the draft dPS policies. Engagement with the Elected Members has been facilitated through a series of workshops. That engagement included the following draft policy for Community and Cultural Facilities:

- Policy CCF 1 Community and Cultural Facilities

Whilst there was general agreement with the draft policy wording, Elected Members expressed the need for easily accessible and convenient community and cultural facilities so to maximise opportunities for active travel.

External Stakeholders

Government departments and agencies

Section 8 (5) of Part 2 (Local Development Plans) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 requires the Plan Strategy to take account of the RDS, any policy and guidance issued by the Department and other relevant government strategies and plans. As such the Council has engaged key consultees representing relevant central government departments and agencies in the preparation of the draft Plan Strategy policies.

Cross Boundary Context and Consideration of Neighbouring Council Approaches

In developing the draft planning policy for community and cultural development, consideration has also been given to the approaches of adjoining Councils.

The Borough adjoins the boundary of five neighbouring Council areas:

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (by Lough Neagh);
- Newry Mourne and Down District Council;
- Mid Ulster District Council;
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council; and
- Monaghan County Council, in the Republic of Ireland.

The Preferred Options Papers (POPs), supporting evidence base and draft Plan Strategies (where published) of adjoining Councils have been taken account of, in addition to regional guidance, in order to identify any cross-boundary issues / conflict.

Table 5 below, outlines adjoining Councils position in regard Community and Cultural Facilities.

Adjoining Council	Position
Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council (ANBC) published its Local Development Plan- draft Plan Strategy on 28 June 2019 for a four week period of pre-consultation. A formal period of public consultation also ran from 26 July 2019 to 20 September 2019. The Draft Plan Strategy was submitted to DfI on 8th March 2021. The Planning Appeals Commission (PAC) have now completed their Independent Examination of Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Councils Draft Plan Strategy, with hearings held during May and June 2022. Strategic Policy SP 5: Community Infrastructure identifies that the Council, in working with other stakeholders will seek to ensure that all communities have access to health, education, community and recreational facilities. New Development will be expected to improve linkages and accessibility to local community infrastructure (SP 5.5). Policy DM24: Community Facilities states that proposals should be located within or adjacent to town, district or local centres or locations that are easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycling. DM 24.2 includes criteria where proposals may be acceptable on the edge of settlement in exceptional circumstances. Policy DM24.3 deals with development in the countryside and DM 24.4 considers the reuse of existing community facilities.
Newry, Mourne and Down District Council	Newry Mourne and Down District Council (NMDDC) published its Local Development Plan 2035 draft Plan Strategy in June 2025. The consultation period was carried out over a twelve-week period, from Friday 27 June 2025 to Monday 22 September 2025.

	Policy CF 1 Community Facilities states that Planning permission may be granted for new community facilities within settlements, unless a countryside location is clearly justified as necessary to serve a rural population. Community facilities are defined as those within Class D1 and C3 (excluding residential and nursing homes) of the Planning (Use Classes) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015, including places of worship. All proposals must demonstrate a clear community need, be of high-quality design, appropriate in scale, and respect local character, while also being accessible by walking, cycling, and public transport where available. The policy seeks to protect existing community facilities and land zoned for such uses, resisting their loss unless it is proven that they are surplus to requirements with no resulting deficit, or that suitable alternative provision or equivalent community benefit is delivered locally. Where new development generates demand, developers may be required to provide or contribute towards community facilities through Section 76 Planning Agreements.
Mid Ulster District Council	Mid Ulster District Council (MUDC) published its Local Development Plan 2030 – Draft Plan Strategy on 22nd February 2019, the Council re-consulted on its Draft Plan Strategy, which closed at 5pm on 24th September 2020. The draft Plan Strategy has now been submitted to the Department for Infrastructure on 28th May 2021. Draft Policy COY 1 - Community Uses states land will be reserved for community use where necessary through zonings or key site requirements within the Local Policies Plan. Proposals for community uses elsewhere within settlements will be supported where they accord with the Plan and meet key criteria, including avoiding significant impacts on amenity, not prejudicing the comprehensive development of surrounding or zoned lands, being appropriate in scale and character to the settlement, and ensuring adequate infrastructure, access, parking, and sewage arrangements are provided. In exceptional circumstances, where no suitable land exists within a village or small settlement, community uses may be permitted on sites adjacent to or visually associated with the settlement limits.
Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council	Lisburn and Castlereagh City Councils (LCCC) draft Plan Strategy was published for formal consultation on Friday 8th November 2019, and it was submitted to the Department for Infrastructure on 22nd March 2021. Independent examination of the dPS began on 28th March 2022 and the public hearing sessions completed in May 2022.

	Strategic Policy 10 Education, Health, Community and Culture, sets out where the plan will support development proposals where they meet an identified need or cater for the expansion of existing facilities. CF01 Necessary Community Facilities in Settlements advises planning permission will be granted for community facilities within settlements where they are appropriately located in designated centres, villages, smaller settlements, on brownfield land, or on sites identified within the Local Development Plan for community, education, health, or cultural uses. Proposals may also be acceptable on residentially zoned land were supported by Key Site Requirements or relevant housing policies, provided it can be demonstrated that the facility is necessary to serve the local population. In such cases, proposals must ensure safe and convenient access, including provision for walking and cycling, cater for people with mobility impairments, and respect existing public rights of way. CF02: Protection of a Local Community Facility planning permission will be granted for the change of use or redevelopment of existing community facilities, or land identified for such purposes in the Local Development Plan, where it can be clearly demonstrated that the proposal would not result in a deficit of community facilities in the local area. This applies both to buildings currently, or last, used as community facilities and to land zoned for community, education, health, or cultural uses, provided sufficient evidence is submitted to the satisfaction of the Council to justify their loss or alternative use. Countryside: COU13 - Necessary Community Facilities in the Countryside may grant planning permission for a community facility at an existing cluster of development where it can be demonstrated, with sufficient evidence, that the proposal is necessary to serve the local rural population. In all cases, such proposals must also comply with the requirements of Policy COU2.
Monaghan County Council	Monaghan County Council adopted its County Development Plan 2025 - 2031 on 26 May 2025²⁸. The Monaghan County Plan acknowledges that the creation of strong inclusive communities is essential to the promotion of County Monaghan as an attractive place to live and work. As such its Community Facilities Strategic Objective (CFS01) is to <i>'protect and enhance existing community and recreation facilities throughout the County and to secure the provision of additional facilities subject to demand and availability of resources in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders, the Local Community Development Committee and their associated Local Economic and Community Plan.'</i>

²⁸ [Monaghan County Development Plan 2025 – 2031 - Planning](#)

	The Plan highlights that continued population growth has implications for community services as the needs of the population base change and as such, it is essential that adequate measures are taken to secure community services to improve the quality of life experienced by the population of County Monaghan. The Plan brings forward a flexible and supportive approach towards proposals for community facilities on suitable sites within other land use zoning categories, where such a proposal is suitably located within the settlement boundary and is easily accessible for all sections of the community. It also brings forward a suite of community, educational, library, arts and cultural facility objectives including: CFO 1- To assist and promote community groups in determining local projects that will engage and support local community development, and to support them in any funding application opportunities which may arise. CFO 2- To facilitate, promote and encourage the development of all levels of educational facilities in County Monaghan with a particular focus on third level and further education facilities. CFO 7- To support, promote and invest in the arts, entertainment, language and culture across the County by facilitating development in appropriate locations. CFO 14- To promote and develop existing and new library, community, and cultural spaces within the County.
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Table 5: Adjoining Councils Position: Community and Cultural Facilities

The Council has responded to neighbouring Councils Preferred Option Papers and draft Plan Strategies, as they have been published.

Although there are some differences in the draft policy wording of neighbouring Councils dPSs, it is not considered that there are any significant conflicts with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Councils Draft Plan Strategy insofar as it relates to community and cultural facilities.

7.0 Draft Plan Strategy Policy Approach

As analysed above, the Council's draft Community and Cultural Facilities policy and relevant draft policy provisions within the suite of General Policies and Design and Placemaking Policies have evolved from a review of extant regional planning policies, other key policy and guidance documents, the POP, responses to the POP and a series of engagements with key stakeholders, including the following:

- Key statutory consultees.
- Elected Members of the Council.
- Officers from the Development Management section of the planning department; and
- Officers from other relevant departments of the Council.

In preparing the draft policies, the Council has taken account of a range of relevant matters, including the following:

- The RDS (in particular RG 6 'Strengthen Community Cohesion' which seeks to promote integrated and cohesive communities and places and also the RDS's emphasis on keeping rural areas sustainable by ensuring that people who live there have access to services and are offered opportunities in terms of accessing education, jobs, healthcare and leisure) and the SPPS (in particular Core Principle 'Improving Health and Well-Being' (paragraphs 4.3-4.7), paragraph 6.253 which directs that LDPs should allocate sufficient land to meet the anticipated needs of the community, in terms of health, education and other public services and paragraph 6.282 which directs that LDPs should contain appropriate policies and proposals that must promote town centres first for retail and other main town centre uses (Includes cultural and community facilities)).
- Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 7 'Quality Residential Environments', PPS 21 'Sustainable Development in the Countryside' and The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI), Policy PSU 1 'Community Needs'.
- Supplementary Planning Guidance contained in Development Control Advice Notes (DCANs) - DCAN 9: Residential and Nursing Homes and DCAN 13: Crèches, Day Nurseries and Pre-School Playgroups.
- The extant development plans within Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough.
- The Council's Community Plan (in particular the Plan's commitment to deliver a healthy and connected community and its recognition that everyone should have the opportunity to engage in community life and to benefit from access to a wide range of essential services, resources and facilities), ongoing council initiatives and the neighbouring council context.
- The adopted / draft Plan Strategies of neighbouring councils – the draft policies are not considered to conflict with any of those.

In preparing the dPS, a range of general planning considerations, including design, integration and amenity, were incorporated into the General Policies or Design and Place-making Policies of the draft Plan Strategy²⁹. This approach consolidates and streamlines requirements that were previously repeated across multiple Planning Policy Statements and subject policy areas within the Strategic Planning Policy Statement. It improves the structure, clarity and usability of the Plan while maintaining the existing policy objectives and regional policy direction.

The draft policies have been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), the findings of which are set out in the accompanying SA Environmental Report.

²⁹ Exceptions to the General Policies and Design and Place-making Policies are set out in the dPS.

In conclusion, the draft policies are founded on a robust evidence base which includes baseline information contained in this Technical Supplement, the POP, responses to the POP and subsequent engagement with consultees.

8.0 Soundness

The LDP has been prepared in accordance with the tests of soundness set out in DfI's Development Plan Practice Note 6: Soundness (Version 2, May 2017). The draft Plan Strategy, insofar as it relates to community and cultural facilities, is considered to be sound, as it satisfies the relevant tests of soundness, as summarised in Table 6 below:

Table 6: Consideration of Soundness

Procedural Tests	
P2	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have evolved from the POP and have taken account of responses to the POP and the POP Consultation Report.
P3	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal, including a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Further details are included in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
Consistency Tests	
C1	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have taken account of the RDS and in particular RG 6 'Strengthen Community Cohesion'.
C2	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have taken account of the Council's Community Plan, particularly in terms of the Plan's commitment to deliver a healthy and connected community and its recognition that everyone should have the opportunity to engage in community life and to benefit from access to a wide range of essential services, resources and facilities
C3	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have taken account of existing planning policies as contained within the SPPS, along with Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 7 'Quality Residential Environments', PPS 21 'Sustainable Development in the Countryside' and The Planning Strategy for Rural Northern Ireland (PSRNI), Policy PSU 1 'Community Needs'.
C4	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have taken account of the existing development plans within Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, ongoing Council initiatives and the neighbouring council context, including the Republic of Ireland.
Coherence and Effectiveness Tests	
CE1	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 have taken account of the emerging LDPs of our neighbouring Councils in Northern Ireland and neighbouring council in the Republic of Ireland (Monaghan County Council) and are not considered to be in conflict with those.
CE2	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 are founded on a robust evidence base which includes the baseline information contained in this technical supplement, the POP and responses to it and subsequent consultation with consultees, including DfI.
CE3	As part of the Council's ongoing monitoring framework, the number of planning applications approved which facilitate new community facilities approved in settlements and the countryside will be annually monitored and assessed against relevant indicators to determine whether the policy is being implemented effectively, remain appropriate and continue to support the Plan's objectives. Monitoring findings will inform the future review of the Plan and any necessary policy intervention.

CE4	GP 1, GP 2, GP 3, GP 4, DES 1, DES 2 and CCF 1 will be reviewed at Plan Review stage. Where appropriate, the need for flexibility has been built into the strategic approach and draft policies to allow for changing circumstances. Local Policies Plan stage will provide further opportunity to review existing and introduce new local policies, provided this is underpinned by robust evidence base and is consistent with the adopted Plan Strategy.
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Appendices

Appendix 1. Pre-School, Primary School and Post-Primary School Provision within Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough

Pre-School	Primary School	Post-Primary
1. Bocombra Primary School Nursery Unit, Portadown	1. St Mary's Primary School, Derrytrasna	1. St Ronan's College, Lurgan
2. Bronte Primary School Nursery Unit, Banbridge	2. Dickson Primary School, Lurgan	2. St Patrick's High School, Keady
3. Tullygally Primary School Nursery Unit, Craigavon	3. Drumgor Primary School, Craigavon	3. Banbridge Academy, Banbridge
4. Grove Nursery School, Armagh	4. St John the Baptist Primary School, Portadown	4. St Catherine's College, Armagh
5. Tandragee Nursery School, Tandragee	5. St Francis' Primary School, Lurgan	5. The Royal School, Armagh
6. Saints and Scholars Integrated Primary School Nursery Unit, Armagh	6. Poyntzpass Primary School, Poyntzpass	6. St John the Baptist's College, Portadown
7. Railway Street Nursery School, Armagh	7. Markethill Primary School, Markethill	7. Tandragee Junior High School, Tandragee
8. Millington Nursery School, Portadown	8. Carrick Primary School, Lurgan	8. St Patrick's Grammar School, Armagh
9. Maralin Village Primary School Nursery Unit, Craigavon	9. Mullavilly Primary School, Tandragee	9. St Patrick's College, Banbridge
10. Lurgan Model Integrated Primary School, Lurgan	10. Tannaghmore Primary School, Lurgan	10. Rathfriland High School, Rathfriland
11. King's Park Primary School Nursery Unit, Lurgan	11. St Patrick's Primary School, Magheralin	11. Lurgan Junior High School, Lurgan
12. Hart Memorial Primary School Nursery Unit, Portadown	12. St Teresa's Primary School, Lurgan	12. Lismore College Drumgask , Craigavon
13. Harrison Nursery School, Lurgan	13. St Anthony's Primary School, Craigavon	13. Killicomaine Junior High School, Portadown
14. Drumgor Primary School Nursery Unit, Craigavon	14. Clare Primary School, Tandragee	14. Craigavon Integrated College, Craigavon
15. Dromore Nursery School, Dromore	15. Portadown Integrated Primary School, Portadown	15. City of Armagh High School, Armagh
16. Downshire Integrated Nursery School, Banbridge	16. Tummery Primary School, Dromore	16. Banbridge High School, Banbridge
17. Donacloney Primary School Nursery Unit, Donaghcloney	17. Milltown Primary School, Banbridge	17. Clounagh Junior High School, Portadown
18. Dickson Primary School Nursery Unit, Lurgan	18. Abercorn Primary School, Banbridge	18. Craigavon Senior High School, Portadown
19. College Farm Nursery School, Armagh	19. Armagh Christian Brothers Primary School, Armagh	19. Dromore High School, Dromore
20. Ballyoran Primary School Nursery Unit, Portadown	20. Ballyoran Primary School, Portadown	20. Lurgan College, Lurgan
21. Ballydown Primary School Nursery Unit, Banbridge	21. Birches Primary School, Portadown	21. Portadown College, Portadown
22. CBS Naiscoil na mBraithre Crostaí Primary School Nursery Unit, Armagh	22. Bleary Primary School, Lurgan	22. Markethill High School, Markethill
23. Naiscoil na Banna Playgroup, Portadown	23. Bocombra Primary School, Portadown	23. New-Bridge Integrated College, Loughbrickland
24. Naiscoil Chois Locha Playgroup, Lurgan	24. Bridge Integrated Primary School, Banbridge	
25. St Francis' Primary School Nursery Unit, Lurgan	25. Bronte Primary School, Banbridge	
26. Our Lady's & St Mochua's Primary School Nursery Unit, Keady	26. Clea Primary School, Keady	
27. Keady Community Playgroup, Keady	27. Darkley Primary School, Darkley	
28. Portadown Integrated Primary School Nursery Unit, Portadown	28. Derryhale Primary School, Portadown	
29. Dara Pre School Playgroup, Armagh	29. Donacloney Primary School, Donaghcloney	
30. Edenderry Nursery School, Portadown	30. Dromore Central Primary School, Dromore	
31. Iveagh Primary School Nursery Unit, Rathfriland	31. Drumadonnell Primary School, Banbridge	
32. Naiscoil an Cheide Playgroup, Keady	32. Drumhillery Primary School, Middletown	
33. Rainbow Stop Playgroup, Markethill	33. Edenderry Primary School, Banbridge	
34. Waringstown Primary School Nursery Unit, Waringstown	34. Edenderry Primary School, Portadown	
35. Ladybird Lane Pre School Playgroup, Banbridge	35. Fair Hill Primary School, Kinallen	
36. Laurencetown Pre School Playgroup, Gilford	36. Foley Primary School, Tassagh	
37. Little Acorns Playgroup, Derrymore	37. Gilford Primary School, Craigavon	
38. Naiscoil na Caille Playgroup, Armagh	38. Hamiltonsbawn Primary School, Armagh	
39. Little Friends Pre School Playgroup, Banbridge	39. Hardy Memorial Primary School, Richhill	

40.	Naiscoil na Pairce Glaise Playgroup, Armagh	40.	Hart Memorial Primary School, Portadown		
41.	Poyntzpass Community Preschool, Poyntzpass	41.	Iveagh Primary School, Rathfriland		
42.	Orchard Pre School Playgroup, Loughgall	42.	Killylea Primary School, Armagh		
43.	Peatlands Playgroup, Portadown	43.	King's Park Primary School, Lurgan		
44.	Happy Tots Playgroup, Portadown	44.	Lisnadill Primary School, Armagh		
45.	Little Villagers Playgroup, Armagh	45.	Maralin Village Primary School, Craigavon		
46.	Loughgall Playgroup, Loughgall	46.	Millington Primary School, Portadown		
47.	The Old Station Day Care Nursery Playgroup, Dromore	47.	Mount St Catherine's Primary School, Armagh		
48.	Derrytrasna Playgroup, Lurgan	48.	Mountnorris Primary School, Mountnorris Armagh		
49.	Tiny Tots Corner Playgroup, Killylea	49.	Moyallon Primary School, Portadown		
50.	Scotwell House Playgroup, Armagh	50.	Orchard County Primary School, Portadown		
51.	Trinity Park Pre School Nursery Playgroup, Craigavon	51.	Our Lady's & St Mochua's Primary School, Keady		
52.	Clady Tiny Tots Playgroup, Mowhan Armagh	52.	Our Lady's Primary School, Tullysaran		
53.	Childs Play Pre School Playgroup, Banbridge	53.	Presentation Primary School, Portadown		
54.	Loughshore Playgroup, Dungannon	54.	Richmount Primary School, Portadown		
55.	Button Moon Playgroup, Tandragee	55.	Saints and Scholars Integrated Primary School, Armagh		
56.	Fair Hill PS Nursery Unit, Kinallen	56.	Scarva Primary School, Scarva		
57.	Apple Blossom Playgroup, Eglis	57.	Seagoe Primary School, Portadown		
58.	Seagoe Primary School Nursery Unit, Portadown	58.	St Brendan's Primary School, Craigavon		
59.	Aghagallon Pre-School Playgroup, Craigavon	59.	St Colman's Primary School, Bann Laurencetown		
60.	Hardy Memorial Primary School Nursery Unit, Richhill	60.	St Colman's Primary School, Dromore		
61.	Cill Chluana Parish Nursery Unit at St Mary's Primary School, Granemore Armagh	61.	St Francis of Assisi Primary School, Keady		
62.	Carrick Primary School Nursery Unit, Lurgan	62.	St Francis' Primary School, Aghaderg Loughbrickland		
63.	St Patrick's Primary School Nursery Unit, Aghacommon	63.	St Jarlath's Primary School, Blackwatertown		
64.	Lurgan Model Integrated Primary School Nursery Unit, Lurgan	64.	St John's Primary School, Eglis		
65.	Drumnamoe Nursery School, Lurgan	65.	St John's Primary School, Gilford		
66.	All Saints Primary School Nursery Unit, Annaclone	66.	St John's Primary School, Middletown		
67.	Banbridge Nursery School, Banbridge	67.	St Joseph's and St James's Primary School, Poyntzpass		
68.	Donard School, Banbridge	68.	St Joseph's Primary School, Madden		
69.	St Brendan's Primary School Nursery Unit, Craigavon	69.	St Malachy's Primary School, Armagh		
70.	St John's Primary School Nursery Unit, Middletown	70.	St Mary's Primary School, Granemore		
		71.	St Michael's Primary School, Clady		
		72.	St Oliver Plunkett Primary School, Ballyhegan		
		73.	St Patrick's Primary School, Aghacommon		
		74.	St Patrick's Primary School, Armagh		
		75.	St Patrick's Primary School, Aghagallon Craigavon		
		76.	St Peter's Primary School, Collegelands		
		77.	St Teresa's Primary School, Mountnorris Armagh		
		78.	Tandragee Primary School, Tandragee		
		79.	The Armstrong Primary School, Armagh		
		80.	The Cope Primary School, Loughgall		
		81.	Tullygally Primary School, Craigavon		
		82.	Waringstown Primary School, Waringstown		
		83.	Lurgan Model Integrated Primary School, Lurgan		
		84.	St Mary's Primary School, Derrymore		

	Special Schools Lisanally School, Armagh Ceara School, Lurgan Independent School Portadown Independent Christian School, Portadown Preps Armagh Royal Preparatory Department, Armagh
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Appendix 2. School / College Projects for Delivery within Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough³⁰

School/ College	Proposal
St Joseph's & St James PS, Poyntzpass need to check location is within ABC	New build of 5 class base on new site through a design and build contract (In development – Planning not yet submitted)
St Malachy's Primary School, Armagh	This school was included in March 2016 Primary School announcement. It will be a Design and build contract to erect a 7 Class Primary School. (Planning application LA08/2023/1665/F – New build (7 no class base primary school with school meals accommodation and demolition of existing school Granted 14.06.24)
New-Bridge Integrated College, Loughbrickland	This school was included in the Fresh Start Agreement March 2016 announcement. It will be a 620 pupil post primary school. (Planning application LA08/2020/0240/F – Phased construction of a new school building and sports hall etc Granted 11.11.20)
Kings Park Primary School & Nursery Unit, Lurgan	This school was included in the March 2016 Primary School announcement. It will be a Design and build contract to erect a 23 Class Primary School and Nursery Unit. (In development – Planning not yet submitted)
Lurgan College, Lurgan	This school was included in the School Enhancement Second Call May 2018. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (Planning application LA08/2024/1375/F – Erection of sports hall and fitness suite, demolition of an existing teaching blocks and removal of 5 no modular classrooms and erection of extension to teaching block Granted 18.06.25)
Lurgan Model Primary School, Lurgan	This school was included in the School Enhancement Second Call May 2018. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (Planning application LA08/2023/1893/F – An extension to the existing listed school building to provide additional education provision

³⁰ Source of Information: [Investment Strategy for Northern Ireland 2011-2026](#)

	in line with the current DENI standards and new stand-alone nursery unit within playground etc Granted 10.04.24)
Presentation Primary School, Portadown	This school was included in the School Enhancement Second Call May 2018. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (Planning application LA08/2021/0158/F – Two storey extension to rear of existing Primary School and internal refurbishment of existing building Granted 27.09.22)
St Patrick's Grammer School, Armagh	This school was included in the School Enhancement Second Call May 2018. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (Planning application LA08/2024/1459/F – Erection of sports hall including fitness suite, changing facilities, classroom, drama suite, offices etc Granted 21.05.25)
Carrick Primary School, Lurgan	This school was included in the Third Tranche of the School Enhancement Second Call in January 2019. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (Planning application LA08/2026/0429/F – Provision of 1 no modular classroom and LA08/2026/0370/F – Construction of new car park still under consideration)
Hart Memorial Primary School, Lurgan	This school was included in the Fourth Tranche of the School Enhancement Second Call in January 2019. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (No further details available – no recent planning applications)
Clounagh Junior High School, Portadown	This school was included in the Fourth Tranche of the School Enhancement Second Call in January 2019. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (No further details available – no recent planning applications)
Portadown Integrated Primary School, Portadown	14 Class Base Primary School and Nursery (Planning application LA08/2023/3101/F – Erection of Primary School and separate Nursery Unit inc 14 no Classroom school accommodation building including learning support and school meals accommodation (relocation and redevelopment of Portadown Integrated Nursery and Primary school) Granted 22.07.24)

Lisanally School, Armagh	This school was included in the Second Tranche of the School Enhancement Second Call in January 2019. It will provide between £0.5m and £4m of investment in the school. (Planning application LA08/2024/1102/F – Extension of existing school (6 classroom extension and a social room, library and resource room and other ancillary facilities including school offices, storerooms and toilet facilities drivers room extension) Granted 14.03.25)
St Mary's Primary School, Craigavon	New 5 class Primary School announced 2020. (In development – Planning not yet submitted)
Killicomaine Junior High School, Portadown	New school build announced 2022. This may include refurbishment, extension or new build. (Planning applications LA08/2021/1113/F – Two storey extension within courtyard to provide 2 no additional classrooms Granted 14.10.21 and LA08/2021/0112/F – Proposed pupil/staff toilet refurbishment and extension and all associated demolition etc Granted 10.05.21)
Portadown College, Portadown	New school build announced 2022. This may include refurbishment, extension or new build. (In development – Planning not yet submitted)
Tandragee Junior High School, Tandragee	New Post Primary school for 320 pupils announced 2020. (Planning not yet submitted)
St Catherine's College, Armagh	New school build announced 2022. This may include refurbishment, extension or new build (No further details available – no recent planning applications)
Christian Brother's PS Armagh	Supply and build School Enhancement Project. This may include refurbishment and/or new build extension on school site. (Planning application LA08/2026/0236/F – 20 no. additional car parking spaces on existing shale area Granted 24.04.26)

Appendix 3. Leisure Facility Provision in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough

Facility	South Lake Leisure Centre, Craigavon	Orchard Leisure Centre, Armagh	Banbridge Leisure Centre
Swimming Pool	Y	Y	Y
Sports Hall	Y	Y	Y
Fitness Suite	Y	Y	Y
Free Weights	Y	Y	Y
Squash Courts	Y		Y
Health Suite	Y	Y	Y
Pitches			Y
Children's Soft Play Facility	Y	Y	Y
Meeting Rooms	Y	Y	Y
Café	Y	Y	Y

INTERESTED IN DEVELOPMENT

in the Armagh City,
Banbridge and
Craigavon Borough

Please contact

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at Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council

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